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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1890-91.

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LAHORE:

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1890-91.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.—The meteorological conditions which prevailed during the year 1890-91 were very different from those of the preceding twelve months, and indeed may be described as generally abnormal. The rainfall in July and August was excessive, but was followed by a dry autumn; while the winter rains commenced in November with unusual copiousness, and the fall during that and the succeeding two months was much above the average. The heavy rainfall in July and August, which caused some parts of the country to be almost submerged, produced great sickness, and the year 1890 was in consequence the most unhealthy which has been known in the Punjab since vital statistics have been systematically collected. But while the excessiveness of the summer rains had this unfortunate result, the persistent wet weather during the winter months was very beneficial to the growing wheat crop, which, except in some of the south-eastern tracts, proved remarkably abundant throughout the Province.

2. In October His Excellency the Viceroy visited Patiála and formally invested the Mahárája with full powers over the administration of his State. From Patiála His Excellency paid a brief visit to the Rája of Nábha and afterwards proceeded to Rájpútána. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was at Patiála and Nábha with His Excellency and afterwards went to Sangrúr, the capital of the Jínd State, from which place he marched through the Hissar and Rohtak Districts to Delhi in time to meet His Excellency the Viceroy, who stayed there a few days in the end of November on his return from Rájpútána. From Delhi His Honor went to Kapurthala and invested the young Rája, who had reached his majority, with the control of the State.

In January 1891 His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch of Russia honored the Punjab with his presence, visiting Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi.

In February Sir James Lyall made a second tour through the west of Ráwalpindi and the two northern districts of the Deraját Division, and rode through the Gomal Pass as far as the Gwalahri Kotal to inspect the roads and posts under construction. Orders were then passed for the building of a much needed bridge over the Gomal at the mouth of the Pass, which was erected soon after with very commendable rapidity.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The year has been one of special mark for two of the principal Native States of the Punjab. In October and November, as has been mentioned above, Their Highnesses the Mahárája of Patiála and the Rája of Kapurthala were invested with full powers on attaining their majority. His Highness the Rája of Nábha also received the honor of a visit by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to his capital, an honor never before enjoyed in the past owing to the distance at which Nábha formerly lay from the railway. The Nawábs of Loháru and Dujána were received by the Viceroy at Delhi, and the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit of inspection to Sangrúr, the capital of the Jínd State, which is administered by a Council of Regency during the minority of the Rája. In regard to the matters connected with the Farídkot State and the mal-administration of Suket, which have been previously noticed, and which are recorded in the present Report, action was taken which will, it is hoped, result in a satisfactory settlement. Steady progress has been made towards securing reasonable Forest conservancy in the Simla Hill States. The Land Revenue Settlements of the Máler Kotla and Kalsia territories have now been nearly completed under the direction of Colonel Grey, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Delhi Division; the Máler Kotla Settlement promises finally to allay the struggle which for years past has gone on between the cultivators of the State and their Pathán overlords. The Infantry and Cavalry Contingents of the Imperial Service Troops of the Patiála, Jínd and Nábha States were honored by the inspection of his Excellency the Viceroy at Patiála, and were afterwards brought together for brigade drill at a spot where the territories of the three States meet. The Lieutenant-Governor afterwards had the opportunity of seeing the Kapurthala Imperial Service Troops at Kapurthala, and is able to add his own testimony to the very favourable reports which have been received of the improvement and efficiency of the Imperial Service Troops maintained by the States of the Punjab.

4. FRONTIER.—The administration of the Punjab Frontier has been marked during the past year by the unusual occurrence of three military expeditions, and by the successful prosecution of the arrangements made for opening and protecting the Gomal Pass route. On the whole, the behaviour of the border clans generally has been exceedingly good; even the excitement caused in Boner and among the Afrídís by the Black Mountain and Orakzai Expeditions caused no increase of border offences, though it led to some show of opposition to our troops beyond the frontier, and the interest of the border administration of the year centres therefore in the three expeditions. The first of these in point of time was directed against the Khidderzai, a sub-division of the Largha, or western, section of the Shiráni tribe, which refused to make due submission when the arrangements in connection with the Shiránís and Mahsúd Wazírís were effected last year. In consequence, in November 1890 their country was entered by troops both from the west and the east, the whole being under the command of Sir George White, and the chief civil political authority being in the hands of

the Governor-General's Agent for Balúchistán, Sir Robert Sandeman. The expedition proved most successful; hardly any opposition was offered, and all the principal offenders, including Murtaza Khán, were surrendered. Suitable punishment was inflicted upon each of these, and a fine of Rs. 6,000 was imposed upon the Largha section of the tribe as a whole, after which the tribal service was redistributed and restored. Under the agreement made by the tribesmen five posts to be held by tribal levies have been established in the Shiráni country, and there is every reason to hope that the arrangements effected will prove satisfactory and lasting, and that the trade routes by the Zao Pass and Chuhar-ka-Dhanna will henceforth be freely used with perfect safety. In this connection it may be mentioned that the arrangements made with the Mahsúd Wazírís and the Darwesh Khels of Wána for opening and pacifying the Gomal Pass have also proved successful, the road through the Pass having been maintained always open for traffic and very few offences having been committed on it. This result is due largely to the remarkable influence which Mr. Donald, Assistant Commissioner, and his subordinates have gained among the tribesmen, and to the good tribal arrangements made by Mr. Bruce, now Officiating Commissioner of the Deraját. An attempt was made by the officers of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts acting in concert to settle the principal causes of difference between the Mahsúd and Darwesh Khel Wazírís; but, though such efforts will doubtless prove useful presently, and should be repeated whenever a good opportunity offers, it is too early to hope for much success from them at present. The tribal service of the Bhittannís, who lie between the Mahsúd Wazírís and the north-west corner of the Dera Ismail Khan District, was also re-arranged during the year, and since its close important proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for the constitution of a Border Military Police in place of the old Border Police and Militia, which, if sanctioned, cannot fail to have an important effect upon this part of the frontier and the tribes bordering it.

5. The second expedition was directed primarily against certain clans of the Ismailzai sub-division of the Orakzai tribe (which occupies the hills to the north of the western portion of the Kohát District), *viz.*, the Rabiya Khel, Mishti, Darradar Mammazai and Sheikhán. These clans with the Malla Khel, who made their peace before the expedition started, had given serious trouble on this border for some years past, and their misconduct culminated in a series of outrages undoubtedly instigated by the family of the Khán of Hangu in British territory. At one time it seemed probable that they had learnt a lesson from the deportation of the Khán and would mend their ways, but finally they persisted in their contumacious behaviour, and it became absolutely necessary to coerce them. This was effected in January and February by an expedition commanded by Brigadier-General Sir William Lockhart, when the clans were taken by surprise, and practically no resistance was offered owing to the extreme severity of the weather at the time of the expedition. Unfortunately, though the leading spirit for evil among the Rabiya Khel, Malik Makhmaddín, surrendered himself, and the other clans paid in full the sums due from them, this lesson did not prove sufficient; and early in April of the present year a sudden uprising took place in which the Gár clans of the Akhels and Ali Khels also joined, and a sudden and treacherous attack was made upon the troops holding the crest

of the Samána Range, now included in British territory, which necessitated a temporary withdrawal from the hills. The history of the second campaign belongs properly to the year 1891-92, but it may be noted here that the Samána was re-captured by the forces under General Lockhart on 17th April, and that subsequently very severe loss was inflicted upon the various clans which ventured to actually oppose us. Since then the Samána has been strongly held by troops located on the crest and below in support, and the clans have attempted no further hostilities, though there have been constant rumours of their intention to do so. The punishment inflicted by the second expedition has been very severe, and it is not probable that the clans will attack us on the Samána again unless at some time of general excitement; but for some time it will be necessary to hold the Samána in considerable strength, and for this purpose both Military and Border Police posts have been constructed on the crest, with a view to specially commanding the routes formerly used by raiders; and these measures will at least secure the peace of the border south of the Samána hills, which has suffered so much in the past. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to record that the services of Major Leigh and the officers serving under him, and the assistance rendered by Mr. Udny in connection with the Orakzai Expeditions, have received the special acknowledgments of the Governor-General in Council.

6. The third expedition was that against the Hassanzai and Akazai clans of the Isazai tribe of the Black Mountain. This took place after the close of the year under review, but, as the causes which led to it arose in October 1891, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to refer to it briefly in the present summary. In accordance with the terms of the agreement executed by them at the close of the Expedition of 1888, the Hassanzai and Akazai clans were called upon to assist in the construction of the roads on the upper slopes of the Black Mountain which the Government of India had ordered to be made and to send jirgas to accompany British troops in a march along the crest. The clans evinced extreme unwillingness to fulfil these conditions, and finally refused to send in their jirgas, and when a small force was marched out from Oghi to make the proposed march, some of them actually opposed its progress, though warned that they would thereby render themselves liable to the punishment of a second expedition. Owing to the extremely broken weather which prevailed in the spring, this could not be undertaken until the middle of March, when the country of the Hassanzai and Akazai was entered from the Indus side by the river route from Darband. The guilty clans made no opposition whatever, but some members of the adjoining clan of the Chigharzais in concert with the Hindústáni fanatics who reside among them made a night attack upon the troops near their border, and on this and on a subsequent occasion received severe punishment. An expectation which prevailed of the invasion of the Chigharzai country and the location of the main body of the troops on the right bank of the river produced a disturbing effect among the Bonerwáls, who gathered in large numbers at Baio under the leadership of Mián Gul, son of the late Akhund of Swat. The assemblage, however, proved to be remarkably amenable to the control of their leader, and withdrew on being assured that it was not the intention of Government to attack the Chigharzai if they on their part behaved in a friendly way and gave no further offence. The Isazai clans were unable to comply with the condition which required the surrender of their chief, Háshim Ali Khán, and

accordingly their country was gradually occupied from the river to the crest of the Black Mountain as the increasing heat necessitated the upward movement of the troops, and a considerable force was stationed at and above Seri, the village of Háshim Ali Khán, throughout the summer. Towards the close of that season the three clans of the tribe, including the Mada Khel, who live on the west bank of the Indus, accepted Ibráhím Khán as their chief, and bound themselves never to allow Háshim Ali Khán to return, and to fulfil all the other conditions demanded by Government. Since this a Border Military Police has been enlisted from the Hassanzais and Akazais and the adjoining Pharáriwál Syads and Tanawalís, and, as this Report has been passed through the press, all troops have been withdrawn from the Black Mountain. The punishment inflicted on the two refractory clans has been felt by them very severely, and there is every reason to believe that they fully intend to act up to the engagements into which they have now entered. The services of Mr. Cunningham, C.I.E., and of his assistants during the expedition were specially acknowledged by the Supreme Government.

7. Work connected with the North-West Frontier has been unusually heavy and pressing in character during Sir James Lyall's tenure of office, and he believes that during the past three years much has been done to strengthen and improve the administration of the Border Districts. Proposals framed for increasing the superior District staff have been lately sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and while the armament of the Border Military Police has been improved in Kohát and Peshávar, the old Border Police and Militia of the Deraját are, as already noticed, being entirely reconstituted and formed into an efficient body, and a similar force of the nature of tribal levies is being recruited for the Hazára District. The Black Mountain and Orakzai Expeditions have, it is hoped, put an end for ever to the disorder which had prevailed on those parts of the border for some years previously, and the re-arrangement of the Bhittanni service and grant of service to the Mahsúd Wazírís and Shiránís have effected, or will effect, important changes in our relations with these tribes and the extent of our control over them. In fact, the Shiránís and all the other tribes to the south of the Gomal whose lands intervene between the old Punjab Frontier and what is now British Balúchistán now understand that they are practically British subjects. Almost every important question connected with the frontier has been fully reconsidered at one time or another during the Lieutenant-Governor's tenure of office, and Sir James Lyall believes that he may safely say that the Frontier Officers of the Punjab are now in a position, both as regards knowledge of the policy of Government and power to protect the border and extend friendly relations beyond it, such as they have never occupied before. His Honor trusts that the results of this will be seen in the increased efficiency both of the internal administration and border management of all frontier districts, and that the greater attention which it will be possible for Frontier Deputy Commissioners to devote to all border matters will by the speedy settlement of cases and the careful removal of all just causes of dissatisfaction secure the more lasting peace and content of the wild trans-border people with whom they have to deal.

8. SETTLEMENTS.—Operations have been practically completed in Hissar, Gurdáspur and Ferozepore, with a result of an enhancement of about

$2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees in each of the two first mentioned districts. In the Ferozepore District the new demand will give a large enhancement, but part of this will not come into effect until the year 1892-93. Good progress has been made in the five central districts of Amritsar, Lahore, Gujránwála, Siálkot and Gujrát now under settlement, and the new assessments of at least one tahsíl in each district have been reported and sanctioned. The Kángra and Shahpur Settlements are in an advanced stage. In both districts the Deputy Commissioner is in charge, and the cost of settlement is therefore kept comparatively low. The Montgomery District will be the next to which settlement operations will be extended. Here, too, it will be necessary to utilize the Deputy Commissioner for the work of settlement in order to limit the expenditure as much as possible; for the financial results of re-assessment in Montgomery will probably be inconsiderable. The question of the early re-assessment of the Pesháwar and Dera Gházi Khan Districts is under consideration.

9. The re-settlement of these five important districts in the Central Punjab is the most important measure of revenue administration undertaken in recent years. The Lieutenant-Governor was connected with more than one of these districts at the outset of his career, and he is glad, before he resigns the charge of the Province into other hands, to have been able in each one of them to indicate what in his opinion should be the general character and amount of the new assessments. To fix the land revenue of an Indian district properly is not a mere fiscal operation which can be effected arithmetically upon statistical returns. In a peasant proprietary country like the Punjab in particular a wise and moderate land revenue demand well adapted in its form to the circumstances of the people by whom it is paid is of all administrative measures the most important for the good of the people and of the Government. It is not only harsh, but foolish, to attempt to press up unduly the demand upon land. Moderation, combined with a fair regard to the interests of the State Exchequer, will secure in the long run both greater general well-being and a greater Government revenue.

10. LAND REVENUE.—The fixed land revenue demand of the year was Rs. 1,40,657 in excess of that of the previous year, but, owing to the character of the seasons, the collections fell from 99·1 per cent. to 98·6 per cent. of the demand. There was also a falling-off in the collections on account of former years. The increase in the fixed land revenue demand was due chiefly to the gradual effect of re-assessments in the Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts and to lapses of land revenue assignments. Remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year were trifling in amount, the total being Rs. 23,032 only. Suspensions, however, amounted to Rs. 2,00,816 as compared with Rs. 90,800 in 1888-89. Of this sum Rs. 1,20,000 were suspended in the Delhi Division, which suffered from a very deficient rabi harvest. With favourable seasons, however, the balances in this Division will no doubt be recoverable. This, however, is not so in the case of the Thal tract of the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the greater part of the Rs. 90,000 now outstanding will have to be foregone. Owing to good floods in the Indus, Chenab and Sutlej, there has been a considerable increase in the collections from land subject to fluctuating assessments in the Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. No extension of the fluctuating system has been made during the year,

but its introduction in the case of distressed villages in the Pindigheb Tahsíl of the Ráwalpindi District has recently been sanctioned. The application of the system to the Ghaggar villages of the Hissar District was recently considered by Government, but with one voice the villages declared against the proposal, and it was accordingly decided to adopt a fixed assessment for the villages in question, leaving it to the option of the villagers to throw up their leases and accept the fluctuating system at any time during the currency of the settlement. Fewer writs of demand for the collection of land revenue were issued than in the previous year, but the number of cases of arrest and detention of defaulters has increased from 344 to 2,400. The Tenancy Act of 1887 continues to be worked smoothly and successfully. The number of suits for enhancement of rent of occupancy tenants has fallen from 10,119 in 1888-89 to 2,229 in the year under report. The number of ejectment notices issued to tenants-at-will has fallen off by 23 per cent. and the area to which such notices relate by 12 per cent. as compared with last year. Nine per cent. of the notices were met by suits to contest liability to ejectment. As might be expected, the districts in which settlements are in progress are those in which the largest number of notices of ejectment are issued. On the whole, the relations of landlord and tenant are satisfactory, and afford no cause for anxiety. Of the total cultivated area of the Province, tenants cultivated 43 per cent. as compared with 41 per cent. in the previous year.

11. Sir James Lyall had had as Financial Commissioner in 1883 some share in the original drafting of the present Tenancy and Land Revenue Acts, and he commenced his administration some six months before the time when the reformed system of revenue administration, land assessment and record received its legal consecration by the passing of the Acts of 1887. What remained was to establish and develop the new measures by means of detailed rules and instructions, or in other words to reduce the revised theory to a practical working form. Colonel Wace, whose name will be always associated with the legislation of 1887, devoted himself to this task with the most self-denying zeal. His sudden and lamented death prevented him from seeing the fruit of his labour, but his work was so far advanced that he left little for his successors to perform. That little has been achieved, and the new system is now in full operation. It is perhaps too soon to judge of its ultimate effect, but it seems safe to say that it is a considerable improvement upon the methods which it superseded. It expects and requires a much more constant attention to Revenue work than was formerly thought sufficient; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to know that, under the careful guidance of the Financial Commissioners, Revenue Officers in all grades have as a rule willingly and zealously complied with the demand upon their labour and their care. As a result of this attention and of the training given by the many settlements of the land revenue which have been effected under careful supervision in the last twenty years, he believes that the Province now counts among its Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners a large number of real experts in Revenue work, and that the average knowledge of such work in the Commission is far greater than it used to be. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Revenue Officers of the Province will exhibit an unrelaxed activity and interest in Revenue work, and that at the same time they will never allow themselves to deal

slightly with other important duties, which must be adequately and zealously performed if administration in general is to receive its fitting and equable development. He wishes to take this opportunity of warmly acknowledging his sense of the zeal and ability with which they as a body have worked in the interests of the people and of the State during his tenure of office.

12. CIVIL JUSTICE.—There has again been a considerable falling-off in the number of Civil suits instituted in the Province, and the figures of the present year now stand below those of any year since 1877. This is, however, due in part to the fact that since 1884 a considerable number of what were formerly treated as Civil suits are now disposed of by Revenue Courts. Although the total number of cases has decreased, the number of suits for money based upon bonds and contracts or in consideration of goods supplied remained practically the same as last year, while the number of money suits brought by bankers and money-lenders against agriculturists materially increased. There was a marked decrease in the number of suits based on contracts not in writing, and a corresponding increase in suits founded on bonds; but the steady decrease since 1884 in the number of *registered* bonds shows that less and less resort is for the present being had to the safeguard of registration. The falling-off in the number of original suits for disposal has resulted in a decrease of nearly 1,000 in the balance of suits pending at the close of the year, which now stands lower than that of any of the previous five years. As the result of the orders, referred to last year, that the more important suits in which rights in land are concerned should be decided by superior officers and not thrown on to the Munsiffs, the number of land suits disposed of by the Munsiff Establishment has fallen from 12,856 to 6,931, while the proportion of the total number of Civil suits decided by them has fallen from 73 per cent. to 71 per cent., corresponding with a proportional increase of business disposed of by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications for execution of decrees showed no improvement, while the proportion of completely executed decrees remained the same as in the two previous years. There was, however, a very satisfactory increase in the amount realized both without and after issue of coercive process. The number of judgment-debtors arrested decreased very largely, the figures being 2,882 as compared with 4,951 in the previous year. The volume of Civil business in the Chief Court was approximately the same as in the preceding year. On the one hand, appeals, including appeals from orders, increased from 1,422 to 1,555 cases; on the other, there was a reduction of 125 in the number of applications for revision. The question of further amending the law of appeal has been under consideration, but, in accordance with orders recently issued by the Secretary of State, no alteration will be made in it before the end of 1892, by which time the efficiency of the present procedure will have been thoroughly tested. The rules requiring security to be found before applications for revision are admitted were promulgated in the end of July 1890, but as they were in force for little more than three working months of that year, it would be at present premature to express any opinion upon the results of their working.

13. CRIME.—It is a satisfactory feature of the administration of criminal justice during the past year that the decrease in crime which was noticed in last

year's Report has steadily continued. The improvement has been on the whole most noticeable in the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division, but to a less degree it has spread over more than two-thirds of the districts of the Province. The decrease is the more satisfactory in that it has occurred entirely in offences under the Indian Penal Code, and represents a distinct falling-off in the more serious forms of crime, such as thefts, robberies and dacoities. An exception, however, must be made in the case of offences affecting human life, which have increased by 9 per cent. over last year's figures, which were exceptionally low. The number of murders which are admitted to have occurred was greater by 51 cases than in the previous year, the increase being mainly in the frontier districts, and particularly in Pesháwar. The number of offences under Local and Special Laws continues to increase, but, as was pointed out last year, these results indicate a greater activity in detecting such offences rather than any real increase of crime. This is especially the case as regards offences under the Opium and Excise Acts, and breaches of the sanitary provisions of the Municipal, Cantonment and Police Acts. The extension of canals has also caused an increase in the number of offences under Act VIII of 1873. With regard to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for demanding sureties for good behaviour and for keeping the peace, the progressive increase during the last four years in the number of cases in which the security has been confiscated is an indication that these preventive measures have been directed against the right classes of persons. The action taken by District Officers in this matter still lacks, however, in many cases the uniformity and judgment which is so necessary to the successful enforcement of these provisions. On the whole, the working of the Courts and the criminal administration generally during the year has, it may be hoped, made a further step in the improvement, which, as noticed last year, seems to have set in with the year 1889.

14. There is nevertheless much to be done yet, the percentage of convictions being in many districts unnaturally low and the sentences passed by many Magistrates insufficient to act as a real deterrent. These shortcomings are still under consideration, and it is hoped that as District Magistrates turn their attention more carefully to the criminal administration of their jurisdictions they will gradually be removed. In regard to Judicial work generally Sir James Lyall has been assured by the Judges of the Chief Court, and is satisfied from his own personal observation, that much has been done to improve the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts since the reorganization of the Judicial system in 1884, especially in the matter of more careful attention to the rules of procedure and improved grasp of principles; and he believes that the work is much more carefully and elaborately performed by Courts of all grades than it used to be. At the same time he has reason to think that a want of the necessary firmness in Criminal work, and of that sympathy with the common people which a court ought to have in deciding Civil suits in a country where the litigants are so often simple and illiterate, are still common failings among the officers who preside over the Subordinate Courts. With the advice and guidance of superior officers given steadily and kindly, there is every reason to believe that such deficiencies may be gradually removed; without this there is no small risk of their ultimately proving a serious danger to the efficiency of the Judicial work of the Punjab. And in this connection the Lieutenant-Governor would urge upon all officers the vital importance

of maintaining complete harmony between the Administrative and Judicial branches of the administration. Nothing can be more prejudicial to the interests of the Government and the people than the want of this, and superior officers should steadily repress any such divergencies on the part of their subordinates. In quitting the subject of the administration of justice by the Courts, Sir James Lyall desires finally to record his admiration of the example which the Judges of the Chief Court have set to all officers of the Province by their devotion to work, and his great obligations for the cordial assistance which they have always given to him in the administration.

15. POLICE.—The efficient administration of criminal justice depends not less upon the work of the Police. During his tenure of office the Lieutenant-Governor has had to consider many important matters affecting that Department, and he is glad that before his departure it has been found practicable to increase the numbers of the Force and to establish a Central Training School, and to introduce some other changes which will materially benefit the prospects of a large number of the ablest and best behaved members of the Force, whether officers or men. From long knowledge of the officers of superior grade, European and Native, His Honor believes that Government has in them a zealous and efficient body of public servants, but their work has necessarily been impeded and often impugned owing to the numerical weakness of the men at their disposal and the want of ability among poorly-paid subordinates. His Honor did not think it necessary to appoint a Committee to consider the question of Police organization as was done elsewhere, for he was of opinion that the organization of the Force was already good and on right lines, and that no alterations except the improvements recently made with the sanction of the Government of India were advisable at present. The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of placing on record his high opinion of the services rendered by Colonel Menzies, who joined the Department thirty years ago, and has held the office of Inspector-General for nearly seven years, and His Honor regrets that his tenure of the appointment will end so soon.

16. PRISONS.—With the decrease of crime during the year there was no corresponding reduction in the number of convicts received in the jails; for, although the number of persons tried by the Criminal Courts was less than in 1889, the percentage of convictions was higher, and the sentences of imprisonment passed proportionately more in number. The death-rate among the prison population was very much lower than that of the free, the former being only 31·24 and the latter 46·87 per thousand. The year was the most unhealthy known since vital statistics have been collected in the Punjab, and, while the mortality among the free population was more than 15 per mille higher than in either of the two preceding years, a satisfactory feature of the Jail administration was that the death-rate in the prisons but slightly exceeded that of 1888 and 1889.

17. In January 1890 a Committee was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the various questions raised by the Government of India in connection with the reorganization of our prison system, and subsequently a full report was submitted for the orders of the Supreme Government. Meanwhile several minor reforms were introduced into the administration of the jails in accordance with the recommendations made by Dr. Walker and Dr. Lethbridge. The

more important changes, the expediency of which is unquestionable, can only be effected as suitable prisons can be provided. The conversion of the Montgomery Jail into a central prison made good progress, convict labour being largely employed on the works, and the experience gained here has clearly demonstrated that remunerative and at the same time penal labour can be found by utilizing convicts in the preparation of material and in the construction of new jails. It is expected that the works on the new Central Jail at Umballa can be entirely executed by this agency. The success of the scheme is of the greatest importance. It must depend largely on the assistance rendered by the officers of the Public Works Department, but if this is cordially given, of which His Honor has now no doubt, it seems certain.

18. The value of the net cash earnings of each convict sentenced to labour was slightly higher than in the previous year, but really satisfactory results will not be obtained until the number of small District Jails can be reduced, and prisoners concentrated in larger institutions, where suitable employment can be provided for them. Manufactures carried on in small prisons are necessarily crude, and the value of them comparatively small. The identification of old offenders is a matter which requires attention both at the hands of the Magisterial and Police as well as of the Jail authorities, for very different results have been obtained in different districts, and the subject is important as affecting the proper treatment of prisoners of various classes. In fact, the experience of the last five years has shown the Lieutenant-Governor that generally throughout the Province District Magistrates have exhibited a tendency to pay too little attention to the administration of the jails, instead of recognizing the fact that the treatment of convicts is an integral part of the machinery required for the suppression of crime, and under the Prisons Act one of the most important duties of the Deputy Commissioner. A general improvement in our prison system has for some years been prevented by want of funds wherewith to provide properly constructed jails and to obtain the services of intelligent and trustworthy prison establishments. During his tenure of the appointment of Inspector-General of Prisons, Brigade Surgeon Gray was fully aware of many defects requiring alteration, but, although he repeatedly advocated several very desirable reforms, it was only at the close of his term of office that the provincial finances were in a position to warrant the adoption of schemes necessitating any large expenditure. The construction of large Central Jails, and the abandonment of small prisons where neither economy nor discipline is possible, are measures of which the Lieutenant-Governor has always been in favour, and he feels sure that Surgeon-Major Bate will successfully carry out these important reforms as well as any other changes in the prison administration which may hereafter be sanctioned by the Government of India.

19. REGISTRATION.—Compared with the year 1889-90, there was an increase in the number of documents registered in the ordinary mode, both under the head of compulsory and under that of optional registrations; but, as was remarked last year, the number of sales and mortgages of land registered was but a small proportion of the transfers actually made, the statistics of which are collected by the Revenue authorities. The Inspector-General of Registration has expressed the opinion that many transfers of agricultural land are now effected

by verbal agreement without the execution of a deed, and he believes that the present law in force in this Province needs alteration in the interests of the agricultural classes as well as of the Government, whose stamp revenue is injuriously affected. The Lieutenant-Governor is not sure that the interests of the agriculturists are much affected by the question, but it is one which will no doubt come under consideration when the operations of the Commission on the indebtedness of that class are extended to the Punjab. The policy of appointing non-official Sub-Registrars has been persevered in, and with satisfactory results. In most localities there is little difficulty in procuring qualified candidates for the office, many of whom are to be found among the retired officers of Government.

20. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—A further reduction of the number of Municipal Committees for very small rural towns was approved during the year. In most of these small towns the system is unpopular, as it is expensive and cumbersome, and octroi taxation annoys the agricultural inhabitants, and injures the little trade which exists. The system of Pro-Municipalities contained in the new Municipal Act lately passed will suit most of these petty towns better than the present system. The usual elections were held to fill up vacancies due to expiry of the term of office under the rules of constitution and other causes, but they seem on the whole to have excited little interest, and the results evidence no increase in the popularity of the system, which, however, works satisfactorily in most of the larger towns.

The subject of Municipal taxation continued to receive special attention both from the Committees themselves as well as from the Local Government, and it is believed that the marked decrease of octroi taxation which characterizes the year is due in some measure to the special efforts which have been made to prevent that impost from acting as a transit duty on the general trade of the country.

Much time and attention has also been given to the important question of the water-supply, sewerage and drainage of the larger Municipal towns. Every endeavour has been made to encourage the Municipalities to undertake such sanitary works by means of advances from the Provincial Loan Account where the Municipal Funds are sufficient or can be made sufficient by additional taxation for the repayment of the interest and capital of the loans. Besides the completed or nearly completed works at Lahore, Simla, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar, a water-supply scheme was being constructed at Delhi, and projects were being prepared for Umballa, Amritsar, Kohát, Dalhousie and Murree also. Large drainage and sewerage works were under construction at Gujránwála and Ludhiána, and a sewerage project was being worked out for Delhi. It is confidently hoped that the coming year, 1892-93, will see all these important sanitary projects taken in hand.

21. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—District Boards are reported to have worked fairly well during the year, though they have been somewhat remiss in the matter of meetings and attendance at meetings. The Frontier District Boards have been particularly at fault in this respect, but the surplus funds at their disposal are small, and they have probably therefore less occasion for frequent meetings. With a few exceptions, the working of the Local Boards

subordinate to District Boards is declared by the local officers to be decidedly unsatisfactory, and the conclusion forced on the Punjab Government by a perusal of the reports regarding these Bodies and regarding the elections held during the year is that probably a good many Local Boards should be dispensed with as being in the present state of rural feeling and education useless encumbrances. The popular interest in the elections held for the recruitment of these Bodies in the cases referred to appears to have disappeared; nearly three-fourths of the elections in 1890-91 were uncontested, and 275 vacancies attracted only 355 candidates. The number of persons who went to the poll was generally insignificant as compared with the number possessing the right of suffrage. In these circumstances District Officers and Commissioners have been allowed to submit proposals for the abolition of Local Boards if after full consideration they are convinced that the fault lies with the Local Boards and not with their management, and that nothing can be done to give life to them.

22. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.—There is much, however, in which a discriminating Deputy Commissioner can make use of the services of Sub-Committees or of individual members of District and Local Boards, and every opportunity of doing this should be duly taken. The necessity of issuing such instructions in the matter of Local Boards may seem to augur ill for the future success of local self-government in the Punjab. That, however, is not the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion: that all which was at one time expected from the system has not yet been realized is doubtless true, but he believes that this is largely due to the hasty expectations that were formed when the measure was first inaugurated, and we must not on this account be discouraged in our efforts to foster self-helpfulness. The example of some of the Municipalities and some of the District Boards in the Province gives hope that gradually elsewhere a real capacity for local self-government will be developed. The cities of Amritsar, Delhi and Peshâwar have proved that education and energy can produce practical and useful results, and in course of time as education spreads and material resources are more abundant, it may be hoped that like results will follow elsewhere. This can only be, however, if all officers of Government encourage the growth of a spirit of self-help to the fullest extent, and they should be constantly on their guard against allowing the powers of Local Bodies again to become concentrated in themselves. The willingness of some District Boards to take a lively interest in sanitary schemes for the drainage of swamps, and of certain Municipalities to introduce direct taxation and relieve through-trade of octroi imposts, shows that new ideas are gradually springing up. The growth will of course be slow, but all officers of Government should not only give every facility for the development of new ideas, but should seize the opportunity to encourage their development, and Sir James Lyall trusts that this advice may not be forgotten merely because an officer feels sure that at any given moment the measures which he would himself carry through must prove directly of most general benefit.

23. CROPS AND PRICES.—The year was on the whole a favourable one for agriculture, and the spring harvest of 1891 was extraordinarily large. In the autumn of 1890 there was a decrease of cultivation as compared with the same season of the preceding year, this being due to the unseasonable nature

of the rainfall, which was very copious until the middle of August and then ceased suddenly before having fulfilled its function of maturing the crop. The harvest which had given very good promise was thus actually below the average. For the spring crops, on the other hand, the rainfall was most propitious. It fell heavily throughout the winter and just stopped at the right time in the spring. Thus it was possible for a good deal of light dry land to be taken into cultivation (as in Shahpur), which can only be worked successfully in very wet years. The increase of area cultivated in the spring harvest was no less than 25½ per cent. All of this was on unirrigated lands, the irrigated lands actually showing a decrease in cultivation, being in some cases quite water-logged and unfit for cultivation. The increase was very general throughout the Province, being participated in by no less than 27 out of the whole 31 districts. Wheat, which is grown very largely on irrigated lands, did not share in the increase to so great an extent as some of the other crops. But the total outturn was over two million tons or 29 per cent. above last year's figures.

24. If the spring harvest was an exceptional one, the fluctuations in prices were no less marked. The course of the price of wheat at the two great trade centres of Amritsar and Ferozepore was very interesting. It began at about 20 seers to the rupee in both places, rose steadily till about February or March, when heavy rains fell, which it was thought would destroy all chances of a good harvest, and the result was a bound in prices up to 11 and 12 seers respectively. They then fell in each case to 17 and 18 seers respectively in the end of May or June, when the success of the spring harvest was assured, and were then pushed up again to their final state at 14 and 15 seers on 30th September by the very large demand for export, which more than counterbalanced the excess outturn. The prices of gur and tobacco both rose, owing principally to the partial destruction of the crops by locusts, which appeared in largest numbers in Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Districts. All the food-grains rose in price, and especially those, like maize and jowár, which are produced in the autumn harvest. The high prices of the last two years have been unprecedented in North India in the absence of an actual scarcity of food, and cannot be viewed without some apprehension. To some extent the proprietors and cultivators have no doubt benefited from them, but while most of the profit has certainly gone to the traders and middlemen, the rise in prices necessarily affects in a most serious way all the poorer classes both in the towns and villages who depend upon manufactures or daily wages for their daily food. These classes naturally look upon the present state of things with feelings of great apprehension, and the Lieutenant-Governor would commend the whole subject to the most careful observation and consideration of all District Officers.

25. FORESTS.—The revenue of the Forest Department during the year was Rs. 8,34,370 and the expenditure Rs. 6,63,544. The surplus was thus only Rs. 1,70,826, which is more than a lakh below the surplus of the previous year, and is indeed considerably below the average annual surplus of thirteen years. The main reason for this disappointing result lies in the dulness of the market for large timber. Prices ruled very low towards the end of the year, and sales were accordingly restricted. The quantity of deodár logs and sleepers in stock at sale depôts when the year closed was thus much greater than when the year

commenced. On the whole, the financial results of the year are disappointing, although the shrinkage in income is due not to any fault in departmental working, but to the glutting of the timber market with large private supplies at cheap rates. The changes in forest area and classification during the year are trivial A tract of about 16,000 acres in the Lahore District which is in the hands of the Military Department as grass land has, however, been constituted a reserved forest. There are at present no Forest Settlements in progress which involve special expenditure. The final Reports of the Settlements in the Kángra District are under consideration, and the Report on Shahpur Kandi has just been received from the Financial Commissioner. The Working Plans Division has been mainly employed on the leased forests of Bashahr, and the Working Plans for Chánga Mánga and Murree and Kahúta were finally sanctioned during the year. Forest offences show an increase of 105, or rather more than 9 per cent. A good many cases were, however, in connexion with forest fires in the previous year. The percentage of convictions was 82, which is a very high average result. Forest fires, which were last year so disastrous, have this year been few and unimportant. This was to be expected, as for some years after fires the forests are less inflammable and the punishments inflicted have at least a temporary effect, but in any case the character of the rainfall would have prevented extensive fires. There can be little doubt that in most cases these fires are intentional, but are not in one sense malicious. They are merely an obstinate persistence in an old practice intended to provide a fresh grass supply for cattle.

26. The administration of the Forests in respect to repressive measures against grazing and other forms of use by the neighbouring villages and the owners of flocks and herds ought, in His Honor's opinion, to be enforced in the Punjab with as much leniency and as gradually as is compatible with steady general improvement of a strictly necessary kind. If such measures are enforced too suddenly or extensively they excite strong disaffection among the people and arouse a spirit of combination against the Forest rules which makes it very difficult for the Criminal Courts to enforce them, even if they do not allow themselves to sympathize with the offenders. Arbitrary laws which would make the innocent liable with the guilty will not be passed by our Government, and the spirit of the Courts will be more and more opposed as time goes on to conviction without full proof. It must be remembered that the forests which are most valuable or most require conservancy are situated in well-populated tracts in which the customary modes of living and working out a subsistence from the soil are founded upon a free use of the whole area, waste and cultivated, and where the people have fitted themselves down on the soil so as to make more or less use of everything which it produces. In other tracts where the population is small and the area of waste large the people are semi-pastoral, and owing to the scanty rainfall require a free range over wide areas to obtain a decent living. If time is given them the owners of flocks and herds will be forced to change their habits to the extent necessary without too violent a conflict, and will be able to do so without a degradation of their comfort and style of living which would be sudden enough to be felt acutely. In the hill tracts Sir James Lyall believes that the best method of reconciling the villagers to restrictions on their use of the forests will be to give them a large share in the income.

27. TRADE.—A very noticeable falling-off in the trade with trans-frontier countries has taken place during the year under report, the decrease in the value of imports amounting to 18 per cent. and of exports to 11 per cent. Part of this falling-off, however, is merely nominal, as there is reason to believe that much of the merchandise carried by the newly-opened railway to Kashmir has escaped registration. The decrease in the trade with Afghánistán is real, and amounts to 23 per cent. as compared with the average of the past five years. The causes of this decline have been referred to in previous reports. The chief of these are the prohibitive dues levied by the Amír, and the competition of Russian goods in the Central Asian markets. Imports from Kashmir have diminished by 15 per cent. Exports have slightly increased. There is no reason, however, to anticipate any check to the development of commercial relations with this State. The falling-off in imports is possibly accounted for by the opening of the Jummoo-Siálkot Railway, as above explained. The trade of the Province with other parts of India continues to be progressive, the imports of the year under report having been the largest on record. The chief articles imported in increased quantities were sugar, Indian cotton-goods, iron and provisions. On the other hand, there has been a very serious falling-off in the imports of European cotton goods. This is probably due to the paralysation of the markets last year owing to the fluctuations of exchange. The value of the export trade was 45 lakhs of rupees below that of the previous year, but was considerably above the average of the past five years. The falling-off is more than accounted for by the decreased exports of oil-seeds. Wheat also and raw cotton were exported in considerably less quantities owing to the unfavourable character of the seasons for these crops. The falling-off in the exports to the sea-ports was about 45 per cent., but this was almost counterbalanced by increased exports to land provinces. Since the close of the year the export of wheat has recommenced on an unexampled scale and has had the serious effect on prices of all food staples which has been noticed above.

28. PUBLIC WORKS.—The total amount expended during the year against Budget provision under the supervision of the Provincial Public Works Department exceeded 59 lakhs, as nearly as possible the same as last year's total. It is noticeable that the actual outlay on works under Municipal Funds was more than 2¼ lakhs below the Budget estimates. The Municipalities concerned have assigned no reasons for this short outlay, which was principally under the head of Original Works, and was probably due to delay in the preparation of estimates. A further noteworthy fact in connection with the general figures is that the proportion which Establishment charges bear to the Provincial outlay has been materially reduced. No very conspicuous Imperial Military Works were carried out during the year, but important progress was made in Imperial Civil Works.

The North-West Frontier Roads and the Dera Ghází Khan-Loralai Road, which come under this head, are both now practically complete, only a small portion of metalling and a few arrangements in connection with the water-supply on the latter road remaining to be done. The Murree-Kohála Road, which was considerably damaged by rain last year, has again been seriously injured by heavy rains and snowfalls. The works for the protection of the town and cantonments of Dera Ghází Khan from the erosions of the River Indus made very satisfactory

progress during the year. The embankment now contains over two million cubic feet of stone, and proved most effectual during the flood season in checking the encroachments of the river. Much important work was carried out in connection with frontier communications in the Gomal Pass, including the building of posts, the making of roads, and the construction of a pile bridge over the Gomal river. On the Samána Range the recent Miranzai Expedition necessitated the improvement of roads, the construction of main and picquet posts and quarters, and the storage of water to meet the requirements of 10 British officers and 850 men. The work has been carried on with rapidity and made excellent progress, the whole cost being estimated at nearly 3¾ lakhs.

In the Jail Department more than 2 lakhs of rupees were spent upon Original Works, of which nearly 1½ lakhs were in connection with the Central Jails at Lahore and Mooltan. Work was also commenced on the new Central Jail at Montgomery, which is estimated to cost over 2½ lakhs in all. Nearly all the materials required have been collected on the spot, and it is satisfactory to record that it has been found practicable to utilize convict labour to a very large extent.

Under Contribution Works the Aitchison College buildings and the Lady Lyall Home for Female Medical Students in Lahore were completed during the year, and good progress was made with the Dufferin Hospital, Delhi, and the Jubilee Museum and Prince Albert Victor Wing of the Mayo Hospital at Lahore. The works on the new Delhi water-supply were actively carried on, and the head works, trench wells and the reservoir were nearly completed. The Peshâwar water-supply was very nearly ready, it only remaining to finish the connections with the hospital and a few other places. With regard to Railways, various improvements were made on the Rájpura-Bhatinda line, which is worked by the North-Western Railway in connection with the Patiála State. The important line known as the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway was opened for public traffic on 1st March 1891, being worked by the East Indian Railway, and is the first instance of a railway which has been constructed in the Punjab by a private Company without a State guarantee.

29. During the past five years no inconsiderable amount of work has been carried out by the officers of the Provincial Public Works Department. The construction of the frontier military roads was in itself a work of great importance, involving heavy expenditure from Imperial Revenues. At the capital of the Province the Aitchison College, the Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women, and the Prince Albert Victor Wing of the Mayo Hospital stand as memorials of this period, and the Jubilee Museum and Technical Institute and the College Boarding House will be added to these in a few months. Pesháwar has seen the practical completion of its water-works, and Delhi will shortly do the same. Much still remains to be done throughout the Punjab as regards good communications and the proper accommodation of the various Courts and offices, and the majority of Municipalities are still backward in executing the most necessary sanitary reforms. But the rise in the price of labour and of materials, and the consequent increase in the cost of buildings and other works, which in some instances has proved enormous, makes the task of completing all the much needed public works in the Province a slow process. The carrying out of those which should

be executed at the expense of Local Bodies is also much retarded by want of funds, and although the Government is always ready to lend Municipalities and District Boards the services of its trained officers gratuitously if necessary and in other cases on very liberal terms, many years will undoubtedly elapse before even the elementary requirements of sanitary science can be fully met. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to acknowledge the general zeal and ability with which the officers of the General Branch of the Public Works Department have worked, and the sustained energy and disregard of comfort and danger which they have shown when necessary in urgent cases like the works on the Samána and the Black Mountain.

30. IRRIGATION.—No branch of the Administration is more intimately connected with the agricultural welfare of the Province than the Canal Department, and it may safely be said that a great part of the Punjab has now been secured against famine by the construction of irrigation works by Government. The progress of canal construction and the development of irrigation which has taken place during the past decade may be realized by the fact that the area irrigated in the year under report is more than double that of the year 1879-80 and nearly double that of the year 1880-81. Not only do these works occupy the most important place in the agricultural economy of the Province, not only are they to be regarded as works for the prevention of famine, but as productive public works they are now proved to be a conspicuous success from a financial point of view. Since the year 1887-88 the canals classed as Productive Public Works have not only paid the interest on the loans borrowed for their construction, but have yielded a surplus which is increasing year by year. In 1890-91 the net canal revenue amounted to 5·85 per cent. on the capital. There was thus a surplus of 1·85 per cent. or Rs. 13,12,452 after meeting interest charges. In addition to this the canals not classed as Productive yielded in the year under report a return of 8·65 per cent. on capital.

31. The total area irrigated during the year amounted to 2,842,742 acres, or 45,570 acres in excess of the previous year. There was a falling-off in the area irrigated from Inundation Canals, amounting to 56,546 acres, which, however, was more than compensated by an increase of 111,181 acres on the Sirhind Canal. The area irrigated on the Western Jumna Canal was not so large as in the previous year owing to the favourable rainfall of the season. Good progress has been made with the extension of the branch of this canal in the Sirsa direction. The capital outlay on the Sirhind Canal was practically completed during the year, and the revenue has for the first time been sufficient to cover the interest on capital. The area irrigated on the Bári Doáb Canal was the largest on record: the revenue realized amounted to 8 per cent. on the capital. The Chenab Canal irrigated 52,390 acres, and the rates realized sufficed to meet maintenance charges. The completion of the extended Chenab Canal project and the opening to colonization and cultivation consequent thereon of over 500,000 acres of Government land is being looked forward to as one of the most interesting and important events in the immediate future of the Province. The Sidhnai and Soháɡ-Pára colonization schemes continue to prove successful, and, although the silting up of the mouth of the Soháɡ-Pára Canal resulted in a diminution of 24,619 acres in the irrigated area as compared with the previous

year, the favourable winter rainfall prevented the damage to the crops of the colonists which might otherwise have occurred. A falling-off of 42,054 acres in the area irrigated by the Lower Sutlej and Chenab and Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals was only to be expected, as the irrigated area of the previous year was abnormally large. Compared with other years, the extent of irrigation on these canals was most satisfactory in the year under report.

32. The future of the Irrigation Department in the Punjab is full of large possibilities. The new Chenab Canal in its completed form will give water to a million acres of excellent soil. Further to the north the plans are already laid for a canal from the Jhelum, which will irrigate a similar area of even superior quality. Lastly, there seems no reason why these works should not be crowned by a canal from the Indus which would introduce permanent fertility into the thirsty waste of the Sind Ságar Doáb. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to think that the interests of these projects, and of the daily administration on works already complete, rest safely in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Ottley, to whom and to Colonel F. Home both he and the Irrigation Department are so greatly indebted for the ability and zeal with which they have directed operations during the last five years.

33. FINANCE.—The Province is to be congratulated on the expiry of another year of continued financial prosperity. The revenues as a whole have increased by nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, and the surplus of the year is Rs. 1,47,30,000, or Rs. 22,000 higher than that realized in 1889-90. Notwithstanding considerable remissions of Land Revenue, due to destruction of crops by locusts, the collections under this head, including owner's rates on canal-irrigated lands, exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 2,07,000. In the Excise Department various reforms and vigorous measures for the suppression of smuggling have resulted in an addition of Rs. 1,79,000 to the revenue. The Income Tax, to the assessment of which more care and attention has lately been devoted, yielded Rs. 68,000 more than in the preceding twelve months. Simultaneously with the revenues the expenditure increased, the total charges of the year being higher by Rs. 4,38,000. An addition of over one lakh of rupees was made to the outlay on Public Works; considerable extra expense was incurred in carrying out several long-desired reforms in the Civil Departments, including the reorganization of the Law Department; the grants for education were larger; the cost of superannuation allowances and pensions increased with the normal growth of the pension list; and the employment of officers on special duty in the Political Department caused extra expenditure under that head.

The Provincial shares of the revenues and expenditure excluding contributions to and from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,70,46,000 and Rs. 1,67,67,000 respectively, the surplus of Rs. 2,79,000 going to raise the balance at credit of the Local Government from Rs. 24,70,000 to Rs. 27,53,000. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 17,53,000 in excess of the minimum which is required to be kept in reserve as a working balance. There are, however, many public works and some public administrative improvements which still require to be undertaken, and this balance will be largely absorbed by carrying these out during the next few years.

34. Sir James Lyall's period of office has been fortunate in having been marked by the return of financial prosperity to the Punjab, and this has enabled him to effect various reforms and advance sundry objects from which his predecessors were precluded by the state of the Provincial finances. This result is due in a large measure to the careful examination and control of all heads of income and expenditure which was instituted by Sir Charles Aitchison, and to the consideration shown to the Punjab by the Government of India in 1887 in continuing the Provincial Contract for a further period of five years upon the old terms. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to place upon record here the great assistance which the Province has received from the Supreme Government in all important measures which have been necessitated during the last six or seven years, and which it would have been impossible for the Local Government to carry out from its own resources, and to express his conviction that the wants of the Province will continue to receive full consideration under the new contract which is about to be settled. A great deal has been done to meet these internally and on the border during the last seven years, as may be seen from the list of measures noted in the margin; but, as already said, there is still no little to be done in order to complete everything in a way which the increasing demands of the Province require. This will no doubt be effected gradually as means are forthcoming, and Sir James Lyall can congratulate his successor that he will assume office with far brighter financial prospects than those which were before His Honor in 1887.

Reorganization of the Punjab Commission.
Revision of salaries of Tahsíldárs and Munsiffs.
Reorganization of the Police Department.
Reorganization of the Kánúngo Department.
Regrading of Náib-Tahsíldárs.
Reorganization of Border Military Police.
Reorganization of Staff of Lahore Medical College.
Reorganization of Excise Department.
Reorganization of Civil Secretariat.
Reorganization of Law Department.
Reorganization of establishment for the service of Judicial processes.
Grant of travelling allowance to Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs.

35. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—The year 1890 was the most unhealthy known in the Province since vital statistics have been collected, the death-rate exceeding the birth-rate by near 8 per thousand. The high rate of mortality was, as usual, due to the prevalence of malarial fever during the autumn months, and in certain districts this malady was so severe as to amount to a public calamity. Thus in the districts of Siálkot, Gujránwála and Gujrát the death-rates were respectively 102·07, 85·96 and 79·47 per mille, the rainfall in the same areas during the months of September, October and November being approximately double the average of the previous five years.

Epidemic cholera again made its appearance, but its ravages did little to swell the total death-rate, only 3,401 deaths being reported as due to it. Thirty-four Municipalities and 269 villages were attacked, the mortality in the former being 1·17 per mille and in the latter 7·72. The comparative immunity of the towns in which the disease appeared is some indication of the value of their sanitary arrangements, because the urban mortality from all causes has nearly always been higher than that of the rural areas, and the arrest of cholera in the towns shows that at any rate some degree of cleanliness has been attained.

The most important sanitary work in progress during the year was the Delhi Water-Works, more than two lakhs having been spent on this scheme out of an estimated total of ten lakhs. The Pesháwar Water-Works,—a work less

expensive but of equal importance to the people of that city,—were nearly completed. In the little town of Kálka too a new water-supply was introduced,—an unambitious work, but one which should prove of much value as providing for the health of the residents at what is now the railway terminus from which travellers start for Simla. At Lahore much needs doing in the way of drainage especially, but hitherto financial difficulties traceable in great degree to heavy expenditure in former years on water-works have deterred the Municipal Committee from grappling successfully with the subject. It is hoped that that body will carefully review the potential resources at their disposal, and be able to effect the many very necessary reforms which are really required in the capital of the Province.

A Sanitary Board was constituted in this Province during the year, its functions being limited to start with to those of a consultative body, as much caution must be exercised in carrying out any general measures of sanitation throughout the country at large, and it was considered inexpedient to immediately invest the Board with the power of inaugurating large reforms which, though theoretically desirable, would be likely to provoke no little opposition on the part of the masses of the people. The Board has already begun to do some very useful work.

36. The popularity of the dispensaries has continued to grow, if we may judge from the annually* increasing number of both in and out door patients who attend them. But popular as these institutions are, and useful as the work performed in them undoubtedly is, it is discouraging that the amount of subscriptions given by the Native community remains year after year at a very insignificant figure (on an average less than one-third of the sums subscribed by Europeans), and so long as this is so a reflection will continue to be cast on the philanthropy of the people of the Punjab, or rather upon the proper direction of their charity, for there is no doubt that in their own way they are as charitably inclined as any other race of mankind. If greater liberality were shown by the classes, and they are many, who can well afford to help in maintaining the dispensaries, Local Bodies would have more funds available for establishing new institutions, which must be provided in many localities before proper medical relief can be within easy reach of the people as a whole. The good work which is done in our dispensaries is, now that they are better managed than they used to be, becoming recognized by all, but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that with very few exceptions this recognition does not take a practical shape. Sir James Lyall hopes that ere long the more educated classes at any rate will awake to the advantages of liberally supporting the medical institutions which the Government, Municipalities and District Boards have founded for the benefit of all. The Mayo Hospital at Lahore and the Medical College to which it is attached year by year set a bright example of the value of medical aid and of the scientific training of medical practitioners: the Punjab University is authorized to confer Medical degrees; but it remains for the inhabitants of the Punjab to testify their appreciation of what has been done

* *Year.*	*In-door.*	*Out-door.*	*Total.*
1889-90	45,125	2,266,916	2,312,941
1890-91	48,147	2,532,349	2,580,496
Increase ...	3,022	265,433	268,455

for them by a liberal support of the hospitals and dispensaries, and by the encouragement of private practitioners. If only a fraction of the sums which are now spent by high and low on litigation and reckless marriage expenses were devoted to systematic arrangements for alleviating the sufferings of the sick, a class of skilled surgeons and physicians would be called into existence, to the lasting benefit of the people of the Province.

37. EDUCATION.—The statistics for the year give a rise in the number of public schools, but a slight fall in the number of scholars, owing to an unusual amount of sickness over a great part of the Province during the inspecting season. The return of private schools shows a considerable decline both in schools and attendance; but this is accounted for chiefly by orders for the exclusion of a class of very small schools hitherto returned. On the whole, however, the past year was one of decided progress in most respects. In all the stages of instruction above the Primary there was a distinct numerical advance; the examination returns were generally satisfactory; the fees taken rose very considerably; the number of private schools induced, under the grant-in-aid system, to add the elements of useful knowledge to their schemes of instruction, increased; special attention continued to be given to physical training in all classes of institutions; and the tone and discipline of the schools, under special efforts to raise them in these respects, are reported to be improving. A number of new Zamíndári Schools were opened during the year; the Industrial Schools, especially on their technical sides, made good progress; the boarding-house system for Secondary Schools was extended and improved; and private enterprise in the cause of education continued to expand. The University revised its courses and standards during the year with good results. The Medical College, for the first time, passed candidates for the M. B. Degree; and the power to confer Degrees in Law was given to the University. The results for the Training Institutions for the year were satisfactory; and Senior Vernacular Certificates were gained by female candidates for the first time. The Mayo School of Art continued to do good work; and the report on the Veterinary School is very favourable. The least hopeful matter is that of Female Education, which, with the prejudice against it, and the lack of female teachers, must necessarily be of slow growth. The Text-Book Committee did a large amount of useful work during the year. The Educational Conferences met, as usual, in April, and they continue to be a valuable element in the educational system of the Province, as well as a link of sympathy between all sections of the people and the educational policy of the Government.

38. That policy has had a slow, but steady, development during the past five years. The opening of Zamíndári Schools has afforded the agricultural classes facilities for giving their children primary education in subjects likely to be of use to them in after-life, or, if they prefer it, the kind of primary education available for all classes of the community is open to them. But as regards the more advanced branches of education, the Lieutenant-Governor's view has been that, while due opportunities should be given to those who desire to use them, the cost should not mainly fall upon the State. The necessity for moral training has also been emphasized, as well as the need of physical exercise. Recalling the history of the Punjab University during the time in which he has been Chancellor,

Sir James Lyall takes this opportunity of again stating his satisfaction that it has now conquered the difficulties which beset it five years ago. This has been mainly due to the efforts of its Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan, and to certain members of the Senate. The constitution of the Syndicate has been changed, the Oriental College completely reorganized, and the financial regulations placed upon a sound basis, while several desirable alterations have been made in the rules for various branches of examination. The Lieutenant-Governor also desires here to mention the services of Colonel Holroyd, who for many years held the post of Director of Public Instruction in this Province, and whose loyalty and intimate knowledge of all matters connected with the Department under him have been of material assistance in carrying out the educational reforms which have from time to time been called for, and he feels sure that under Mr. Sime the Education Department has before it a future of most valuable work upon the broad and judicious lines so ably laid down by Sir Charles Aitchison.

39. VOLUNTEERS.—The strength of the Volunteer Forces in the Punjab is given in the body of the Report. It is a matter for regret that the movement has been less successful in this Province than elsewhere. The Supreme Government attaches considerable importance to enrolling the services of all eligible European and Eurasian members of the community as Volunteers, and as this has been authoritatively announced as a measure of Imperial policy, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that in the future the classes appealed to in the Punjab will show themselves not less patriotic than their fellow citizens in other provinces. He is glad to see that some officers of the Commission have lately set a good example by joining the Force.

40. CENSUS.—A census of the Province was taken on the 26th February 1891 both in the British districts and in the Native States, and the work was done with equal vigour and heartiness in British and Native territory. The figures were abstracted during the summer, and the general results are embodied in the Report. Comment upon them must, however, be deferred till next year, by which time the report of the Superintendent, Mr. Maclagan, will be before Government.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies were fully described in the Administration Report for the year 1882-83, and will not be noticed again till 1893.

HISTORICAL.

2. HISTORICAL.—Sir James Lyall, K. C. S. I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

NATIVE STATES.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The political control of the several States remained unaltered during the year. The control is exercised as follows :—

(1) The three Phulkián States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha and the Baháwalpur State are directly under the Lieutenant-Governor ;

(2) The Kapurthala, Mandi, Farídkot and Suket States are under the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division ;

(3) The Chamba State is under the Commissioner of the Lahore Division ;

(4) The Máler Kotla, Kalsia, Pataudi, Loháru and Dujána States are under the Commissioner of the Delhi Division ; and

(5) The Simla Hill States, 20 in number, are under the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who in his political capacity is designated Superintendent of the Hill States.

For the purposes of the Extradition Act, 1879, the Commissioner of Delhi has been appointed Political Agent of the Patiála, Jínd and Nábha States, and the Commissioner of Lahore Political Agent of the Baháwalpur State.

4. *Patiála.*—The young Chief, Mahárája Rajindar Singh, was formerly installed upon the *gaddi* by His Excellency the Viceroy at a Darbár held at Patiála in October 1890. His Excellency in a speech delivered on this occasion referred in terms of special commendation to the satisfactory administration of the State by the Council of Regency during the period of the Mahárája's minority, and to the good services rendered by the several ministers of the State. The Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway, which, between Umballa and Kálka, traverses the territory of the Patiála State, was opened in March 1891. The land for this Railway was given free of payment by the State, which has also surrendered jurisdiction over the line to the British Government.

5. *Baháwalpur.*—Wazír Sheikh Nasír-ud-dín, whose probationary appointment was noted in last year's Report, was duly confirmed on the expiration of the period of his probation. Certain lands in the vicinity of the Adamwahan Bridge over the Sutlej, which were ceded by Baháwalpur for railway purposes when the bridge was under construction, have now been restored to the State, being no longer required by the Railway Department. During the year an officer of the Salt Department was deputed to examine the salt sources and salt works in the State. The Nawáb has recently expressed his intention of erecting a female hospital at Baháwalpur in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress.

6. *Jínd.*—The capital of this State was visited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the commencement of the cold weather of 1890. The education of the young Chief, who is now 12 years old, is progressing favourably, and the administration of the Council of Regency appears, so far as the Lieutenant-Governor can judge, to meet with success, and to be popular among the subjects of the State. Negotiations are in progress regarding a revision of the existing agreement for the supply of water to the Jínd territory from the Western Jumna Canal. Revised calculations under the Sirhind Canal agreement have brought out a considerable balance,—of nearly four lakhs of rupees,—as due from this State, but the State finances will be able to meet this burden without difficulty.

7. *Nábha.*—His Highness Rája Híra Singh, G.C.S.I., paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla in the autumn of last year and received the honor of a return visit from His Excellency, who was entertained at Nábha by His Highness for one day in October 1890. His Excellency the Viceroy was accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor. His Highness' health has considerably improved of late.

8. *Kapurthala.*—Rája Jagatjít Singh came of age in November of last year, and was invested with the full powers of a Ruler by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on 24th November 1890 at Kapurthala in the Darbár Hall. The appointment of Superintendent of the State having thereupon ceased to exist, the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division was formally appointed Political Agent under the Extradition Act. The administration of the State by the Council of native officials working under the Superintendent has on the whole been very satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor felt that he was justified in specially commending it on the occasion of investing the Rája with full powers as Ruler of the State. His Honor also specially acknowledged the services of the various officers who have held the post of Superintendent, and in particular those of the last of these, Major Massy. At the special request of the Rája the Government of India was pleased to lend for another year the services of Surgeon-Major Warburton to the Kapurthala State.

9. *Farídkot.*—The appeal preferred by the Rája during the year to the Secretary of State for India in Council against the decision of the Government of India ruling that the Jágírdárs of Dhilwán, Bagrián and Ransingwála are entitled to a share in the enhanced revenues of their villages due to revision of assessment has been decided against the Rája. Certain matters in dispute

between the Rája and his subjects connected with the above cases were referred to the arbitration of Mr. E. B. Francis, Settlement Officer of Ferozepore, whose awards have been communicated to the Rája for acceptance.

10. *Imperial Service Troops.*—Quarterly reports of the progress made by the several corps of the Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Farídkot and Náhan States, maintained as Imperial Service Troops, are prepared by the Inspecting Officers and are forwarded to the Government of India. The troops have settled down to the steady routine of drill work, and though it is early yet to look for the complete standard of efficiency which is to be found in a regiment in British service, the improvement already effected in many details is most commendable. During the year recourse has been had to the plan of detaching selected Native Officers and men to regiments in the British service for training, and in some cases Native Instructors from Bengal Infantry and Cavalry Regiments have been deputed to the Native States for the purpose of holding special courses of instruction. Three hundred men of the Baháwalpur Infantry were quartered at Mooltan for three months in the cold weather near the lines of the 30th Punjab Infantry and underwent a course of instruction under a British Officer of that regiment. The troops of the Patiála, Jínd and Nábha States were brigaded near Patiála on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit in October of last year and were inspected by His Excellency, who was pleased to express a favourable opinion of their appearance and marching. These troops were afterwards specially exercised in brigade drill for some weeks.

11. *Mandi.*—The administration of the State was successfully conducted during the year. The appointment of Mr. Fendall to be Superintendent of Public Works has given great satisfaction to the Rája. A telegraph line passing through the State to Kulu has been constructed during the year, the Rája assisting by the free grant of wooden posts. It is satisfactory to note that the State was practically free from cattle disease, which proved so fatal in 1889-90.

12. *Suket.*—Reference was made in last year's Report to the unsatisfactory conduct of the Chief of this State, Rája Dasht Nikandan Sen, and to the fact that petitions had been received in numbers from subjects of the State complaining of oppression. In January last the Lieutenant-Governor deputed the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division to enquire into these and other petitions which might be presented with the assistance of the Wazír of the State, Mr. J. S. Donald, and Mr. H. J. Maynard, Assistant Commissioner. The enquiry made at Suket extended over a month, and the report submitted by the Commissioner was at the close of the year under the consideration of Government. An Assistant Commissioner, Mr. C. J. Hallifax, has, at the Rája's own request, been deputed to Suket to act as Councillor to the Rája, and has been invested with certain powers of passing orders on petitions presented to him.

13. *Chamba.*—There is little to record concerning this State. Cattle disease, which was at one time prevalent, has been effectually stamped out. Some difficulties have arisen in connection with the working of the forest lease, but it is hoped that the State will now take a more reasonable view of the matter.

14. *Kalsia, Máler Kotla, Pataudi, Lohdru and Dujána.*—The administration of three of these States—Kalsia, Máler Kotla and Pataudi—is under the direct control of the Commissioner of Delhi. In the States of Máler Kotla and

Pataudi the local administration is carried on under the orders of a Superintendent, and in Kalsia by a State Council. The young Nawáb of Pataudi is making good progress in his studies at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Land revenue settlements have been undertaken in both Kalsia and Pataudi. In both States the existing assessments are very high, and the new settlements will necessarily result in a reduction of revenue. It may be expected, however, that these measures will in the end promote the welfare of the people and contribute to the prosperity of the States. The Nawáb of Loháru continues to prove himself a careful and sympathetic Ruler. The decision of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State in the matter of the allowances of the younger branch of his family will secure the State finances from an undue encumbrance.

15. *Simla Hill States.*—The Superintendent brings to notice the foundation of a Leper Asylum in the Sirmúr State by the Rája, His Highness Shamsher Parkásh, G.C.S.I., who informed Mr. Coldstream that he had collected 500 lepers in it. In both the Sirmúr and Bashahr States settlement operations were in progress during the year. The minority of the Biláspur Rája has given the Superintendent of the Hill States an opportunity for putting the administration on a sound footing. The construction of a road to the Chor peak has been in progress during the year. Another road of importance, which when completed will connect Kulu, Mandi and Suket with a station on the Delhi-Kálka line, is being actively pushed forward by the authorities of the Biláspur and Nálagarh States. Forest conservancy and forest demarcation continued to receive attention in most of the States. The efforts of the Forest Officer have been directed to induce the several Chiefs to agree to allow their subjects to share in the forest income, in consideration of the restrictions which the new policy imposes upon the latter. It is to be regretted that owing to paucity of officers in the Department it has been found necessary since the close of the year to withdraw the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. McIntire, from Simla for employment elsewhere. With the active supervision, however, of the Superintendent of Hill States, and through the agency of the specially trained Foresters who have been employed by several Chiefs, it is hoped that the progressive forest policy now fairly set in operation will not be allowed to die away.

PUNJAB BORDER.

I.—The Hazara Border.

Black Mountain—Akazai and Hassanzai.

16. In pursuance of the agreements made with the tribes on the conclusion of the Black Mountain Expedition of 1888, the Government of India in the spring of 1890 ordered that certain roads should be made on our own side of the Black Mountain range and along the crest of the hills, and that later a body of troops should march along this crest which is the British boundary. As the roads along or near the crest could not be safely made without the co-operation of the neighbouring clans, the Hassanzais, Akazais and Pharáriwáls were invited to send in their jirgas to arrange for the peaceable completion of the roads on the upper slopes of the mountain. They replied objecting to the construction of the roads and refusing or evading the invitation, and when they were subsequently ordered to send in deputations to accompany the troops in their march along the crest, and were

warned at the same time that opposition would be severely punished, no deputation except that of the Pharári Syads appeared, and when in October 1890 a force of 1,000 infantry and 4 guns moved out from Abbott-abad *viâ* Oghi to Barchar on the lower slopes of the Black Mountain in order to carry out the proposed march along the crest a party of Hassanzai and Akazai under Háshim Ali Khán's brother and others came down by night and fired into camp. As the attitude of Háshim Ali and his adherents showed beyond doubt that considerable opposition was intended, the troops were ordered to retire, and the tribesmen were warned that they would be punished later. This has led to the Black Mountain Expedition in 1891, which was directed against the Hassanzai and Akazai to punish them for their conduct in disputing our right to make roads in and along our border, and to march peaceably along the crest of the Black Mountain where it adjoins our territory, our right to do which was admitted by these clans in the agreements made at the end of the Expedition of 1888. The expedition was still in progress at the end of the year, and, though certain important phases of it occurred before the 1st April 1891, its history will be treated as a whole in the Report of next year.

Chilas and Kohistánís.

17. There is nothing of any importance to record about Chilas. The Kohistánís committed two raids. In one a few men, joined by some Gújars of Allai, carried off a boy and two mares from Upper Kágán, but both boy and animals have been restored. In the second case a party of the Kohistánís of Palis and Ledi, aided by Gújars from Chor, made a raid in July 1890 upon the pasture grounds on the mountains which border Bhugarmang, carrying off 44 head of cattle and 240 goats. The motive alleged was a grievance against certain Kohistánís, servants of Amír Khán of Nindhar, who upon being expelled from their own country had taken service with Amír Khán and had robbed some Kohistánís passing through Nindhar (independent territory).

Allai.

18. The old difficulty with Allai remains as it was before. For the year under report there is nothing to record except that Arsala Khán is suspected of having countenanced the above-mentioned raid committed by Kohistánís in July 1890. Arsala Khán is reported to be seriously ill with rheumatism, and the people of Allai are said to dislike him, but none are strong enough singly to oppose him. Bahádar Khán of Shakargah, his chief rival, has of late somewhat strengthened his position and has offered to place himself and his followers at the service of Government.

Nindhar and Tikri.

19. The people of Nindhar and Tikri have given no trouble. Amír Khán, the nominal chief of the Nindhar Swathís, with his whole family, brothers, sons and nephew, came in to offer his services in connection with the present Black Mountain Expedition and to place at our disposal 200 footmen and 10 horsemen.

There have been the usual cases of British subjects robbed or injured in Tikri, mostly on the ground of some alleged claim against themselves or some other residents of British territory, but all such cases have been enquired into and satisfactorily settled.

Pharári.

20. The people of Pharári have given no trouble, and their representatives came in in October last, when the clans were told to send deputations to accompany the troops marching to the Black Mountain.

Mada Khel and Chigharzai.

21. With the Mada Khel and Chigharzai, who do not directly touch on British territory, our dealings have been unimportant. Letters were sent to them by the local officers explaining the object of the Black Mountain Expedition and warning them against joining or assisting the hostile tribes.

Amazai.

22. The Amazai have committed no offences in British territory. Being at feud among themselves, one faction called in our tributary, the Nawáb of Amb, who invaded their country and seized two villages, Bhet-gali and Bhagbhatti, which he has since restored.

Kaya and Utmanzai.

23. Of Kaya and Kabal and the Utmanzais there is nothing to record. Neither they nor the Syads of Mandi have given any trouble.

General.

24. Excluding, then, the action of the Hassanzai and Akazai, there are only two offences to record as committed by trans-border men in British territory along the whole length of the Hazára border from the head of the Kágán glen down to Torbela on the Indus, a distance as measured along the frontier line of 140 miles. This is in accordance with the experience of many years past, all troubles on the Hazára border having invariably originated with Agror and the clans of the Black Mountain which the Khán of Agror was able to influence.

II.—The Peshawar Border.

Boner and Swat.

25. The Boner frontier has been undisturbed. In March 1891 a force of Bonerwáls and of other tribes living higher up the Indus Valley collected under the leadership of Mián Gul (the son and successor of the old Akhund of Swat) at Baio on the crest of the hills at the eastern end of their valley overlooking the camp of the Black Mountain Expedition at Palosi on the bank of the Indus, partly perhaps with the object of resisting any attempt which they feared might be made to invade their own territory, and partly no doubt with the intention of attacking our troops in flank if they advanced up the Indus to enter the country of the Chigharzais, who are of the same stock as the Bonerwáls. But on being told that we had no intention of entering Chigharzai territory, and that if they did not disperse on receiving this assurance we should consider ourselves at liberty to attack them both from Palosi and from the Pesháwar side, this force broke up. In spite of this gathering, the Bonerwáls showed no indications of hostility on their southern border touching the northern frontier of the Pesháwar District, which remained exceptionally quiet.

26. Our relations with the Lower Ránizai and Swat have been excellent throughout the year.

27. During the year the Khudu Khel were guilty of the murders of two British subjects and one resident of British territory, who was, however, by birth an alien. These offences were all committed beyond the border line and are attributable to grazing and boundary quarrels. For each of the two first cases the tribe paid a fine of Rs. 500, and in the third a fine of Rs. 200. The money was paid without hesitation, and our relations with the Khudu Khel continue to be good.

Khudu Khel.

28. There is nothing of importance to record regarding the Gadúns, who have given no trouble.

Gadúns.

29. The Utman Khel have behaved admirably. The Isa Khel and Burhán Khel sections of the Mohmands have given no cause for complaint. The Halimzai Mohmands have behaved well on the whole, but in April 1890, at the time of the survey for a railway line to run up the right bank of the Kabul River, they, or rather some bad characters among them, fell under the influence of a priestly opposition to the survey, and about a hundred men fired on the survey parties, though without causing any damage. This, however, was not a tribal act, and the tribal jirga attended when summoned, and would apparently have assisted in stopping the demonstration if it had not been stopped previously by other influence. During the year this section paid a fine of Rs. 200 on account of two outlaws living with an Halimzai who wounded a Hindu in British territory to whom they bore a grudge.

Utman Khel and Mohmands.

The conduct of the Tarakzai Mohmands has been very good, and they were prompt in agreeing to render aid to our survey party along the Kabul River. A sub-section of the Tarakzai had during the year to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in a theft case in which most of the stolen property was recovered, but in consideration of their general good behaviour this fine was meant more as a tangible warning than as a punishment.

30. The Aka Khel Afrídís have continued to behave well, but Mullas living among them took a prominent part in inciting the Orakzai clans to attack our posts on the Samána range. The general good conduct of the clan is the more gratifying because they have only lately been taken over from the management of a middleman under whose charge they were not without reproach.

Aka Khels.

31. The conduct of the Adam Khel Afrídís in so far as they touch the Pesháwar District has been excellent. The widely extended cultivation of the last winter will probably lead to claims for rent preferred by our villages on account of lands cultivated by these Afrídís within the limits of our own subjects along the southern border of the Pesháwar District, but such cases will be decided, as in 1889-90, by councils of elders under Section 10 of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Adam Khel.

32. Considerable use has also been made of the same section for the prompt disposal of petty civil claims and disputes about women between the people on opposite sides of the frontier line with very satisfactory results in removing causes of irritation, which, if neglected, are apt to lead to reprisals.

33. On the whole, therefore, the past year has been one of great tranquillity, and, in spite of the disturbances on the Hazára and Kohát frontiers to the north and south, the Pesháwar border was as peaceful as that of an Afghán population can ever be.

General.

III.—The Tribes under the control of the Political Officer in charge of the Khaibar Pass.

34. The only offences recorded against the Kúki Khel Afrídís during the year under report were a few thefts in the Pesháwar Cantonments. The principal offenders in these cases are the Pesháwari chaukídárs and punkha coolies employed by officers, who avail themselves of their opportunities to steal from their masters' quarters and hand over their plunder to the Kúki Khels for disposal. But, though this clan has ceased to commit offences in British territory, it has been as troublesome as ever to the officer in charge of the Khaibar owing to the continued misbehaviour of its Malik, Amín Khán. For his insolent demonstration threatening to stop the convoy proceeding through the Khaibar Pass on the 14th of March 1890, as noted in last year's Report, a combined council of the Khaibar Maliks gave an award that Amín Khán should be fined Rs. 2,000, and this fine was realized in February 1891. When he went up to Tirah for the summer in April 1890 he tried to excite the whole of the Afrídi tribes to engage in a *jehád* (holy war) against the British Government, but was unsuccessful. A large party of his own tribesmen are dissatisfied with him, and have declined to acknowledge him as their representative; and as he and his faction did not attend when summoned in February 1891 to receive the tribal allowances for the preceding ten months, these allowances were made over to the representatives of each section who responded to the summons, and who handed them to Amín Khán's rival, Akbar Khán of Jam, for distribution. This has brought to a head the question whether Amín Khán should not be deposed once for all from his position as tribal Malik or representative, which is now under consideration. Since his return from Tirah in January 1891 he has been constantly fighting with Akbar Khán, to whom he is related. For this purpose he lately built two towers, one of which near Jamrúd has been demolished on the award of the other Khaibar Maliks as interfering with the safety of the Khaibar road.

Kúki Khel Afrídís.

35. The Afrídís of the Sipah clans and their headman, Sher Muhammad Khán, have behaved well, and there have been no cases against them. As usual, the Ormuz Khel section of this clan have been carrying on their feud with the Aka Khel Afrídís.

Sipah.

36. The conduct of the Malikdín Khel has been fairly good. They have committed no offence, and there are no cases now pending against them. Zargir, the well-known outlaw, who gave so much trouble in the two previous years, was killed by his enemies along with his two sons. This clan is still torn by an internecine feud.

Malikdín Khel.

37. There have been no cases against the Kambar Khels during the year, and their representative headmen, Malik Muhammad Amír, Ján Muhammad and Mehrabán, have been well conducted.

Kambar Khel.

38. The score against the Kamrai is also blank as far as British limits are concerned, but one case occurred in independent territory, where in September 1890 two out of five residents of the village of Achini Bála in the Peshâwar District, who were found cutting dwarf palm, were seized and taken to Tirah by certain men of the Mughal Khel section. Both sections of the clan took united action against the offenders and forced them to give up their captives after a fight in which the tribal elders lost two men killed. The conduct of the Kamrai Maliks on this occasion was excellent, and the action of the clan will have a good effect among other tribes.

Kamrai.

39. The quarrel between this tribe and the Kambar Khels over the building of a tower in Zakha Khel limits still continues, but both clans are anxious to have it settled. The two Zakha Khel headmen of the Khaibar Pass, Maliks Khawás Khán and Wali Muhammad Khán, though at bitter enmity with each other, agree to a two years' truce which was fixed by the Political Officer, and neither they nor the men of their factions in the Khaibar have had any quarrel during the year, though their partisans in the Bára Valley have been fighting as usual. The Pakhai and Paindeh sections have behaved well, and there have been no cases against them. There were three cases against the Annai section, which have been disposed of. Two of these cases were for receiving property stolen in the Kohát District. In the third case two men of Sper Sang (Pesháwar District) were kidnapped while cutting wood beyond the border, but one escaped and the other was brought back. The Khasrogís have very lately committed three offences by robbing British subjects in independent territory. Tor and Sultán Muhammad were the leaders in these outrages. Against the Shan Khel section there have been two cases—one of theft and the other of kidnapping—but both have been disposed of.

Zakha Khels.

The Zya-ud-dín section were implicated in a single case of the theft of two bullocks from the Kohát District, which has been settled.

40. The Shinwárís of Loárgi are a well-behaved tribe, and all their Maliks have been doing good service. We have had no cases against them, though the different sections have had numerous quarrels among themselves.

Loárgi Shinwárís.

41. A survey for a railway line up the right bank of the Kabul River was commenced in February 1890 by a party under Captain Macdonald, R.E., assisted by four other British Officers, and the work was brought to a successful termination on the 4th May 1890, notwithstanding attempts made by Mulla Khalíl and certain Mohmands to oppose it by firing into camp from the left bank of the river. The elders of Kam and Loi Shilmán and of the Mullagori tribe, through whose country this survey party passed, rendered it every assistance, and there have been no cases against the Mullagorís during the year.

Shilmánís, Mullagorís and the Kabul River Survey.

42. In December 1890 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff rode through the Khaibar and visited Tor Sappar, a hill over 5 000 feet above the sea, and 8 or 10 miles north of Landi Kotal.

43. The officers and men of the Khaibar Rifles again volunteered for the Black Mountain, and their application having been accepted a detachment of 317 rank and file under the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Muhammad Aslam Khán, C.I.E., left Pesháwar on the 25th February 1891 to join the Hazára Field Force, whence they returned in April after doing good service, which was specially acknowledged by the General Officer Commanding.

44. The income from the Khaibar tolls was Rs. 67,745 as compared with Rs. 72,850 in the previous year. This falling-off is attributed by the Political Officer partly to the fact that the road between Kabul and Pesháwar was blocked with snow for some months during a winter (1890-91) which had not been equalled in severity for 40 years, and partly to the exactions of the Amír and his officials. As an instance of the discouraging effect of these exactions, it is stated that one of the best known merchants of Pesháwar who has dealings with Merv, Panjdeh and Bokhára finds it cheaper to have his orders sent by the long land journey to one of the ports on the Persian Gulf to be shipped for Bombay or Karáchi, and thence railed to Pesháwar, than to use the direct route through Afghánistán. But in spite of all such difficulties it is to be remarked that the tolls realized during the year were still Rs. 13,000 more than in 1888-89, and it may be doubted therefore whether trade is really on the decline.

IV.—The Kohat Border.

Hassan Khel.

45. I.—Adam Khel Afridis.—The Hassan Khel have behaved very well, only one petty case of theft being recorded against them.

Jowákís.

46. Besides the 7 cases pending against this tribe at the close of the previous year, 12 fresh offences were reported; but, with the exception of one murder, all of these were trivial, and at the end of this year only 2 petty claims remained undisposed of. Two of the men captured with Malik Mushki have been released,—one on account of illness, and the other because he has paid up his share of the fine amounting to Rs. 101. Malik Mushki himself and the rest of his companions are still in jail pending the recovery of the balance due from them.

Ashu Khel (Kalla Khel).

47. Ten cases were pending against the Ashu Khel at the close of 1889-90, but only one petty case was added to their score during the year under report. All these cases were settled, and no fine is owing by them.

Pass Afrídís (Gallai).

48. Against the Gallai section of the Afrídís, who form the population of the Kohát Pass, 12 cases were pending at the commencement of the year, and 11 more occurred during the year. One of these was a murder which was not proved. Of the remainder none were serious except a case of kidnapping, which is the only one pending. On the whole, therefore, the conduct of the Adam Khel Afrídís has been satisfactory, and shows considerable improvement.

Daulatzai clans, *viz.*, Bazotís, Feroz Khel and Utman Khel.

49. II.—Orakzai.—The cases pending from last year have all been settled, and not a single fresh offence has been reported.

Stúri Khel.

50. All the cases against this clan, 16 in number, have been settled, and the fines imposed, amounting to Rs. 1,000, were recovered in full on a column from the Miranzai Field Force moving into their valley over the Zera Pass near the Kohát border village of Marai in February 1890. The political management of the Bára section of this clan has been transferred to the Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar.

Muhammad Khel clans, *viz.*, Mani Khel, Abdul Azíz Khel, Bár Muhammad Khel and Sipaiya.

51. Four cases were pending against the Mani Khel at the end of the previous year, and 19 fresh cases were reported, making a total of 23 for disposal. These included 2 murders and 4 dacoities, but have all been settled, and fines aggregating Rs. 1,307 were recovered. The whole of this amount was due from one man, Malik Mastán, who, frightened at the approach of the column which entered the Stúri Khel Valley, came in of his own accord and gave up a kidnapped boy who had been held to ransom for Rs. 450. The Abdul Azíz Khel committed no offences. The Bár Muhammad Khel were charged with 3 fresh cases, including 1 of murder, but all these were settled, and fines amounting to Rs. 850 recovered. The Sipaiya had only 1 new case besides 3 pending from last year, and all 4 were disposed of.

Shiah Syads of Tirah.

52. These Syads are the Pírs or spiritual leaders of the Muhammad Khel clans mentioned in the preceding paragraph, who are also Shiahs, and Syad Mír Askar, as well as the other two principal members of the family, did good service during the Miranzai Expedition in January-February 1891. On his return home from Kohát to the Muhammad Khel country after the expedition, Syad Mír Askar took up with him as his guest Captain Gray of the 4th Punjab Infantry, who was thus enabled to bring back valuable notes on the country between Marai in British territory and the Landukai Pass leading into the Mastura Valley. An attempt has been made during the year to settle the long-standing feud between Syad Mír Askar and Syad Kásim, and matters were progressing favourably when fresh troubles broke out on the Miranzai border and put a stop to the negotiations.

Sámil clans, *viz.*, Mishti, Sheikhán, Mammazai (Darradar), Rabiya Khel and Malla Khel.

53. *Ismailzai Lashkarzais and Hamsaya clans, divided into the Sámil and Gár factions.*—At the end of 1889-90 the Rabiya Khel, Mishti, Sheikhán and Darradar Mammazai clans, who for several years previously had been giving so much trouble, seemed inclined to settle down; but shortly afterwards fresh outrages occurred, and Muzaffar Khán, the Khán of Hangu, who was believed to have instigated them, was consequently removed with his family first to Abbott-abad and then to Lahore. As, however, raiding continued, coercion by military force became a necessity, and an expedition was decided upon, which, under the name of the Miranzai Field Force (so called because the base of operations was in the Miranzai Valley of the Kohát District, which is only separated by the Samána range from the home of these tribes in the Khánki Valley), and commanded by Brigadier-General Sir W. Lockhart, marched into the Khánki Valley in January 1891. The winter being an exceptionally severe one, the valley itself and surrounding hills were deep in snow; but this, while it paralyzed all resistance on the part of the enemy, proved no obstacle to the operations of our own troops, and the tribes concerned submitted at once, with

the exception of the Payávi Nmási section of the Rabiya Khel under their Malik Makhmaddín, upon whom damage to the amount of some Rs. 15,000 was inflicted by the destruction of their towers and villages. Makhmaddín and two of his companions, driven from place to place, and refused asylum by the remaining tribes, some of whom were fined for sheltering him, gave themselves up in despair, and are now confined in the Ráwalpindi Jail. At the close of the expedition all cases against the Mishti, Sheikhán and Darradar Mammazai were settled, and the fines imposed were realized in full, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Mishti	2,387
Sheikhán	4,280
Mammazai	78

The Rabiya Khel score, consisting of 8 cases pending from the previous year and 62 fresh offences, has also been disposed of and the fines recovered, with the exception of Rs. 688 charged to the Babbi Khel section and Rs. 5,546 due from the Payávi Nmási. Till the latter item is paid Malik Makhmaddín and one of the men captured with him will be detained in custody. His other companion was tried under the Frontier Regulation and sentenced to an aggregate term of 26 years' imprisonment for personal participation in several murders and dacoities.

As noted in last year's Report, the Malla Khel living in hamlets in the Miranzai Valley at the foot of the Samána are gradually realizing the fact that they must consider themselves British subjects, and only 6 fresh cases were reported against them in addition to the 15 already pending. Of these 21 cases 15 were settled.

Gár clans, *viz.*, Akhel, Ali Khel, Mammuzai, Alisherzai and Massúzai.

54. The Akhel had 15 cases pending from last year and 15 fresh cases, but of these 17 have been settled, and the 13 which remain to be disposed of are all petty. It was expected at one time that it would be necessary to include this tribe in the operations of the First Expeditionary Miranzai Field Force, but they were wise enough to avert punishment by paying up a portion of their fines and by surrendering two noted outlaws for whose offences the balance of this fine was due. Seven new offences were charged to the Ali Khel, but the pending file has been reduced from 13 cases to 12. The Mammuzai had only 3 fresh cases, but no settlement was made with them, though Rs. 720 has been realized during the year of their old outstanding balance of Rs. 808. The Alisherzai have been settled up with, but details have not yet been received of the number of cases or amount of fine imposed. No opportunity has occurred of squaring accounts with the Massúzai, whose country lies at some distance from our frontier, and who have scarcely any intercourse with British territory. Trusting to their position and independence of us, this tribe furnishes an open mart for the reception of cattle and other property stolen from the Kohát District which nearer tribes are afraid to keep, and the score against it is therefore a long one, consisting of 76 fresh and 54 old cases.

55. III.—ZAIMUSHTS.—All outstanding cases against the Zaimushts were disposed of in 1889-90, and this year a settlement has again been effected, but the details are not yet forthcoming. The free-booter Chikkai, however, has paid up the fines imposed upon him last year, and has ceased to commit offences in British limits.

Zaimushts.

56. IV.—BANGASHES OF BILAND KHEL.—During the year one case has been debited to Biland Khel, which is still pending. These Bangashes and the neighbouring Wazírs have a standing feud with the Túrís of Kurram. On the other hand, the Bangashes of Thal (British subjects) are partisans of the latter, but are forbidden to take part in the feud, and since they were punished for disregarding this prohibition have continued to hold aloof from it.

Biland Khel.

57. V.—WAZIRS.—The Khujjal Khel and Tazi Khel sections of the Wazírs, who graze their flocks in the Kohát District during the winter months, have behaved well, and no fines are due from them; but the conduct of the Kabul Khel section, who live on the banks of the Kurram River south of Thal, has not been satisfactory. Twenty-four cases were left pending against them at the close of the previous year and 31 fresh cases occurred during the present year. Seventeen cases have been settled, but 38 remain for disposal, and fines amounting to Rs. 2,689 have still to be realized. Fourteen cases are also pending against Wazírs of various other sections.

Wazírs.

58. VI.—KURRAM.—The Túrís were summoned to Thal for a settlement of the 97 cases which had gradually accumulated to their account. Sixty-one of these were decided, and fines aggregating Rs. 1,655 were imposed, which do not seem to have been yet recovered. Kurram continues in a state of hopeless anarchy, and the Túri Jirga again implored that they might be taken under British rule.

Túrís.

59. On the conclusion of the Miranzai Expedition in February 1891 it was determined to construct three posts on the crest of the Samána range (which is the British boundary) with mule roads up the southern slopes and along the ridge. These measures were necessary to prevent a recurrence of the constant raids which had led to the expedition, but the Mullas of the Orakzais and Afrídís seized the opportunity to preach a religious war on the pretext that the Samána was the key of Tirah, and that its occupation was only a preliminary step to the subjection of the whole country up to the Safed Koh overlooking the Jalálabad Valley. The Sámil clans were also taunted with cowardice for not having opposed the expedition, and this, coupled with the preachings of the Mullas, led to a general combination of all the Gár and Sámil tribes of the Khánki Valley, who suddenly broke into overt hostilities on the 4th April and swept off the Samána the workmen engaged on the posts and roads with their small covering parties.

Second Miranzai Expedition in April 1891.

This rising, which led to the despatch of a second expedition against the clans, belongs properly to the history of 1891-92, but as it is intimately connected with the events of the first expedition, it is necessary to refer to it briefly. In

their rising the Orakzais were aided by a few Afrídís under Mír Bashar, Malikdín Khel. To carry out the further military operations necessitated by the action of the clans a field force was again assembled under Brigadier-General Sir W. Lockhart, which retook the Samána crest on the 17th April and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy in subsequent fighting on the 20th-23rd April. All opposition then ceased, as the tribesmen admitted that they found themselves unable to face the British troops, and a contingent of 400 or 500 Afrídís who had joined the Orakzais dispersed to their homes. In the course of the next three weeks the Khánki Valley was scoured from end to end up to the Alisherzai or Murgan Kotal at its western extremity overlooking the Kharmána Valley of the Massúzais; but during these operations scarcely a shot was fired, and the Orakzais having tendered their complete submission, the troops returned to the crest of the Samána on the 15th May.

The roads up the Samána and along the ridge have already been completed and the posts are in course of construction; but it will be necessary to keep a considerable force on the crest until the tribes have become accustomed to the new *régime*, which, it may now be hoped, will secure the permanent peace of the Miranzai border.

V.—The Bannu Border.

Darwesh Khels.

60. The year has not been wholly uneventful on the Bannu border. In May last considerable excitement was caused by a case in which Máni Khán, the head of the Spirkaí section of the Darwesh Khel, was concerned. A Hindu woman who had embraced Muhammadanism sought his protection at Edwardes-abad, and he took her off with him, eventually sending her across the border. Acting under bad advice and fanatical religious sentiment, he refused to give the woman up, and he was accordingly placed in confinement. After a brief imprisonment he was released, the woman having been restored, and the case was settled to the satisfaction of the Hindu husband. While Máni Khán was in confinement a gang of turbulent Darwesh Khels, chiefly Bakka Khels, excited by the prevailing feeling of disquiet which Máni Khán's arrest had caused, rushed one of the city gates and plundered a small Police chauki near it and robbed the persons whom they met. The riot then spread, and Bannúchi bad characters and other Wazírís who had collected for the usual Friday fair joined in laying hands on all the property they could: it lasted, however, only for a few minutes, and the loss caused was small. Some Government ponies and other property were carried off into the hills. Much of this was returned in a few days; and pressure imposed on the Bakka Khel produced the remainder before the end of the hot weather. The whole of the Government property carried off was recovered. Máni Khán received a salutary lesson which he will not forget. The Bakka Khel have been fined for their misconduct, and are not likely to misconduct themselves in such a way for a long time to come.

In the beginning of 1891 the jirgas of the Mahsúd and Darwesh Khel were summoned to Pezu on the border of the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts in accordance with the orders of Government with the view of settling their tribal differences. Two recent cases which affected border administration were settled

satisfactorily; and the two tribes also came to an agreement for the settlement of all existing disputes. The fulfilment of this agreement was postponed to the hot weather of 1891, and it remains to be seen whether it will be fulfilled or not.

61. The Háthi Khel section has behaved well throughout the year. By the aid of arbitrators from the Kohát District and from the Marwat tribe a settlement was effected of the disputes regarding water between this section and their neighbours the Khattaks, which in the previous hot weather had led to riots, and each tribe has been bound over in the sum of Rs. 8,000 not to open up the disputes afresh. The Háthi Khels refused again to join the rest of the Darwesh Khel in attacking the Mahsúds, although they were pressed to do so.

The Spirkai section has behaved well. One case only of a serious character occurred. In pursuance of a private feud, a party of Spirkai residing in the village of Gumatti, up the Gumatti Pass, attacked and wounded some Spirkais living in British territory and burnt their huts. As a punishment for this, a fine of Rs. 2,000 was imposed,—one-half on the Gumatti villagers, and one-half on the tribe in British territory,—of which Rs. 1,000 have been realized. The Bizzan Khel section contains a good many bad characters, and there are dissensions among the Maliks. Only two cases, however, are chargeable to it, and these will be easily settled. The Umerzai section is well behaved and has given no trouble. The Muhammad Khel section has as usual the worst record of the year. The Maliks are unable to control the bad characters; and many efforts have been made to find out the actual offenders concerned in the various grave offences of the year, but without much success. Property stolen at Edwardes-abad and in the neighbourhood is passed up into Daur chiefly through the Muhammad Khel passes, and the offenders, though generally trans-border men, undoubtedly receive the assistance of Muhammad Khels in the passage. On the whole, the Bakka Khel have also behaved well. In two cases only, excluding the riot case noted above, has stolen property been proved to have gone up their passes. The Jáni Khel section has also been well behaved. One sub-section, the Ali Khel, caused some trouble last year, but has given no trouble this year.

Bhittannís.

62. This tribe is well disposed on the whole. The internal disputes regarding the division of the Haramatalla lands led to the commission of one or two offences, and a few petty cases of theft have been proved. These are almost without exception committed by outlaws who have taken refuge with the Bhittannís. During the latter part of the year a good deal of pressure has been brought to bear on the latter, with the result that some of the most notorious outlaws have been apprehended. By exerting pressure on the Bhittannís they can no doubt gradually be compelled to refuse refuge to outlaws, or at any rate to restrain the outlaws from committing offences in British territory. The case of Daur is different, as the Daur Valley is independent, subject to a claim to its rulership which is asserted by the Amír of Kabul, and the authorities of the Bannu District have at present no hold on the people of the valley. An important settlement has been made of the old disputes regarding the division of the Haramatalla lands situated in the Marwat Tahsíl, and which were granted to the Gabbar Bhittannís in 1866. The absentees

at settlement have for some time been urging claims to a share, and, not obtaining satisfaction, have been committing border offences with the view of making their discontent felt, while those in possession objected to readmitting the absentees until they had paid their share of tribal fines. Both parties have now settled the point in dispute, and the whole tribe has agreed to a redistribution of the land based on the number of adults and to the assignment of land to the Maliks of each section as " Kanha " or Maliki right.

VI.—The Dera Ismail Khan Border.

63. Reference was made in last year's Report to the successful termination of the Zhob-Gomal Expedition, the extension of British protection and influence over Lower Zhob, the opening of the Gomal Pass and pacification of the tribes, the introduction of the tribal service system for securing the safety of the Pass and communications with Zhob, and the establishment of posts at Nili Kach, Spinkai Kach and Kajúri Kach in the Pass and at Kashmír Kar to the south of its western end. The tribal service system has succeeded better among the Wazírís than could have been expected. The Mahsúds have worked fairly well at the posts and as tribal escorts to Public Works and Railway Survey parties and convoys. In fact, the Railway Survey was completed through the Gomal Pass to the Zhob boundary, the levy posts have been built, and road construction has been carried on throughout the year without interruptions and without the loss of a single life. Nearly all the offences that have been committed were the result of jealousy in connection with the distribution of the new service pay and allowances, and not from any motives hostile to Government. This was the main motive in the attack made on the Kajúri Kach post by certain of the Zalli Khels and Dotanís, who were repulsed with a loss of eight men killed.

Bhittannís.

64. The number of offences committed in the Dera Ismail Khan District by this tribe during the year was 15 against 14 in the previous year, while the value of property stolen was Rs. 1,000-13-0 against Rs. 897-13-0. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was one against four in the preceding year. On the whole, the behaviour of the tribe has given little cause for complaint. They have been found very amenable, and have recently even surrendered unconditionally a murderer belonging to the Dera Ismail Khan District who had taken refuge with them. An opportunity was taken during the year to reorganize the Bhittanni tribal levies and make a fairer redistribution of the service allowances, and it is hoped that effective measures for extending our influence over this tribe will be found possible in connection with the changes which are about to be introduced into the Military Police of this border.

Mahsúds.

65. The number of offences committed by this tribe was 47 against 31 in the previous year. The alleged value of the stolen property was Rs. 3,665-12-6, of which the equivalent of Rs. 3,125-1-9 was recovered, redressed or struck off, as compared with Rs. 4,468-5-0 and Rs. 2,705-11-0 respectively during the previous year. The number of cases pending against the tribes is 5 against 11 in the preceding year, and measures are being taken for their disposal. A large number of petty

offences committed by the Mahsúds were, as stated above, the result of jealousy in connection with the distribution of the new service pay and allowances. This must be expected until matters settle down of themselves and the sections get to know that the arrangements made are permanent, and that agitation of this kind will not be tolerated. The increase may also be partly attributed to the fact that the tribal jirgas were summoned during the year more frequently than heretofore, and offences were sometimes committed by the bad characters who accompanied them. It is worthy of remark that this is the first year in which Mahsúd offenders were in almost every case surrendered by the tribe for trial and punishment by a council of elders. The Abdul Rahmán Khels, a sub-section of the Balolzais, are the most lawless members of the tribe and have given the greatest trouble, a large number of offences having been committed by them both in the pass and in British territory during the year. A complete settlement, however, of all the offences against this sub-section has now been made, and it is confidently expected that they will prove much less troublesome during the ensuing year. As an additional pledge of their future good behaviour, it has been thought expedient for the present at least to keep 9 sowárs of the Abdul Rahmán Khel levies as hostages at Dera Ismail Khan. The meeting of the Mahsúd and Darwesh Khel Jirgas at Pezu has already been noticed. The position of the Maliks of the Mahsúd Wazírs is steadily improving, and not only is it now possible to summon a representative jirga of the tribe, but the decisions of the jirga are said to be received with respect by the clansmen. Mr. Donald, Assistant Commissioner, has done excellent work throughout the year in his management of all matters connected with the Mahsúd Wazírs and the Gomal Pass arrangements.

Shiránís.

66. During the year it was decided that the Bargha Shiránís who live to the west of the main mountain ranges should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Agent to the Governor-General for Balúchistán, and that the Largha section should remain under the control of the Punjab Government. The number of offences committed by this section was 11 against 5 in the previous year. The value of the stolen property was Rs. 746 against Rs. 1,345-10-0 in the past year, and of this amount the equivalent of Rs. 701 was recovered or redressed. The balance of Rs. 45 was struck off as being over-estimated. At one time the temper of the tribe gave cause for dissatisfaction, but since the Khidderzai Expedition great readiness has been shown to comply with the orders of Government. The Hassan Khels (perhaps the most turbulent sub-section) a short time ago carried off a large number of goats and sheep belonging to the Zalli Khels and Dotanís from the Zao Pass. In the encounter that followed they lost heavily (5 being killed and 1 grievously wounded). A settlement was subsequently effected and the jirgas warned to refer any dispute of the kind that may occur to the District authorities for disposal. All outstanding cases between the Shiránís and Mahsúds were recently disposed of on the basis of a mutual compromise.

67. The Khidderzai Expedition to which allusion has been made above took place in November 1890 in consequence of this section of the Shiránís having finally refused to send in a jirga or to surrender the criminals and outlaws who had taken refuge with it. The Largha Shiráni country was entered from the Appozai side by a force under the command of Major-General Sir G. White, V.C.,

who was joined by a body of troops despatched from Dera Ismail Khan under Colonel Ross, C.B. Sir Robert Sandeman accompanied the force as Political Officer, and Mr. Bruce, Officiating Commissioner of the Deraját, was deputed to be with him. The opposition offered to the troops was very slight, and the whole country of the Largha Shiráni was soon overrun, and the success of the expedition was crowned by the complete submission of the tribesmen and by the surrender of Murtaza Khán. In accordance with the decision of the Government of India above noticed the final settlement made with the Largha Shiránís was carried out by the Punjab officers under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. The results of this settlement are now before the Government of India. The opportunity of these arrangements has been taken to redistribute the allowances given to the Largha Shiránís for tribal service, which was suspended during the expedition. The five posts which the Largha Shiránís agreed should be constructed in their country have been rapidly pushed on since the close of the year, and are now approaching completion. The fine of Rs. 6,000 imposed on all the sections of the Largha Shiránís was promptly realized before the troops finally left the country. The services of Mr. Bruce, and of Mr. King, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, in connection with the Largha Shiráni settlement have been specially recommended to the favourable notice of the Government of India.

Powindahs.

68. The number of offences committed by the Powindahs was the same as last year, *viz.*, 1. The value of the stolen property was only Rs. 50, which was recovered in full.

Tribes not known.

69. In 17 cases the tribe of the offenders could not be ascertained. Property worth Rs. 2,444-7-0 was stolen and Rs. 873-6-0 worth recovered or realized as compensation from those responsible for the passes through which the stolen property was carried. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 4, and measures are being taken for their disposal.

VII.—The Dera Ghazi Khan Border.

Kasránís.

70. The hill branch of this tribe has behaved well on the whole during the year under report. In June 1890 there was a riot between the Kasránís of Kot Kasráni and the inhabitants of Basti Bozdár about irrigation from the Kawán Nullah, a few miles from the foot of the hills, but no very serious injuries were inflicted. The case was heard by one of the Magistrates of the district, who convicted 38 men of both parties, and sentenced them to pay fines of Rs. 2 each. The irrigation dispute has since been settled.

Bozdárs.

71. The offences committed by this tribe in British territory are few in number and not of great importance; and, generally speaking, outside their own border they have behaved fairly well during the year under report. They have committed a few thefts from the Khosas and Legháris and also from the Músa Khels and other tribes in the Zhob Agency; they also at one time showed a disposition to encroach upon the Músa Khel country beyond the grazing boundary fixed by Messrs. Dames and Archer in 1889. The Deputy Commissioner was obliged to warn

them that if they took their cattle beyond the boundary they would be arrested by the Military garrisons at Kingri and Khan Muhammad Kot. This threat proved sufficient, and since then there have been very few complaints against them. The greatest difficulty in dealing with the Bozdárs is the want of internal administration. The Tumandár is not strong enough to deal with the Mukaddams, and some of the Mukaddams are not strong enough to control the tribesmen of their own sections. Cases of murder, wounding and theft within the tribe have been not uncommon. The Bozdár Mukaddams were summoned to Dera Ghāzi Khan in March 1891, and were kept there until they had, as far as possible, settled all outstanding cases. They have since been sent to their homes with orders to settle the remaining cases and to carry out all awards and orders within two months; and in the meantime payment of their pass allowances has been stopped.

Hill Lunds.

72. These men are few and well behaved. The Tumandár, Ahmad Khán, has a good control over his tribe, and has done much better than was at one time expected of him.

Hill Khosas.

73. The whole of the Khosa tribe is apt to be unruly. There have been a few cases between the Hill Khosas and other neighbouring tribes, but this section of the Khosas is too few in number to be of much importance.

Haddiáni Legháris.

74. The Haddiánís have on the whole been behaving fairly well during the year. Nawáb Muhammad Khán does his best to control them, but he is not so strong a man as his father, the late Nawáb Jamál Khán, was. There were several cases of theft and other disputes between the Haddiánís and the Khetráns of the Rakhni plain. In September 1890 four Haddiánís committed a highway robbery on two sweepers in the Chapardaka defile in the Khetrán country. The sweepers had been working as coolies at Appozai, and were returning to their homes in the Amritsar District with eighty rupees in their pockets. Four Haddiánís, who are suspected of having been the robbers, were arrested a few days afterwards, but the sweepers had already gone off to their homes. The Deputy Commissioner has not yet succeeded in inducing the complainants to return to the district and identify the robbers. The old quarrel between the Legháris and the Gurchánís broke out in June and July 1890; there was no breach of the peace, but there were numerous thefts of cattle committed by both parties in the Pachadh close under the hills. Most of the thefts took place from 20 to 30 miles distance from any Police Station, and it would have been impossible to obtain convictions in a Criminal Court. The Deputy Commissioner accordingly allowed all the cases to be referred to a council of elders, and both tribes undertook to behave better for the future. They have given no trouble since this settlement.

Durkánís and Gurchánís.

75. There have been a few disputes between the Durkánís and the Chacha Khetráns, but none of them have been serious. In the month of August there was a riot at Chacha, to stop which the Khetráns called out the Military garrison at Rakhni, 15 or 16 miles off. The Durkánís fled to the hills before the Military arrived, and little harm was done on either side. One or two Chachas received wounds from stones, but no swords appear to have been drawn. The case was brought

up and settled in communication with the Political Agent of Zhob, and both Durkánís and Chachas were fined. Towards the end of the year it was reported that a Leshári had confessed that a number of cattle which had been stolen from the Mazári country at different times and which had not been traced had been stolen by himself and other Lesháris. The Leshári section of the Gurchánís is responsible for the Chachar Pass. The Mukaddams were sent for and the Deputy Commissioner succeeded in obtaining the surrender of the accused persons, who were made over to Nawáb Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán to be tried by the ordinary criminal law.

Hill Mazárís.

76. The Hill Mazárís are well controlled by their Tumandár, and so long as he lives they are not likely to give trouble. The Mazárís are on good terms with their neighbours, the Bugtís, but they are rather bitter against the Marrís, against whom there are large claims outstanding for stolen cattle. It is hoped, however, that all these cases will be settled during the present summer.

77. The Lieutenant-Governor visited the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts during the spring of the present year, and rode through the Gomal Pass as far as the Gwalahri Kotal. During His Honor's stay in these districts all important frontier questions which are still pending were fully discussed with the local officers, and it is probable that they will be submitted for the orders of the Supreme Government by the commencement of next cold weather.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN (DARBARIS) OF IMPORTANCE.

78. The following deaths among Native Gentlemen (Darbárís) of importance were reported during 1890-91 :—

District.	*Name.*
Delhi	Mirza Sulemán Shah.
Jullundur	Sardár Kirpál Singh of Sarháli.
Ferozepore	Nawáb Nizám-ud-dín Khán of Mamdot.
Ditto	Sodhi Mán Singh, Sardár Bahádur, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore	Rái Bahádur Mela Rám.
Gurdáspur	Risaldár Híra Singh of Talwandi.
Mooltan	Abdur Rahmán Khán, Khagwáni.
Jhang	Khán Bahádur Muhammad Ismail Khán, Siál.
Ráwalpindi / Kohát	Fakír Muhammad Khán of Makhad.
Shahpur	Khán Bahádur Malik Sher Muhammad Khán, Tawána.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Kaura Khán, Khetrán, of Vehowa.
Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad Khán, Khagwáni.
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Sikandar Khán, Khosa.
Pesháwar	Arbáb Abbás Khán of Taihkál Bála.
Ditto	Arbáb Abdulla Khán, Khalíl, of Taihkál.
Hazára	Samandar Khán of Garhi Habibulla.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

79. SURVEYS.—Only one Party of the Imperial Survey Department is now employed in the Punjab, the Plains Party, as intimated in last year's Report, having been withdrawn from the Province. The Himalayan Survey Party was employed mainly in Kángra, Kulu and the Simla Hill States. The topography effected during the year consisted of 273 square miles of 4 in. = 1 mile survey, 459 square miles of 2 in. = 1 mile, and 254 square miles of 1 in. = 1 mile, making a total of 986 square miles. The Forest Surveys have been carried on *pari passu* with the ordinary topographical survey. The training of Native soldiers as Surveyors forms a part of the work of the Himalayan Party.

SETTLEMENTS.

80. SETTLEMENTS.—No new settlement was started and none was completed during the year. The districts in which re-assessment operations were carried on were Hissar, Kángra, Gurdáspur, Amritsar, Lahore, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Shahpur, and part of Ferozepore.

81. *Hissar.*—The new assessments were introduced into all the five tahsíls under settlement with effect from kharíf 1890. The enhancement taken amounted to Rs. 1,67,500, or 39 per cent. on the former demand. In addition, a fluctuating owner's rate on lands irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal has been introduced, which is expected to yield an average income of Rs. 80,000 yearly. Even if this forecast is not fully realized, the annual gain from re-assessment may safely be put at Rs. 2,35,000, and the cost of the settlement from first to last will little, if at all, exceed that sum. Mr. Anderson was Deputy Commissioner, as well as Settlement Officer, of the district, and it is a matter for regret that the strain of his double duties injured his health and compelled him to take furlough after he had finished the re-assessment. The work of distributing the new revenue over holdings and completing the record of rights is being carried out by Mr. Fagan.

82. *Kángra.*—This settlement, like that of Hissar, is under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. Only part of the district is being surveyed. By the close of the year measurements were nearly completed, and reliable maps and records of the cultivated parts of the Kulu Sub-Division have been secured for the first time. Orders were passed on the assessment proposals for four talukas of Tahsíl Kángra, thus completing the settlement of that tahsíl, for two talukas of Tahsíl Pálampur, and for Wazíri Lahaul in the Kulu Tahsíl. The Lahaul Assessment Report was written by Mr. Diack, Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, who is in special charge of the work in that sub-division. The progress made in the Kángra Settlement has been very satisfactory, especially when it is considered that the peculiar character of the country and cultivation make the assessing officer's inspection work exceptionally arduous.

83. *Gurdáspur.*—The Gurdáspur Settlement, which was started in November 1885, is now drawing to a close. The new assessment of Batála was introduced from kharíf 1889, and those of Gurdáspur and Shakargarh from kharíf and rabi respectively of the year under report; while the proposals relating to Pathánkot, on which orders were passed in June, will take effect from kharíf 1891. The enhancement of the land revenue in all four tahsíls will amount to about 2¼ lakhs, or more than double the sum originally estimated. The cost of the settlement during the year was Rs. 74,700, and the total expenditure will be about 5½ lakhs. The operations will be finished in the current year.

84. *Amritsar.*—Excellent progress has been made. A re-survey of the whole district is being effected, and two-thirds of the work had been completed by the close of the year. The area mapped during 1890-91 was 558 square miles. Orders have recently been passed on the Assessment Report of Tahsíl Tarn Táran, which Mr. Grant submitted in the spring of 1891. The expected enhancement, which will, if possible, take effect from the past kharíf, amounts to about Rs. 97,000. The establishment of the Amritsar Settlement has been strengthened. The expenditure during the year was about Rs. 52,000. At the end of 1890-91 the settlement had lasted for three years and cost a little over a lakh and a half.

85. *Lahore.*—The Lahore Settlement is a large and difficult charge. The survey was pushed on with vigour, and 765 square miles were mapped during 1890-91, to which 608 square miles have been added in the first quarter of the current year. The rapid advance now being made is the result of the careful training given by Mr. Walker to his Patwárís during the early stages of the work and of the employment of a considerable number of Assistant Patwárís paid from the grant for temporary establishment. An increase of land revenue, probably amounting to over a lakh of rupees, will be secured by the re-assessment of Tahsíl Kasúr, where the new demand will (if possible) be introduced from kharíf 1891. The settlement was begun in the spring of 1888, and so far has cost Rs. 1,95,500, of which Rs. 72,500 were expended in 1890-91.

86. *Siálkot.*—In Siálkot also the progress was satisfactory. Two hundred and twelve square miles were measured, and new maps for an area of 415 square miles were made without complete re-measurement. By the end of the year the maps of 1,285 out of 2,078 estates had been finished. The Assessment Report of Tahsíl Daska was submitted during the year, and orders have been passed upon it since its close. The settlement has lasted three years and cost a little over a lakh and a half. The Deputy Commissioner of the district, Major Montgomery, at first exercised a general control, but Captain Dunlop-Smith, the Settlement Collector, has now been put in independent charge of the re-assessment.

87. *Gujrát.*—The Gujrát Settlement was begun in October 1888, and the expenditure up to the end of March 1891 was Rs. 1,04,000. During the year 203 square miles were measured and 111 square miles were mapped without complete re-measurement. New maps have been prepared for one-fourth of the estates. The survey work therefore advanced slowly, but this was due in large measure to the excessive autumnal rains of 1890, which were followed by a violent and wide-spread epidemic of fever, and to the insufficiency of the Settlement establishment. The staff has recently been strengthened, and rapid progress

may now be expected. The work of re-assessment has been pushed on vigorously. The Settlement Officer's proposals for Tahsíl Gujrát were received by the Financial Commissioner during the year, and orders have since been passed upon them. The increment to be taken amounts to Rs. 70,000. Since the close of the year Captain Davies has submitted the Assessment Report of Tahsíl Phália.

88. *Gujránwála.*—By the close of 1890-91 new maps had been prepared for 360 out of 1,235 villages. In the current year the grant for the Settlement establishment has been increased by Rs. 9,520, and at the end of June about half of the estates in the district had been re-mapped. No Assessment Report was submitted during the year, but that for the Gujránwála Tahsíl has since been received and disposed of; but the increased revenue will be taken from the rabi harvest of 1892, as the previous kharíf was of very poor quality. The settlement has lasted 2½ years and cost Rs. 1,05,000.

89. *Shahpur.*—In Shahpur the settlement is being made by Mr. Wilson, the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Orders regarding the re-assessment of the Chenab Circle of Bhera were issued in 1889-90, and Mr. Wilson's proposals for the other Circles of that tahsíl were dealt with in the year under report. The development of the resources of this tract since the settlement of 1866 has been enormous, and the land revenue demand has been raised from Rs. 1,44,000 to Rs. 2,64,000, but about one-fourth of the enhancement will be deferred for five years. Orders were also passed on the Assessment Report of the small Hill Circle of the Khusháb Tahsíl. So far the settlement has cost a little over a lakh and a half.

90. *Ferozepore.*—The settlement of the Muktsar Tahsíl and Mamdot jágír will be completed very shortly. The Muktsar Assessment Report was received by the Financial Commissioner during the year and the Mamdot report after its close. Orders on both have been passed in the current year, but the term of the existing settlement will not expire till rabi 1892 in the case of Mamdot and rabi 1893 in that of Muktsar. Up to March 1891 the settlement had cost Rs. 81,000.

91. *Districts which will shortly come under Settlement.*—The revision of the settlement of the Montgomery District will be undertaken immediately. The Financial Commissioner's proposals regarding the re-assessment of Pesháwar have recently been received. The current settlement of the Dera Gházi Khan District will expire in rabi 1893, but the preliminary report on the financial prospects of re-assessment called for from the Deputy Commissioner has not as yet been submitted.

92. *Settlement Reports.*—No final Settlement Reports were received from the Financial Commissioner during the year, but since its close his reviews of the Jullundur, Ráwalpindi, Karnál-Umballa, and Ferozepore (Tahsíls Zíra, Moga and Ferozepore) Reports have been submitted.

LAND TENURES.

93. Enhancement of Rent.—The number of suits for enhancement of rents paid by occupancy tenants has fallen from 10,119 to 2,229. The decrease is mainly due to a great reduction in the cases belonging to the

Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts, the rent litigation in which was discussed in last year's Report. The figures for the two years are—

District.	Number of Cases. 1888-89.	1890-91.
Hoshiárpur	6,405	452
Jullundur	1,743	825
Other districts	1,971	952
Total	10,119	2,229

The decrease in Hoshiárpur was much less than would appear at first sight, for the suits decided in 1888-89 related to 14,423, and those belonging to the year under report to 8,363, holdings. It is clear therefore that in 1889-90 much freer use was made of the provisions of Section 93 of the Act, which make it possible to club together in a single suit the claims affecting a number of holdings. The table shows that 57 per cent. of the rent litigation belonged to Hoshiárpur and Jullundur. In the other districts there were only 952 cases, and 470 of these were brought in Gurdáspur, where the activity in rent litigation is due to the re-assessment operations which are now being completed. For two consecutive years there have been no cases in the Deraját Division or in the districts of Simla, Jhang, Montgomery and Kohát, where the holdings of cash-paying occupancy tenants are not numerous. So far experience seems to show that, taking the Province as a whole, the common sense and good feeling of the agricultural class will prevent any general attempt to raise rents, except when a district is under settlement. The percentage of cases in which the landlords were successful was 84 as compared with 94 in 1888-89. Suits brought by occupancy tenants for reduction of rent are very few. In 29 cases out of 40 the tenants got decrees, while in 1888-89 only 4 suits out of 35 succeeded.

94. Ejectment.—Thirty-three decrees were passed for the ejectment of occupancy tenants, but of these 31 belonged to the three districts of Hissar, Delhi and Ferozepore. Sixty-six notices of ejectment were issued to occupancy tenants against whom decrees for arrears of rent had been passed. Hoshiárpur furnished above one-half of the total. But, as only six ejectment orders were issued in pursuance of these notices, it may be assumed that the tenants in most cases took advantage of the period after the service of notice allowed them by law to satisfy the decree. Twelve thousand seven hundred and sixty-four notices were issued to tenants-at-will, and ejectment from 44,043 acres actually took place. The number of notices has fallen off by 23 and the area by 12 per cent. as compared with the previous year. As usual, Hissar heads the list, and nearly one-half of the total area belongs to that district. The only other districts in which the number of notices exceeded 1,000 were—

Siálkot	1,268
Lahore	1,232
Amritsar	1,005

It may be observed that all three districts are at present being re-assessed. The average number of notices issued in the four years 1882-83 to 1885-86 exceeded 10,000, and, if the returns are to be trusted, the average area

from which tenants were ejected was far greater than in the year under report. The large number of districts at present under settlement swells the number of such processes; for the work of re-assessment always disturbs more or less the normal relations existing between landlords and tenants. As was pointed out in last year's Report, the new Act is more likely to check than to stimulate ejectments, and the fact that 9 per cent. of the notices were met by suits to contest liability to disturbance shows that the tenants are taking full advantage of the provisions of the law in their favour.

95. GOVERNMENT LANDS.—There are two important points in connection with schemes for colonization of Government waste lands which deserve particular notice in the present Report. The first is the success up to the present time of the settlement on the Sohág-Pára Canal in the Montgomery District. The immigration of settlers commenced in 1887 and 1888, and has continued steadily, the number of colonists in the villages formed on the new allotments amounting to no less than 14,500 persons at the late census. These are for the most part sturdy peasant farmers of the best type from good agricultural districts, such as Lahore and Amritsar. The irrigation from this canal is purely by inundation, and is consequently not so reliable as that of the Sidhnai Canal. In fact in August 1890, the middle of the irrigation season, the head of the canal silted up, and it was only owing to the copious rainfall at that time that the irrigation of the autumn crops in that year was matured. To obviate such accidents in future an alternative head to the canal has been constructed, and there is now little danger of the water-supply being stopped in any autumn season. It should be noticed that little or nothing has been done by the Forest Department for the improvement of the area of 8,378 acres, which was set apart in 1889 as a reserved forest. The second important scheme is that for the colonization of the Chenab Canal waste lands. The greater part of the area which will be watered by the canal (about 400,000 acres) has been already mapped out, but the distribution to settlers has not yet been begun. The land will be distributed to three classes of persons,—peasant farmers, yeomen and capitalists. The tenure to be given to the peasants will be that of an inalienable occupancy right, which will, it is hoped, prevent them from sinking into a state of indebtedness. An area of 5 per cent. of the whole land will be reserved for a Government forest. The work in connection with the settlement and assessment will be conducted by an Assistant Commissioner on special duty on the same footing as a Settlement Officer, and will probably be begun in the first months of 1892.

96. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—For convenience of reference the figures under the head of transfers for the Province for the past six years are given here:—

Number of Holdings partitioned and other cases of transfer.

YEAR.	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts, &c.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
		Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
1884-85	11,668	85,403	5,527	33,248	12,068	18,789
1885-86	32,110	131,144	18,171	80,804	21,181	29,007
1886-87	52,178	152,049	33,155	107,694	37,962	39,677
1887-88	50,832	181,846	38,575	135,567	50,995	48,650
1888-89	57,297	192,475	47,310	139,319	61,758	50,206
1889-90	53,387	211,000	43,489	131,527	61,074	46,159

No special remarks are necessary on the subject of Partitions. There is a decided decrease under this head, due probably to the fact that last year, owing to

settlement operations in various districts, a large number of old, undeclared partitions were for the first time brought to record. There is an increase under the head "Inheritance," which does not call, although somewhat large, for any special comment. There is a decrease under "Gifts," probably due partly to more correct classification.

97. The figures for the area and revenue of land which has been transferred by mortgage, redemption and sale for each of the last six years are given here in tabular forms :—

Mortgages.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Mortgage money in Rupees.
	Total.	Cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1884-85	323,782	220,216	2,08,976	54,28,220
1885-86	496,485	319,942	3,71,505	1,03,87,317
1886-87	822,703	537,561	4,79,475	1,27,22,980
1887-88	933,326	595,447	5,30,073	1,49,38,045
1888-89	712,859	486,598	4,94,090	1,71,40,127
1889-90	591,254	404,158	6,44,520	1,57,87,454

Redemptions.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Mortgage money discharged in Rupees.
	Total.	Cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1884-85	105,029	69,970	79,307	13,64,143
1885-86	159,883	102,000	1,17,927	20,67,310
1886-87	327,617	204,618	1,88,771	34,08,968
1887-88	338,773	235,363	2,44,797	48,32,725
1888-89	315,423	233,330	2,85,524	62,14,294
1889-90	300,922	218,052	2,70,259	62,95,055

Sales.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Price in Rupees.
	Total.	Cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1884-85	209,159	28,572	1,05,245	34,87,216
1885-86	252,281	125,454	1,30,364	44,91,710
1886-87	410,210	222,493	1,79,610	65,32,120
1887-88	442,933	228,431	2,00,841	84,31,460
1888-89	437,753	198,532	1,85,788	83,34,965
1889-90	339,177	165,530	1,74,692	87,37,051

98. Dealing first with mortgages, we find that the number of mortgages recorded is decidedly less than that of the previous year, the decrease being 5·6 per cent. The total area mortgaged is 121,605 acres, or 17·1 per cent. less than that of last year, and the cultivated area 82,440 acres, or 16·9 per cent. less. The revenue payable is, however, Rs. 50,430, or 8·5 per cent. in excess of that of last year, and the amount of mortgage money Rs. 13,52,673, or 7·9 per cent. less than last year.

99. As regards redemptions, there is a decrease under the first three heads, but a slight increase of Rs. 80,761, or 1·2 per cent., in the amount of redemption-money paid. The area redeemed is equal to 50·9 per cent. of the area mortgaged, and the redemption-money to 39·9 per cent. of the money advanced on mortgages during the year.

100. The total area under mortgage during each of the last five years is given below :—

	Acres.
1885-86	2,393,247
1886-87	2,668,968
1887-88	3,002,908
1888-89	3,344,239
1889-90	3,524,080

101. The annual increase in the total area held in mortgage is compared below with area mortgaged each year, after deducting area redeemed (1=1,000), and is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Annual increase in total area held in mortgage each year.	Area mortgaged during the year, less area redeemed.
1889-90	180	290
1888-89	341	397
1887-88	334	595
1886-87	275	495

The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed was smaller this year than in any of those for which figures are given. It is not possible to say what portion of transfers are due to poverty and distress and what to sound enterprise. In many places land is no doubt passing to some considerable extent into the hands of non-cultivating classes ; but a large portion of the mortgages are to other members of the agricultural class, and some are sound commercial transactions.

102. As regards sales, there is also a considerable decrease, amounting to 22·5 per cent. in total area, to 16·6 per cent. in cultivated area, and to 6·0 per cent. in revenue. The total amount of purchase-money is, however, 4·8 per cent. higher than last year. This no doubt indicates that it is the better class of land which has been parted with, and it is well known that money-lenders will not buy inferior and poor lands, but will readily purchase the better class of lands, especially those irrigated and situated near large centres. But there can also be no doubt that the sale value of all saleable lands is steadily rising. The following

table gives the average transfer value per cultivated acre and the number of years' purchase of the revenue represented by the consideration-money for the last six years :—

Year.	Price per acre cultivated.			Number of years' purchase of Revenue represented by consideration-money.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages	Redemptions.	Sales.
1884-85	25	20	27	26	17	33
1885-86	33	20	36	28	18	34
1886-87	24	17	29	26	18	36
1887-88	25	21	37	28	20	42
1888-89	35	27	42	29	22	45
1889-90	39	29	53	34	23	50

These figures are in every case higher than those of last year.

103. The following tables show the area transferred by sale and mortgage to "new agriculturists" and by "order of Court." It will be seen that the area transferred to "new agriculturists" is decidedly less than it was last year, as is the case with transfers under the head "By order of Court" also.

Total Area transferred by Sales and Mortgages by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration-money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	24,891	19,701	10,978	3,73,721	19	34
1885-86	16,695	10,905	11,501	3,49,855	32	30
1886-87	24,960	18,812	19,022	6,09,195	32	32
1887-88	34,207	24,573	21,845	6,56,405	27	30
1888-89	24,484	15,223	16,529	5,99,487	39	36
1889-90	17,308	12,499	12,398	4,67,752	37	38

Total Area transferred by Sales and Mortgages to new agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration-money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	189,535	114,853	1,15,151	29,16,665	25	25
1885-86	253,859	159,189	1,77,994	51,17,222	32	29
1886-87	326,603	220,535	2,53,911	72,32,114	33	28
1887-88	484,968	300,530	2,76,022	81,89,908	27	30
1888-89	354,328	215,620	2,79,420	84,43,520	40	31
1889-90	267,478	174,171	2,06,193	76,62,136	44	37

In considering the figures for transfers during the year under report it must be remembered that the rabi harvest was a decidedly poor one, and this is much the

more valuable of the two harvests, and the kharíf was a good average one. The figures as a whole therefore are decidedly less unfavourable than those of previous years.

LAND REVENUE.

104. TOTAL REVENUE.—The following table shows the receipts from Land Revenue and Local Rate in 1889-90 and in the previous year :—

HEAD OF REVENUE.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Fixed, Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue and Tribute.	2,23,99,984	2,25,18,938	+ 1,18,954
Local Rates	27,28,043	26,70,894	— 57,149

105. FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The demand, collections and balances of Fixed Land Revenue for the past two years are given in the following table :—

YEAR.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	Balance of the year.	Balance of previous years.	Total Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	2,01,38,935	1,99,65,475	1,47,967	2,01,13,442	1,73,482	1,60,864	3,34,346
1889-90	2,02,79,592	2,00,04,169	77,913	2,00,82,082	2,75,160	1,85,806	4,60,966
Difference ...	+1,40,657	+38,694	—70,054	—31,360	+1,01,678	+24,942	+1,26,620

The percentage which the collections bore to the demand of the year fell from 99·1 to 98·6. Considering the character of the seasons, these figures are not unsatisfactory, and the falling-off is mainly confined to the plain districts of the Delhi Division, where the kharíf was poor and the rabi failed very badly. Under the head of Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue there is an increase of Rs. 2,40,540, so that the gross land revenue collections show an improvement of over two lakhs, due chiefly to revision of assessment in certain districts.

106. CAUSES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE IN FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The chief causes of the increase of Rs. 1,40,657 in the Fixed Land Revenue Roll are grouped together below :—

		Rs.
1.	Re-assessment in Gurgaon and Rohtak	83,884
2.	Net gain by excess of lapses of land revenue assignments over new grants	28,705
3.	Net gain by excess of alluvion over diluvion	18,071
4.	Progressive assessments	6,219
5.	Assessment of waste	16,234
	Total	1,53,113

The principal item of decrease is Rs. 9,244 on account of zaildári and sufedposhi inâms in the Jullundur and Ferozepore Districts. The demand in

23 villages of the Jhajjar Tahsíl of Rohtak was lowered in 1882-83 from Rs. 32,309 to Rs. 26,158 for a period of six years. These estates were re-assessed in 1888, when the revenue was fixed at Rs. 31,583 for the remainder of the term of settlement. The enhancements due to revision of assessment in portions of the Gurdáspur, Shahpur and Kángra Districts, which took effect from the autumn of 1889, were collected as fluctuating land revenue, as the new demands could not be brought on the fixed land revenue roll by the date appointed for its submission. The increase under the head of "assessment of waste" is mainly due, not to the grant of fresh leases of Government land, but to the transfer to "fixed land revenue" in the Lahore District of rents on account of leases made in past years, which had hitherto been credited to Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

107. REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The remissions sanctioned for the year under report and previous years only amounted to Rs. 23,032, or little more than ·1 on the land revenue collections of 1889-90. The largest items were—

	Rs.
In Lahore	7,366
In Bannu	6,264
In Ráwalpindi	2,536

In Lahore the arrears struck off were due by villages in the Ravi valley, which, like the corresponding tract in Montgomery, has for several years past been in a very depressed condition. The method of assessment to be adopted for the Ravi villages will be carefully considered during the present settlement. In Bannu nearly the whole of the remissions were in the Thal tract of the Miánwáli Tahsíl, the distress in which was noticed in last year's Report. The Pindigheb Tahsíl of Ráwalpindi has suffered, like the Thal, from an unusual succession of bad seasons, and the amount of the remission granted is smaller than might have been expected.

108. The suspensions sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 2,00,816 as compared with Rs. 90,800 in 1888-89. Owing to the failure of the rabi harvest of 1890, suspensions were freely granted in five out of the six plain districts of the Delhi Division. Altogether in these districts nearly Rs. 1,20,000 were suspended out of a rabi demand of about 20 lakhs. This can hardly be considered extravagant when the following figures comparing the results of the rabi harvests of 1889 and 1890 in the Delhi Division are considered:—

Harvest.	Crops harvested.		
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rabi 1889...	432,700	2,898,600	3,331,300
Rabi 1890...	624,900	1,423,600	2,048,500
Difference	+44 per cent.	—51 per cent.	—39 per cent.

109. Rupees 18,722 were suspended in Kángra owing to the failure of rabi crops. This is a very unusual occurrence in this district, and shows how severe the drought was. It has become necessary to allow further suspensions, amounting to Rs. 25,000, in the Cis-Indus Thal of the Dera Ismail Khan District. The settlement of the upland parts of the two Cis-Indus Tahsíls has in fact broken down, and the propriety of putting the Thal under some system of fluctuating assessment is at present under discussion.

110. BALANCES OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.—Owing to the large suspensions rendered necessary by the failure of the rabi harvest, the balance sheet is less favourable than that of 1888-89. The figures for the two years are given below:—

DETAIL.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
In train of liquidation	1,95,211	3,05,801
Doubtful	83,263	95,645
Irrecoverable	3,912	1,33
Nominal	51,960	58,190
Total	3,34,346	4,60,966

The largest balances are still in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts. The arrears in Bannu have been reduced from Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 43,000. Advantage was taken of a good kharíf harvest in the Marwat Tahsíl to collect part of the heavy balances which had accrued in 1887-88 and 1888-89, and Rs. 6,000 were remitted in the Miánwáli Thal. In Dera Ismail Khan the balance sheet shows a further increase of Rs. 20,000. The state of the Daman tract has improved, as the hill torrents ran well last year, and part of the arrear was collected. But this is far more than counterbalanced by the grant of fresh suspensions in the Thal, which has gone from bad to worse. The question of the introduction of a fluctuating assessment into the Thal is under consideration, and there can be little doubt that the claim of Government to recover the greater part of the Rs. 90,000 now outstanding in the Leiah and Bhakkar Tahsíls will have to be foregone.

111. FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.—The receipts from fluctuating land revenue for the past year amounted to Rs. 16,17,166 as compared with Rs. 14,29,422 in 1888-89. The principal heads of income are—

DETAIL.		1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revision of assessment		8,198	1,21,845	+1,13,647
Water-advantage rate		3,60,285	3,70,750	+10,465
Fluctuating assessment	(a) of canal-irrigated lands	2,08,488	1,84,190	−24,298
	(b) of other lands	7,00,285	7,67,899	+67,614
Total		12,77,256	14,44,684	+1,67,428

112. The enhancement of Khálsa revenue secured by the re-assessment of the Batála Tahsíl of the Gurdáspur District amounted to Rs. 84,246, while an addition of Rs. 32,789 was obtained in the Chenab Circle of the Bhera Tahsíl of Shahpur.

113. The decrease under fluctuating assessment on canal-irrigated lands is nominal, being due to orders issued in 1889, by which the income from the lands watered by the new Sohág and Pára Canal, after making certain small deductions on account of the part of the total assessment which is supposed to represent the demand on the land in its unirrigated aspect, is credited to Imperial Revenues. The collections on account of the fluctuating assessment on lands irrigated by the inundation canals in Ferozepore should probably be entered under the head of water-advantage rate. The collections in Ferozepore show an improvement of Rs. 10,094 as compared with those of 1888-89. But this is not due to an increase in the demand, which has in fact fallen from Rs. 33,586 to Rs. 31,017. The large balance of Rs. 12,666 which existed at the close of 1888-89 has been nearly wiped out. The average demand of the two years during which the system has been in force has been Rs. 32,301, which corresponds very closely with the Settlement Officer's estimate of Rs. 32,000.

114. FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENT OF RIVERAIN AND OTHER LANDS.—The income from this source, after excluding two or three petty items, is derived from eleven districts, and may be classified under four heads :—

DETAIL.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. In tracts inundated by four of the six great rivers (Indus, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, in seven districts)	5,95,341	6,47,312	+51,971
2. In tracts flooded by torrents (in Hissar, Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan)	54,274	68,992	+14,718
3. In tracts bordering on jhíls (in Gurgaon and Gurdáspur) ...	4,821	10,433	+5,612
4. In tracts in which the system has been introduced on account of the scantiness and uncertainty of the rainfall (Nardak villages in Karnál and Bár and Kachi wells in Jhang) ...	45,437	40,652	−4,785
Total	6,99,873	7,67,389	+67,516

The increase in the year under report is mainly due to good floods on the Indus, Chenab and Sutlej, and on the hill streams in Dera Ismail Khan. In Montgomery the results of the fluctuating assessments in the Ravi villages are far from satisfactory, and it is clear that the present system will require to be modified in the re-settlement which will shortly be undertaken.

115. On the whole, the results for the year under report have been very favourable. The system of fluctuating assessments is popular and successful in the Deraját and in Jhang and Muzaffargarh, and possibly Montgomery. Elsewhere it cannot be said to be looked on by the people with much favour even in tracts where it appears to be the only fair way of assessing the Government

demand. In the present settlement of Hissar, the Ghaggar villages of Barwála and Fatahabad have with one voice declined a fluctuating assessment, though the system has been in force for ten years in the neighbouring estates of the Sirsa Tahsíl, and has apparently been carefully supervised. Following a plan previously adopted in Karnál it has been made one of the conditions of the settlement that the landowners may at any time during its currency throw up their fixed leases and accept a fluctuating assessment. The proposal for the adoption of the fluctuating system in the Dera Ismail Khan Thal has already been noticed, and the local officers are in favour of applying it also to the similar tract in Muzaffargarh. Dera Ghâzi Khan is the only district in the Derajât in which the villages flooded by the River Indus pay a fixed demand, and, though the conditions of agriculture differ but little in the Daman of Dera Ismail Khan and the Pachádh of Dera Ghâzi Khan, the assessment of the latter is wholly fixed, while that of the former is mainly fluctuating. The policy of extending the Dera Ismail Khan system to the tracts of the same character in Dera Ghâzi Khan is at present under discussion, but it is possible that the question will not be finally decided till the current settlement expires in 1893.

116. WATER-ADVANTAGE RATE.—The income from water-advantage rate is almost entirely derived from the three districts irrigated by the Bári Doáb Canal. The receipts on this canal in 1888-89, amounting to Rs. 3,49,034, were noted as being the largest on record, but there was a further increase of nearly Rs. 8,000 in the year under report, due to the keenness of the demand for water in the rabi harvest, consequent on the almost total failure of the winter rains. The Lahore District, in which irrigation has been greatly extended of late years, now furnishes 56 per cent. of the whole income. A proposal to bring a large area of Government land in the Chunián Tahsíl under irrigation has been set aside for the present, as the supply in the canal is not more than enough to meet the demands made upon it in a dry year by the area commanded by the present distributaries. A scheme for watering the rich Riárki tract in Gurdáspur has also been abandoned for the same reason.

117. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The income from Miscellaneous Land Revenue has risen from Rs. 5,21,065 to Rs. 5,73,861. In reality the increase was much larger, for the receipts of 1888-89 included an item of Rs. 52,742 erroneously realized from the Rája of Farídkot on account of assignments in Kot Kapúra, for the refund of which orders have been issued. Under tirni there is an improvement of Rs. 16,000 derived mostly from the Jhang District. Part of the increase there is due to the revision of the demand when the quinquennial contract with the landowners and graziers expired in March 1889. The arrangements for re-assessment were not completed in time to allow of a new contract for five years being offered to the villages at once, but the demand was raised to Rs. 80,780, or by about Rs. 11,000 for a single year, and this revised demand was subsequently allowed to remain in force till the end of the agricultural year under report. New quinquennial contracts for a sum of Rs. 88,581 have recently been sanctioned. These figures do not include the tax on foreign cattle grazing in the Jhang District, the proceeds from which amount to about Rs. 6,000 yearly. A tirni tax has been imposed for the first time on Powindah camels in Dera Ghâzi Khan. The sajji income in Jhang has now been

separated from tirni, and the receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,930. Still better results may be expected in future, for a large sajji reserve of 10 square miles has been formed in the Bár waste round Toba Tek Singh which will be closed to camel grazing throughout the year, while measures have also been taken for protecting the sajji plant in other grazing tracts where it grows by the exclusion of camels for five months in the year. The proceeds of the sale of wood from Government rakhs are a good deal greater than in 1888-89. In Montgomery a large amount of wood has been bought by the Irrigation Department to be used in burning bricks for the head-works of the Chenab Canal. In Karnál Rs. 13,002 and in Ráwalpindi Rs. 9,603 were collected from assignees of land revenue as their share of the cost of settlement operations.

118. Land Revenue Assignments.—The total assigned revenue of the Province is stated at Rs. 30,37,957 as compared with Rs. 30,28,691 in 1888-89. But no conclusions can be drawn from these figures, as remarkable variations occur in the returns of the two years in many districts. Good progress has been made by the Settlement Officers of Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát and Gujránwála in investigating the very numerous assignments which exist in these districts. The task has been a tedious and difficult one owing to the imperfections of the existing registers and the difficulty of tracing the original orders in many cases. The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur is revising the jágír registers of his district. The máfi registers of Dera Ghází Khan have been carefully revised, and the orders of Government have been recently obtained on a number of cases which had not been submitted for sanction when the district was under settlement.

119. Agricultural Advances.—The principal outstanding under Act XIX of 1883 at the beginning and at the end of the year under report was as follows:—

	Rs.
On 1st October 1889	13,35,702
On 30th September 1890	13,97,967

120. The transactions of the year were as follows:—

	Rs.
Advances made	2,73,222
Recoveries made	2,79,088
Remitted	206

121. Interest to the amount of Rs. 70,976 was also realized during the year. Arrears at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 18,869, while at the end the accounts show Rs. 27,920 overdue, whereof Rs. 12,239 is regularly suspended.

122. The following table shows the principal arrears now due and the recent increases and decreases in the figures :—

DISTRICT.	ARREARS DUE ON			REMARKS.
	1st Octr. 1889.	1st April 1890.	30th Septr. 1890.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Delhi	2,459	2,514	2,686	
Ferozepore...	1,300	1,150	822	
Mooltan	6,550	7,054	14,959	Of this Rs. 12,239 is under regular suspension.
Gujránwála...	48	141	897	
Dera Gházi Khan...	7,234	9,385	6,925	

It is probable that approximately the whole of the Dera Gházi Khan arrears will be realized in time, as also the arrears of the other districts named.

123. The amount advanced under both the Loans Acts during late financial years has been considerably less than the sum of four lakhs which forms the annual allotment under present arrangements, but the reduction in the amount taken up is probably only temporary. Mooltan, which formerly took large sums, has of late reduced its demand, while recent agricultural prosperity has naturally caused a diminished use of funds under Act XII of 1884. During the year under report it was found that in the Siálkot District increasing resort was being made to Government for loans under Act XIX of 1883, and the reason appears to be that the Deputy Commissioner had made efforts to facilitate the advance of loans. By the avoidance of unnecessary delays, and by dispensing, as far as possible, with attendance of borrowers at the tahsíl, by taking care that a loan, if granted at all, should be sufficiently large for the required purpose, and by generally consulting, as far as might be, the convenience of the zamíndárs, the Deputy Commissioner has succeeded in making the system more popular in his district than it was before. The Financial Commissioner anticipates that an allotment of four lakhs *per annum* will not generally be found too large to meet the demand that will be made upon it.

124. The principal outstanding under Act XII of 1884 at the beginning and at the end of the year under report was as follows :—

	Rs.
On 1st October 1889	53,298
On 30th September 1890	59,536

125. The transactions of the year were as follows :—

	Rs.
Advances made	38,895
Recoveries made	40,138
Remissions	*Nil.*

126. Interest to the amount of Rs. 7,934 was recovered during the year. Only in Ferozepore are there arrears (Rs. 1,017) of any importance. Increased advances in Karnál are due to special demands for loans for purchase of cattle. In Kángra the advances made in the year under report consequent upon the loss of cattle by disease have increased to Rs. 17,077, and recently the Financial Commissioner has made further allotments to that district, while the result of the enquiry regarding the Simla Hill States is to show that cattle disease has prevailed chiefly in the States of Jubbal and Keonthal and in the petty State of Darkuti. In Jubbal the chief has made advances to his people; and the Rája of Keonthal was about to do so when the matter was reported. In Pesháwar the advances have fallen off, the agricultural distress of 1888-89 having abated; but the amount advanced (Rs. 4,590) is by no means inconsiderable.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

127. Coercive Processes.—Fewer writs of demand for the collection of land revenue have been issued by Revenue Officers of their own motion than in the previous year, but the number issued to defaulting shareholders on the application of village headmen has increased. No definite conclusions as to the ease or difficulty with which the revenue is realized can be based on the extent to which this mild form of coercion is employed, and no severer measures are, as a rule, required in the Punjab. The system of paying land revenue by money orders was introduced experimentally into one district in each of the Cis-Indus divisions with effect from kharíf 1890. Only village headmen will be allowed to make these payments, so that their influence will not be weakened if the experiment should prove successful. The matter will be fully noticed in the next Land Revenue Report.

128. Revenue Business.—During the year 35,128 Revenue Court cases were decided as compared with 43,843 in 1888-89. The decrease is due to the great falling-off in suits for enhancement or reduction of rent already noticed. On the other hand, the number of Revenue Officers' cases disposed of has risen from 117,978 to 123,955.

129. District Officers heard 3,597 revenue judicial appeals, rejecting 70 per cent., remanding 8 per cent. for re-trial, and reversing or modifying the previous orders in 22 per cent. Commissioners decided 1,407 appeals in the same class of cases, dismissing 66 per cent., remanding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and reversing or modifying the previous orders in $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Making allowance for second appeals, it may be said roughly that at least seven out of eight of the decrees of the lower Revenue Courts are acquiesced in by the parties, and that when appeals are lodged three out of four are finally unsuccessful. The Commissioner of

Jullundur had by far the heaviest file; indeed, he decided nearly 60 per cent. of the total number of appeals. The large amount of rent litigation in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts in 1888-89 greatly increased the Commissioner's appellate work, and he had at the end of that year 608 cases pending. The number of undecided cases had been reduced to 207 by the close of 1889-90.

130. Deputy Commissioners disposed of 1,128 and Commissioners of 2,030 appeals from the orders passed in Revenue Officers' cases. About two-thirds of the appeals were rejected. Except in the Lahore and Ráwalpindi Divisions, which furnished between them three-fourths of the 2,030 cases, this branch of a Commissioner's work is not heavy.

131. The Financial Commissioners decided 177 revenue judicial and 59 revenue executive appeals. The pending file of the former class of cases was reduced from 95 to 28. The revision work was as usual heavy. Of 801 applications for revision of the orders passed in Revenue Court cases, 639 were decided. In eight cases only was the original decision altered, and six cases were sent back for reconsideration. There were 363 petitions for the revision of executive orders, of which 233 were decided. In 29 cases only were the applications successful.

132. COURT OF WARDS.—At the end of the year under report there were 57 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. This is an increase of two as compared with the previous year, five new estates having been added during the year and four having been released, and one estate, that of the late Sardár Bikrama Singh, Ahlúwália, Jullundur District, having been inadvertently omitted from the list for 1888-89. The estates released were those of Sardár Dasaundha Singh of Barheri, Sardár Rám Naráin Singh of Kharindwa, Sardár Bachetar Singh of Shahabad in the Umballa District, and of Asadulla Khán of the Montgomery District. The new estates are the Raipur and Búriya Estates in Umballa; that of Ghulám Sádik, Amritsar; the Dalwal Estate, Jhelum; and the Basti Mitha Estate, Dera Gházi Khan.

133. The General Manager of the Wards' Estates of Umballa is said to have worked well. The Búriya Estate was found to be heavily involved in debt, but the liabilities have, in consultation with the creditors, been very much reduced as compared with what they appeared on paper to amount to. The Sardár, it seems, was entirely in the hands of dependants, and it is understood that one of them is to be prosecuted in connection with a large sum of money not accounted for. The Sardár of Manauli was married in June 1890, and has now left the Aitchison College. Good progress is being made in clearing the Bhabaur Estate (Hoshiárpur) from debt. The estate of the late Sardár Bikrama Singh (Jullundur) is still in debt to the amount of about Rs. 1,60,000, but the prospects of liquidation of the debts are good. The sum of Rs. 68,000 still due to Government from the estate of the Guru of Kartárpur will probably be paid off in a very few years.

134. During the year special attention has been paid to the matter of the due investment of surplus funds of the estates, it being the recognized policy of Government to prevent, as far as possible, the undue accumulation of cash balances or of investments easily convertible into cash.

135. LAND TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—During the year under report acquisitions of a permanent kind, excluding petty areas, have been made as follows :—

	Acres.
For Roads—	
No important acquisitions.	
For Canals—	
Mooltan	108
Dera Ghâzi Khan	207
For Railways—	
Delhi	1,239
Karnál	769
Umballa	535
Mooltan	262
Jhelum...	407
Ráwalpindi	244
Bannu	247
For Buildings, &c.—	
Ráwalpindi	208
Pesháwar	758

The total area permanently acquired during the year was 5,803 acres, for which Government paid nearly five lakhs of rupees. The large area taken up in Pesháwar was chiefly on account of encamping-grounds in the Nowshera Tahsíl.

136. As noted in last year's Report, a dispute has arisen between the Nawáb of Teri in the Kohát District and the zamíndárs regarding ownership of land in certain villages in the unsettled portion of the Khattak country. It was found that the difficulty could not well be solved without a settlement of the tract, and this was accordingly ordered, the apportionment of the compensation awarded for land in those villages taken up by Government for the frontier road being deferred pending completion of the settlement.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

137. ACTS.—No Acts were passed during the year having exclusive reference to the Punjab. The Acts which apply to this Province as well as in other parts of British India and which received the assent of the Governor General in Council are the following :—

No. of Act.	Act.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
XIV of 1890 ...	To amend the Schedule to the Petroleum Act, 1886.	Whole of British India.	31st July 1890.
XV of 1890	To amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.	Ditto ...	29th August 1890.
XVI of 1890 ...	To amend the Births, Deaths and Marriage Registration Act, 1886.	Ditto ...	11th September 1890.
XVII of 1890 ...	To provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the census.	Ditto ...	16th October 1890.
XVIII of 1890 ...	To amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883...	Ditto ...	16th October 1890.
XIX of 1890 ...	To amend the Indian Salt Act, 1882... ...	Ditto ...	16th October 1890.
I of 1891	To amend the Cattle Trespass Act, 1891 ...	Whole of British India except the Presidency towns and such local areas as the Local Government may think fit.	30th January 1891.
II of 1891	To amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.	Whole of British India.	6th February 1891.
III of 1891	To amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Ditto ...	13th February 1891.
IV of 1891	To amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Ditto ...	13th February 1891.
IX of 1891	To amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878.	Ditto ...	13th March 1891.
X of 1891	To amend the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Ditto ...	19th March 1891.
XI of 1891	To amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881 ...	Ditto ...	19th March 1891.
XII of 1891	To repeal certain obsolete enactments and to amend certain other enactments.	Whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma and British Balúchistán.	21st March 1891.

138. BILLS.—The following Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year, many of them being included in the list of Acts which were passed into law:—

No. of Bill.	Bill.	Extent.	Date on which introduced into the Council of the Governor-General.
7 of 1890	To amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Whole of British India.	3rd July 1890.
8 of 1890	To amend the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871. ...	Whole of British India, except the Presidency towns and such local areas as the Local Government may think fit.	3rd July 1890.
9 of 1890	To provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the census.	Whole of British India.	10th July 1890.
10 of 1890	To amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.	Ditto ...	10th July 1890.
12 of 1890	To amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.	Ditto ...	24th July 1890.
14 of 1890	To amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883. ...	Ditto ...	31st July 1890.
15 of 1890	To amend the Indian Salt Act, 1882.	Ditto ...	31st July 1890.
16 of 1890	To amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.	Ditto ...	28th August 1890.
17 of 1890	To amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Ditto ...	2nd October 1890.
18 of 1890	To repeal certain obsolete enactments and to amend certain other enactments.	Whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma and British Balúchistán.	16th October 1890.
2 of 1891	To amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878.	Whole of British India.	9th January 1891.
3 of 1891	To amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Ditto ...	9th January 1891.
7 of 1891	To amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books.	Ditto ...	6th February 1891.

139. RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW.—The following rules were issued during 1890-91 by the Local Government under authority conferred by the various Acts of the Legislature specified:—

Rules under Section 43 of Act IV of 1872, The Punjab Laws Act, for regulating the slaughter of kine and the sale of beef.

Rules under Section 11 of Act XIX of 1883 (The Land Improvement Loans Act) for the temporary exemption of improvements from assessments to land revenue in cases where the improvement is made with the aid of a loan under the said Act, and consists of reclamation of waste land or of the irrigation of land assessed at unirrigated rates.

Rules under Sections 37, 38 and 39 of Act VIII of 1873 (The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act) for the assessment, until further orders, of the "owner's rate" on all lands irrigated from the Western Jumna Canal in the Hissar District.

Rules under Sections 36, 37 and 75 of Act VIII of 1873 (The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act) for the levy and payment of occupier's and owner's rates on the Shah Nahr Canal in the Hoshiárpur District and for the general management of the said canal.

POLICE.

140. The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861 during 1890 was as follows :—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	3
District Superintendents, including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police and Assistant to Inspector-General in the Special Branch	34
Assistant District Superintendents	24
Probationary Assistant Superintendents	5
Inspectors	67
Deputy Inspectors	593
Sergeants and Constables	19,530
TOTAL ...	20,257

141. The nationality of the force actually entertained on the 1st January 1891 was—

NATIONALITY.	Assistant Superintendents and Superior Officers.	Subordinate Officers.	Men.
Europeans	53	21	...
Eurasians	...	8	1
Natives...	5	621	19,090
TOTAL	58	650	19,091

Classified according to religion, there were—

CASTES.	Officers.	Men.
Christians	85	8
Muhammadans	333	11,407
Sikhs	81	2,413
Hindús	66	2,793
Other religions	143	2,470
TOTAL	708	19,091

142. The estimated cost of the force was Rs. 31,75,774, of which Rs. 25,98,129 were payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues, and the balance from other sources.

143. The proportion of Police of all grades to the population was as follows :—

To the whole population,	1	policeman	to	933	souls.
To the rural	"	1	" "	1,410	"
To the urban	"	1	" "	379	"

144. Compared with the area of the whole Province, the strength of Police represents 1 policeman to 5·2 square miles.

145. The number of Police employed on purely Police duty was 8,518, or 1 policeman to 2,212 souls and 12·5 square miles.

146. During the year 1890, 70,671 cognizable offences were reported. Of this number 52,268 were reported to the Police direct and were investigated by them; 3,543 were not investigated as they were manifestly untrue; 5,275 were investigated by order of the Magistrates; and 9,585 were dealt with by order of the Magistrates without Police intervention. Compared with the returns for 1889 these figures show a decrease of 7,135 cases reported, and of 5,959 investigated by the Police *suo motu*.

147. Considered according to classes, the following results are obtained :—

Class.	Offences.	1889.	1890.
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	1,182	1,218
II	Serious offences against the person	5,140	4,855
III	Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	17,622	16,201
IV	Minor offences against the person	1,028	926
V	Minor offences against property	25,516	23,710
	Total of Classes I to V	50,488	46,910
VI	Other offences	27,318	23,761
	Grand Total	77,806	70,671

148. The working of the Police during the last two years has been as follows, excluding Class VI :—

	1889.	1890.
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	24	26
Percentage of persons convicted to arrested	51	50
Percentage of property recovered to stolen	39	36

149. Equipment and Discipline.—The armament of the force was as follows :—

Men armed with	Fire-arms	9,708
	Swords and batons	10,131
	Batons only	200

150. The subjoined figures show the number of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the force during the past three years :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Departmental punishments	1,722	2,075	1,570
Judicial "	215	178	149
TOTAL	1,937	2,253	1,719

151. The percentage of dismissals and resignations in the same period has been—

YEAR.	DISMISSALS.			RESIGNATIONS.		
	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1888	1·3	4·0	1·1	3·4	6·1	3·8
1889	2·0	2·2	1·8	3·9	6·7	4·0
1890	2·1	3·6	1·0	4·0	6·3	4·1

152. EDUCATION.—There were 135 more literate men in the force than in the previous year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

153. The tribes subject to Act XXVII of 1871 are the Minas, Tagus, Bilúchís, Harnís, Bauriahs, Sánsís, Pakhiwárs and Mahtams.

154. MINAS.—The number of Minas on the rolls was 295. Eight men were convicted during the year of offences under the Indian Penal Code.

155. TAGUS.—This tribe is registered in the Karnál District only. The number of names on the register at the close of the year was 270. One hundred and ninety members of the tribe were absent from their homes without leave.

156. BILUCHIS.—This tribe is registered in the Karnál and Umballa Districts. In the Karnál District 4 men were convicted of offences other than breach of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act. Seventy-five Bilúchís of the Umballa District are absent without leave.

157. HARNIS.—The following table shows the districts in which this tribe is registered and the operations under the Act :—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE REGISTER.				OFFENCES COMMITTED IN 1890		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1889.		*End of* 1890.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females			
Ludhiána	1,269	1,049	1,417	1,116	153	9	473
Jullundur	53	38	52	34	1	...	2
Hoshiárpur	228	222	225	221	20	...	52

158. SANSIS.—The following table gives an abstract of the operations of the Act in the districts in which the tribe is registered :—

Districts.	Number of persons on the register.				Offences committed during 1890		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1889.		*End of* 1890.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females			
Ludhiána	484	456	480	440	25	11	9
Jullundur	259	...	258	...	20	5	6
Hoshiárpur	69	...	69	...	5	4	1
Gurdáspur	622	553	646	557	24	12	76
Lahore	235	...	238	...	1	...	10
Siálkot	486	...	436	...	36	8	128
Gujránwála	1,023	...	1,049	...	36	32	126

159. BAURIAHS.—This tribe is registered in the Ludhiána and Ferozepore Districts only. The number of Bauriahs on the register at the close of the year was 1,490, of whom 37 were convicted of offences other than breaches of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.

160. PAKHIWARS.—One hundred and eighty-six Pakhiwárs of the Siálkot District were on the register at the close of the year. Twenty-six members of the tribe were convicted.

161. MAHTAMS.—Twelve members of the tribe in the Lahore District were convicted during the year, and there were 6 additions to the register. Seven persons are absent without leave.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

162. GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.—The following table gives the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial during each of the past five years : —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of Offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	Remarks.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1886	120,350	39,129	1,523	79,698	56,412	124,826	COLUMNS 7 AND 8.—In 1886 and 1887 cases and persons brought to trial for offences under the Indian Penal Code, after reference to Councils of Elders, were shown under "Local and Special Laws," but in 1888, 1889 and 1890 they have been shown under the Indian Penal Code.
	1887	128,623	40,782	1,719	86,122	59,598	130,035	
	1888	131,523	41,976	1,946	87,601	60,476	131,262	
	1889	124,558	42,542	1,985	80,031	58,010	125,812	
	1890	118,297	40,160	1,713	76,424	55,531	121,307	
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1886	27,647	3,929	52	23,674	23,222	52,349	
	1887	31,262	4,364	50	26,848	26,043	60,082	
	1888	32,936	4,371	90	28,475	25,969	56,331	
	1889	33,421	4,302	63	29,056	27,674	56,068	
	1890	34,052	4,875	62	29,115	28,205	57,508	
TOTAL ...	1886	147,997	43,058	1,575	103,372	79,634	177,175	
	1887	159,885	45,146	1,769	112,970	85,641	190,117	
	1888	164,459	46,347	2,036	116,076	86,445	187,593	
	1889	157,979	46,844	2,048	109,087	85,684	181,880	
	1890	152,349	45,035	1,775	105,539	83,736	178,815	

There has again been a decrease of reported crime, the number of cases being below that for each of the three preceding years. The decrease has been in offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, which are fewer than in any of the years shown in the statement. Offences falling under Local and Special Laws are somewhat in excess of previous years. The proportion of complaints summarily thrown out to offences reported is much the same as in the year 1889; and the number of offences which may be taken to have occurred shows a marked diminution as compared with each year subsequent to the year 1886. The number of cases and of persons brought to trial respectively bear nearly the same relation to reported and admitted crime as in the year 1889. The total figures for the year 1890 are only slightly above those for the year 1886 under each of the heads noticed. The year 1890 was therefore a normal one as regards the quantity of crime.

The percentage of cases summarily dismissed and struck off to reported offences was 31, being the same as in the year 1889, and 2 per cent. more than in 1888. The percentage has ranged between 29 and 31 during each of the past five years. Recent orders will enable the Police Department to have false charges more effectually eliminated in future; and the number of cases struck off on the motion of the Police during the current year will no doubt be much in excess of the figures in past years. The change did not take effect in time to operate during the year 1890. The number of cases summarily dismissed after reference to the Police was 10,450 against 10,652 in 1889. The proportion was not excessive, being 23 per cent. on the number summarily dismissed.

The number of offences returned as true is 3,000 below the average of the five preceding years. The number of persons brought to trial shows a proportionate decrease.

The decrease in the number of reported cases has been very general.

163. OFFENCES CLASSIFIED.—The main division of offences is into offences falling under the Indian Penal Code and offences falling under various Local and Special Laws. Of the total number of reported offences, 78 per cent. fall under the former and 22 per cent. under the latter head, the proportion being much the same as in former years. While of offences under the Indian Penal Code 34 per cent. were thrown out without enquiry, less than 15 per cent. of those falling under Local and Special Laws were so dealt with. As offences of the latter kind very largely consist of breaches of Municipal and Cantonment rules instituted by officials, the proportion of summary dismissals may be expected to be low. Under the Indian Penal Code are included the heads under which most false cases are brought, namely, criminal force and assault, mischief, criminal trespass, and similar offences, and the proportion of cases eliminated is therefore large: it is, however, the same as in the preceding year.

164. In the following table offences falling under the Indian Penal Code are shown classified under the main heads of crime. The number of offences admitted to have occurred in each of the past five years is given, and also the

number of cases brought to trial, the number of persons disposed of, the number of persons convicted, and the proportion of persons convicted to persons tried in regard to each of the past two years :—

1	2					3	4		5		6		7	
Description of Offence.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year.					Percentage of increase or decrease on 1889.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of during the year.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Chapter VI.—Offences against the State	1	1	1	3	1	− 65	4	2	11	3	4	...	36	...
" VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy	1	2	2	3	1	− 66	3	1	3	1	1	1	33	100
" VIII.—Offences against the public tranquillity	945	891	922	743	835	+ 12	726	774	5,594	5,824	3,476	3,829	6[illegible]	66
" IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants ...	143	135	150	218	202	− 7	195	195	272	180	79	59	29	32
" X.—Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	956	1,157	1,280	1,154	1,018	− 11	1,106	1,012	2,001	1,989	1,12[illegible]	1,134	56	57
" XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice	1,013	1,288	1,239	1,164	1,269	+ 9	1,129	1,258	1,720	1,870	887	948	51	51
" XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	149	167	157	145	145	...	135	131	167	155	79	98	47	63
" XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures ...	70	65	103	76	67	− 12	73	64	90	86	59	62	65	72
" XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	506	646	685	621	570	− 8	572	519	1,613	1,567	1,014	1,004	63	64
" XV.—Offences relating to religion	153	144	145	158	117	− 26	157	115	441	259	64	41	15	16
" XVI.—Offences affecting the human body—														
1—Offences affecting life	947	1,026	957	850	926	+ 9	853	889	1,408	1,474	693	763	49	52
2—Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	93	97	50	60	74	+ 23	46	54	88	81	40	32	45	40
3—Hurt	8,702	10,233	11,452	11,188	10,773	− 3	10,101	9,729	24,838	24,378	4,726	4,525	15	18
4—Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	739	864	783	714	585	− 18	630	537	1,590	1,409	245	252	15	18
5—Criminal force and assault	19,795	18,161	18,192	17,526	16,373	− 7	15,721	14,630	36,802	35,131	5,248	4,535	14	12
6—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	288	353	277	261	215	− 17	197	185	435	393	142	151	32	38
7—Rape	109	113	132	104	89	− 14	92	64	118	74	41	25	34	34
8—Unnatural offence	108	116	109	88	86	− 2	80	76	92	92	45	46	50	50
Chapter XVII.—Offences against property—														
1—Theft	14,100	16,067	15,739	13,180	12,624	− 4	7,164	7,284	10,781	10,526	6,628	6,715	61	63
2—Extortion	222	219	201	247	187	− 24	229	168	432	472	66	50	15	10
3—Robbery and dacoity	365	546	589	475	392	− 17	305	241	697	551	242	246	35	44
4—Criminal misappropriation of property	414	454	455	501	465	− 7	489	447	829	720	380	324	46	45
5—Criminal breach of trust	701	788	834	693	716	+ 3	608	630	744	774	288	255	33	33
6—Receiving of stolen property	2,969	3,370	3,174	2,724	2,455	− 9	2,116	1,894	3,335	2,973	2,031	1,846	61	62
7—Cheating	624	832	746	850	767	− 9	809	720	1,252	1,075	268	225	21	21
8—Fraudulent deeds	8	18	16	21	12	− 43	19	11	31	32	7	10	22	31
9—Mischief	3,403	3,922	3,926	3,739	3,672	− 2	3,407	3,114	8,436	7,643	2,595	2,299	31	30
10—Criminal trespass	16,516	19,048	19,740	17,145	16,543	− 3	5,982	5,771	11,505	11,374	4,195	3,980	37	35
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents, or trade, or property marks.	124	129	156	169	143	− 16	159	141	316	217	69	51	22	23
" XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service ...	21	15	20	23	25	+ 9	19	23	39	106	16	19	41	18
" XX.—Offences relating to marriage	3,938	3,768	4,052	3,916	3,841	− 2	3,677	3,636	5,675	5,773	680	709	12	12
" XXI.—Defamation	274	239	227	251	278	+ 10	242	260	443	517	48	53	11	11
" XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1,279	1,188	1,110	1,021	958	− 6	965	950	1,735	1,679	251	226	14	13
Total ...	79,698	86,122	87,601	80,031	76,424	− 4	58,010	55,531	123,534	119,398	35,735	34,518	29	29
Local and Special Laws ...	23,674	25,848	28,475	29,056	29,115	+ 0·2	27,674	28,205	55,522	57,138	38,663	40,047	69	70
Grand Total ...	103,372	112,970	116,076	109,087	105,539	− 3	85,684	83,736	179,056	176,536	74,398	74,565	41	42

Note.—The figures for offences under the Indian Penal Code against 1888, 1889 and 1890 include and against 1886 and 1887 do not include, references to Councils of Elders.

It will be observed that the following heads account for 62 per cent. of the admitted crime of the Province, and it is under these heads that false cases are also most numerous :—

	Number in 1890.	*Increase or decrease on* 1889.
Hurt	10,773	Decrease of 3 per cent.
Criminal force and assault	16,373	" 7 "
Mischief	3,672	" 2 "
Criminal trespass	16,543	" 3 "
Total ...	47,361 = 62 per cent.	
All other offences under the Indian Penal Code	29,063 = 38 "	
	76,424	

The number of prosecutions for offences against public justice (false evidence, &c.) has increased from 1,164 in 1889 to 1,269 in 1890. This is not an unsatisfactory feature, as the giving of false evidence is a very common offence and requires repression. Offences against the public tranquillity show an increase of 92 cases, or 12 per cent., the figures being 743 in 1889 and 835 in 1890. Offences affecting life stand at 926 against 850 in the previous year and 957 in the year 1888, so that the increase of 9 per cent. over 1889 is not important. Thefts and robberies have decreased by 4 and 17 per cent. respectively, the figures being—

	1889.	1890.
Thefts	13,180	12,624
Robberies and dacoities	475	392

The offence of receiving stolen property shows a decrease of 9 per cent., the figures being 2,724 in 1889 and 2,455 in 1890.

On the whole, the results are favourable as compared with the three preceding years, and approximate very closely to the statistics for the year 1886. Convictions stand very much as they did in the preceding year. It cannot be denied, however, that the proportion of persons convicted (29 per cent.) to those tried is deplorably low in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code. In offences falling under Local and Special Laws it is naturally very high (70 per cent.) as the cases are petty and are only prosecuted on the clearest evidence; but in offences under the Indian Penal Code 35 or 40 would not be too high a percentage to expect.

As has been shown, a very large proportion of the petty crime of the Province consists of charges of hurt, criminal force and assault, mischief and criminal trespass. Some of the charges brought under these heads are no doubt of a serious character, but an exceedingly large proportion of them consists of extremely petty cases. False and groundless complaints are also most numerous under these heads.

It might have been expected that the proportion of cases returned as true to cases reported would have been highest in the case of offences of a more serious nature and lowest in that of minor offences. It cannot be denied that a large percentage of the cases brought under the four heads of crime, which are here shown separately, are of a petty description, yet it will be found that in most districts the proportion of true to reported offences is larger under these four heads than under all other heads.

Offences against the human body (Chapter XVI) have fallen from 30,791, involving 65,372 persons, in 1889, to 29,121, involving 63,032 persons, in the year 1890. The average for the five years 1885–1889 being 31,223 cases and 67,494 persons, there has thus been a substantial decrease under this head. More than half the offences shown under this chapter consist of cases of criminal force and assault.

The number of cases brought to trial under Chapter XVI in the year under report was 26,164 against 27,720 in the year 1889 and an average for five years of 27,794. The percentage of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to have occurred was 89 in 1890 and 90 in 1889.

165. The following table gives the usual detailed information as to murders. The figures are for three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year.	Cases.			Persons disposed of.				Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of.	Remarks.
	Reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, died, &c.	Total disposed of			
1888	575	490	377	773	255	369	624	149	40	Including cases tried by Councils of Elders.
1889	479	397	300	594	194	276	470	124	41	
1890	510	448	449	964	349	460	809	155	43	

It is satisfactory to observe that, although the number of cases has increased, the proportion brought to trial and convicted respectively is greater.

166. Offences against property (Chapter XVII) admitted to have occurred fell from 39,575 in the year 1889 to 37,833 in 1890; and 20,286 cases were brought to trial during the year 1890 against 21,128 in the year 1889. The average for five years is—

Admitted as true ... ... 40,892.
Brought to trial ... ... 20,964, or only 51 per cent.

The percentage of cases brought to trial in the year under report was 54 against an average for five years of 51. There has thus been a substantial decrease in crime in 1890, while the proportion of cases brought to trial has improved considerably. Sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-three of the cases shown as true under this chapter were cases of criminal trespass.

167. Turning to offences under Local and Special Laws, the following table shows the number of true cases and of persons convicted under each main head for each of the past three years:—

	True cases.			*Persons convicted.*		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Arms Act	286	344	274	246	287	211
Canals and Drainage Act	1,164	868	1,175	1,541	1,140	1,732
Cantonments Act ...	3,163	3,235	3,357	5,771	5,514	4,554
Cattle Trespass Act ...	1,349	1,450	1,497	908	948	919
City Chaukídárs Act ...	184	178	170	246	264	226
Contract (Workmen) Act	140	179	190	11	30	20
Criminal Tribes Act ...	393	485	428	374	445	417
Excise Act	350	466	436	388	472	451
Forest Act	1,164	942	718	2,289	2,108	3,242
Gambling Act	183	159	172	797	723	822
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act	364	287	394	421	294	408
Land Revenue Act ...	32	...	90	90	...	310
Municipal Act	1,505	1,982	2,062	1,636	2,151	2,143
Opium Act	414	524	651	472	519	739
Police Act	6,516	7,669	7,285	9,464	11,172	10,202
Prostitutes (under the Cantonments Act) ...	124	...	...	168	...	...
Punjab Laws Act ...	502	461	584	601	567	771
Railway Act	281	253	232	269	285	245
Salt and Saltpetre Act ...	87	84	129	114	118	142
Stamp Act	117	122	57	118	122	57
TOTAL ...	18,318	19,688	19,901	25,924	27,159	27,611

There has been a marked increase in the number of cases under the following Acts:—

Canal and Drainage Act	307 cases	+ 35 per cent.
Hackney Carriage Act	107 „	+ 36 „
Opium Act	127 „	+ 24 „
Punjab Laws Act	123 „	+ 26 „

and a decrease under—

Arms Act	70 cases	—20 per cent.
Forest Act	224 „	—23 „

168. In several districts there has been greater activity in enforcing the provisions of the Canals Act and Excise laws. The prosecutions under the Punjab Laws Act principally relate to cases against village watchmen for neglect of duty. The prosecutions under the Hackney Carriage Act are by Municipalities in large towns. The decrease of prosecutions under the Arms and Forests Acts may be regarded as satisfactory. Prosecutions under the Cantonments Act and the Municipal and Police Acts represent nearly three-fifths of the total number of cases falling under the Local and Special Laws specified above: these are mostly cases relating to the maintenance of order in the streets of a few large towns or to the enforcing of conservancy rules.

169. The annexed statement gives the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for the last two years :—

Nature of proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485 ...	1889	16	17	1
	1890	26	27	15
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security to keep the peace ...	1889	2,723	10,495	5,581
	1890	2,997	11,903	5,773
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	1889	5,694	6,911	5,495
	1890	5,162	6,203	4,962
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1889	78	246	89
	1890	79	369	241
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1889	312	894	278
	1890	251	695	97
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250.	1889	1,016	1,118	1,118
	1890	907	1,079	1,079
Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII	1889	...	...	...
	1890	...	...	...
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1889	1,679	1,679	290
	1890	1,546	1,546	264
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	1889	377	569	364
	1890	375	575	399

170. Proceedings relating to security to keep the peace show no very important variations. There were 2,997 cases, involving 11,903 persons, in the year 1890, against 2,723 cases, involving 10,495 persons, in the previous year. The number of persons required to furnish security was 5,773 in 1890 as compared with 5,581 in the preceding year. In regard to security for good behaviour the figures were :—

	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Persons called on for security.
1889	5,694	6,911	5,495
1890 ... —	5,162	6,203	4,962

There was thus a falling-off in preventive measures of this kind.

The provisions of the law seem to have been better and more prudently administered in most districts during the year 1890 than in the two preceding years. But cases still frequently come before the Chief Court on the revision side which show that some Magistrates either fail to understand or deliberately disregard the simple procedure laid down by the Procedure Code and the Court's own circulars on this subject.

Out of the 4,962 persons called upon to furnish security during the year under report, 1,879 persons were imprisoned in default, as compared with only 1,162 in the previous year; 698 as against 566 persons were detained for more than a month. The amount of security demanded averaged Rs. 212 as against Rs. 184 in 1889 and Rs. 216 in 1888. The large number of persons detained in custody appears to be mainly due to the fact that the courts have been more particular than usual as to the character and position of the sureties accepted. Sureties were confiscated in the case of 399 persons.

171. ORIGINAL TRIALS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of in Magistrates' Courts during the year, and the manner of disposal :—

MANNER OF DISPOSAL.	Number.	Percentage.			
		1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Died or escaped	158	...	...	...	...
Transferred	35	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	47,965	26	26	26	27
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds	53,993	31	31	32	30
Convicted, committed or referred	75,696	43	43	42	43
TOTAL ...	177,847	...	...	...	...

172. The following table gives the results of trials before the various classes of Courts :—

CLASS OF OFFICERS.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
District Magistrates	8,328	7,493	56	65
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners...	55,940	55,806	47	47
Tahsíldárs	51,127	53,344	34	36
Náib-Tahsíldárs	22,646	21,172	28	27
Cantonment Magistrates	7,864	6,404	77	75
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	2,324	2,717	53	66
Boards of Honorary Magistrates...	15,731	14,659	43	47
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	15,990	16,252	38	33
TOTAL	179,950	177,847	41	42

The decrease in the number of persons disposed of by District Magistrates, Cantonment Magistrates, Náib-Tahsíldárs and Boards of Honorary Magistrates, and the increase in the number dealt with by Tahsíldárs and Special Magistrates, are the noticeable features of this return.

173. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, respectively, for each of the three past years were as follows :—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF CASES			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1888	86,779	85,666	1,113	2,645
1889	86,063	84,850	1,213	2,708
1890	84,392	83,360	1,032	2,097

The pending file at the close of the year was extremely light.

174. The average duration in Magistrates' Courts was 8 days in 1890 for the whole Province.

175. The following table shows, for the last three years, the amount of original business disposed of by each class of officer acting as a Criminal Court (except the Chief Court and the Courts of Sessions), with percentages and the average number of cases decided :—

DESCRIPTION OF COURT OR OFFICER EXERCISING POWERS.	Cases disposed of.			Percentage.			Average number of cases decided by Officers of each grade.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Special Magistrates...	1,238	911	1,259	1·4	1·1	1·5	31	24	36
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	7,097	7,093	7,502	8·3	8·3	9·0	99	94	105
Boards of Honorary Magistrates... ...	7,557	7,629	7,601	8·8	9·0	9·1	359	346	345
Náib-Tahsíldárs with Criminal powers ...	9,108	9,506	9,028	10·6	11·2	10·8	93	96	92
Tahsíldárs	23,006	22,194	22,181	26·8	26·1	26·6	184	179	179
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cantonment Magistrates	4,088	4,262	3,953	4·7	5·1	4·8	408	426	395
Extra Assistant Commissioners	22,612	22,422	21,783	26·5	26·4	26·1	226	224	218
Assistant Commissioners	5,332	5,230	4,869	6·3	6·1	5·9	232	227	212
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers	1,829	1,698	1,672	2·2	2·1	2·0	107	100	99
District Magistrates	3,799	3,903	3,512	4·4	4·6	4·2	118	122	113

District Magistrates, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Náib-Tahsíldárs have done less work, and the Special and Honorary agency more work than in the preceding year.

176. The abstract given below shows the number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates in the exercise of their enhanced and ordinary powers during the past two years :—

YEAR.	IN EXERCISE OF		With the assistance of a Council of Elders.	In exercise of appellate powers.
	Enhanced powers.	Ordinary powers.		
1889	736*	2,226	1,262	5,708†
1890	646‡	1,859	819	5,795§
Average for each district, 1890	21	60	136	187

* Of these, 154 cases were disposed of by the Additional District Magistrates of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Bannu, Peshâwar and Hazára.

† Of these, 111 cases were disposed of by District and Sub-Judges in exercise of criminal appellate powers.

‡ Of these, 121 cases were disposed of by the Additional District Magistrates of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghâzi Khan, Bannu and Peshâwar.

§ Of these, 129 cases were disposed of by District and Sub-Judges in exercise of criminal appellate powers.

177. SPECIAL JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.—District Magistrates disposed of 646 cases under the enhanced powers conferred by Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as against 736 in 1889. Of these, 243 were cases triable by the Court of Sessions. Reference for confirmation by the Court of Sessions was made in the case of 161 persons. Of the sentences referred, 132 were confirmed, 15 modified, 7 annulled, and 7 pending decision at the close of the year. The average duration of cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 21 days as compared with 22 days in 1889.

178. Ninety-five European British subjects were brought to trial before Magistrates during the year as against 104 in 1889. Of those brought to trial, 39 were convicted, 46 acquitted or discharged, 2 committed to the Sessions and 5 committed to the Chief Court; 3 persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

179. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations in each of the past two years is given in the following table :—

DISTRICTS.	REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTION 13. References to Councils of Elders.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTIONS 24-25. Fines on communities accessory to crime.		REGULATION IV of 1887, SECTION 31. Preparation to commit certain offences.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTION 32. Adultery.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTION 35. Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTIONS 35-36. Breach of the provisions of Section 33, 34 or 35.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTIONS 39—42. Security for prevention of murder.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTION 40. Security from families when a blood-feud exists or is probable.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Dera Ismail Khan	37	23	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dera Ghází Khan	123	117	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	1
Bannu	122	71	4	4	...	...	5	11	...	2	2	...	1	...	2	2
Pesháwar	96	127	2	3	5	6	4	7	...	6	3	...	9	5	155	103
Hazára	71	46	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	8	11	...	31	30	17	12
Kohát	663	144	35	5	...	...	3	6	...	41	21	2	17	18	34	123
TOTAL ...	1,112	528	41	17	7	6	17	26	...	57	37	2	68	66	209	241

180. The results of the references to Councils of Elders during the past two years are shown below :—

DISTRICT.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Dera Ismail Khan	90	60	79	45	87	75
Dera Ghází Khan	222	273	106	158	48	57
Bannu	398	202	168	56	42	27
Pesháwar	261	360	115	124	44	34
Hazára	179	126	100	45	56	35
Kohát	1,339	408	153	173	11	42

181. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF SESSIONS.—The abstract below gives, for the last two years, the number of cases disposed of and of persons tried by Courts of Sessions:—

	Cases.		Persons.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Sessions trials	408	377	808	769
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	137	132	197	166
Other references	122	106	168	110

182. The following statement shows the result of Sessions trials in each of the past two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	For disposal.				Disposed of						Pending at the end of the year.					
	Persons.		Total.		Persons.				Total.							
Year.	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over 3 months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
1889 ...	127	767	448	894	30	295	343	140	408	808	40	80	60	6	63	* 12th November 1883.
1890 ...	86	790	429	876	4	319	322	124	377	769	52	107	58	9	51	

* In this case the accused is confined in a lunatic asylum.

183. WITNESSES.—The following figures show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during the years 1889 and 1890 respectively:—

	1889.	1890.
District Courts	283,404	264,054
Sessions Courts	6,263	5,620
Chief Court	...	6

The periods of detention in District Courts were as follows:—

	Percentage.	
	1889.	1890.
Discharged on the 1st day	91·7	92·2
" " 2nd "	6·5	6·2
" " 3rd "	1·5	1·3
Detained more than 3 days	·3	·3

184. The annexed statement shows the result of the dieting of witnesses for the years 1889 and 1890:—

Year.	Number of witnesses who attended the Courts.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Police.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Magistrate.	Amount of diet money paid: By Police.	Amount of diet money paid: By Magistrate.	Average cost of each witness dieted: By Police. Rs.	A.	P.	Average cost of each witness dieted: By Magistrate. Rs.	A.	P.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1889	299,006	283,404	46,753	60,615	11,548	32,294	0	3	11	0	8	6
1890	279,386	264,054	40,969	57,530	10,781	31,541	0	4	2	0	8	9

185. PUNISHMENTS.—The annexed table shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Province for the last two years. The results in the year under report do not differ materially from the average of the previous three years and call for no special remarks:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give			Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.	
				Transportation			Imprisonment				Whipping		Fine						
							Rigorous												
Class of Tribunal.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts	1889	73,927	...	...	...	...	10,230	6,080	734	1	233	1,001	11,149	44,805	4,275	1,306	5,495	1,134	28
	1890	73,944	...	...	...	...	9,691	6,020	723	5	315	1,556	10,976	45,291	4,529	1,244	4,962	1,860	19
Sessions Courts ...	1889	663	...	110	32	...	364	45	1	18	7	...	185	12	...	17	99	71	6
	1890	570	...	117	20	...	298	33	1	...	9	1	114	10	...	6	90	84	1
Chief Court ...	1889	132	90	38	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	89	53	29	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1889	74,722	90	148	33	...	10,596	6,126	735	19	240	1,001	11,334	44,817	4,275	1,323	5,594	1,205	34
	1890	74,603	53	146	20	...	9,992	6,057	724	5	324	1,557	11,091	45,301	4,529	1,250	5,052	1,944	20

186. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment according to the length of the term awarded for the years 1889 and 1890:—

	Number: 1889.	Number: 1890.	Percentage: 1889.	Percentage: 1890.
Not exceeding 15 days ...	2,383	2,153	13	12
" " 6 months ...	9,777	9,569	52	51
" " 2 years ...	5,457	5,939	29	32
" " 7 " ...	1,033	1,020	6	5
Above 7 years	46	56	...	...

187. The number of sentences of whipping has increased this year. The figures for the past three years are—

Year.	In addition to Other punishment.	In lieu of Other punishment.
1888	277	1,093
1889	240	1,001
1890	324	1,557

188. The annexed abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and of compensation awarded to complainants by all the Courts in the Province, with the amount realized, and percentage of amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations:—

	Fines.			Compensation.		
	Imposed.	*Realized.*	*Percentage.*	*Awarded.*	*Paid.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1889	6,38,408	4,80,329	75	1,06,328	57,137	54
1890	5,94,356	4,61,836	78	1,06,898	70,213	65

189. The amounts imposed and awarded by the District Courts in 1890 under Frontier Regulations and under the ordinary law were—

Law applied.	Amount of fine Imposed.	Amount of fine Awarded as compensation.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Frontier Regulations	73,450	34,659	47
Ordinary law	5,10,461	71,128	13
Total	5,83,911	1,05,787	18

190. The following are the details of fines imposed by the District Courts for the last two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head.		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
55,954	56,267	6,20,093	5,83,911	11	10	59	59	16	18

191. The annexed abstract shows the total amount of fines imposed and realized for the last four years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Amount of Fines				
Year.	Imposed.	Realized			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
		On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887	6,05,016	3,50,079	84,700	4,34,779	72
1888	6,02,128	3,41,235	1,00,871	4,42,106	73
1889	6,20,093	3,71,075	99,908	4,70,983	75
1890	5,83,911	3,47,615	1,07,110	4,54,725	78

192. The following figures give details of fines imposed by Courts of Sessions for the past three years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs.	Rs.		
1888	137	11,090	81	10	9
1889	197	18,315	93	16	15
1890	124	10,425	84	16	11

193. The percentages of total realizations during the past five years are given in the following statement:—

Year.	Amount of Fines				Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year.
	Imposed.	Realized			
		On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886	17,202	2,516	4,298	6,814	40
1887	20,745	1,853	4,225	6,078	29
1888	11,090	1,143	5,065	6,208	55
1889	18,315	2,989	6,357	9,346	51
1890	10,425	1,695	5,416	7,111	68

194. APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The number of sentences appealable to District Courts was 43,566. The number of appellants was 10,545, the percentage to those who could appeal being 24, as compared with 23 in 1889, 20 in 1888, and 21 in 1887. The agency by which these appeals were disposed of and the manner of disposal in each district are shown in the annexed statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	APPEALS DISPOSED OF						PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WHOSE				
YEAR.	*By District Magistrates.*		*By District and Sub-Judges.*		*By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*		Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered.	Average duration of appeals.
	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.					
1889	5,597	9,726	97	169	14	18	30	35	13	22	12
1890	5,666	9,904	78	106	51	89	33	31	13	23	13

195. The annexed statement gives the amount of appellate business disposed of and the mode of disposal for the Courts of Sessions for the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF												PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
							Persons.								*Total.*								
YEAR.	*Pending from last year.*		*Instituted during the year.*		*Total.*		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeal rejected otherwise than on merits.	*Appeals rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code.*		Sentence or orders confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	*After directing further enquiry under Sec. 428, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Without directing further enquiry.*				Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest case pending.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1890	134	222	5,544	6,659	5,678	6,881	11	166	8	2,360	2,094	771	1,238	55	161	199	5,370	6,504	147	178	14	...	17-10-90
1889	141	172	5,558	6,863	5,699	7,035	9	102	97	2,504	2,104	596	1,290	111	120	151	5,445	6,662	134	122	13	2	14-9-89
1888	122	158	5,326	6,524	5,448	6,682	25	72	49	2,775	1,895	467	1,162	66	134	179	5,173	6,331	141	172	13	...	15-10-88

196. The following statement shows the Criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and the manner in which the work was disposed of:—

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.			Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under Section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1889 ...	1,162	2,802	3,964	2,960	780	100	124	11
1890 ...	1,020	2,822	3,842	2,955	620	94	173	10

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.			Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Committal of further enquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1889 ...	588	699	1,287	947	128	173	39	20
1890 ...	575	598	1,173	919	154	53	47	16

197. Criminal business of the Chief Court.—Two cases came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction, in which five persons were concerned, of whom four were convicted and one discharged.

198. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a Court of reference, under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the three past years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Year.	For disposal.		Disposed of.							Pending.		Average number of days each case lasted.
			Persons.					Total.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed, but sentence modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1888	153	173	80	28	2	10	3	112	123	41	50	45
1889	146	190	90	36	6	24	4	126	160	20	30	49
1890	126	154	53	28	4	22	...	87	107	39	47	49

199. The following figures give the number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report and the three preceding years:—

1	2	3	4
Year.	Against the orders of Sessions Judges.	Against the orders of District Magistrates.	Total.
1887	370	270	640
1888	344	247	591
1889	314	230	544
1890	300	215	515

200. The following abstract shows, for the past three years, the nature of the sentences or orders appealed against:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Appeals from					
Year.	Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years, but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years.	Orders of acquittal.	Total.
1888	220	130	151	84	6	591
1889	196	123	146	78	1	544
1890	197	125	108	80	5	515

201. The results of appeals decided were as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of.							Total.		Pending.			
	Pending from last year.		*Instituted during the year.*		*Total.*														
Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.	Oldest date.
1888 ...	85	156	591	704	676	860	2	274	224	138	74	8	16	577	736	99	124	45	10-7-88
1889 ...	99	124	544	723	643	847	5	277	206	136	109	...	15	577	748	66	99	46	19-7-89
1890 ...	66	99	515	672	581	771	1	182	230	115	111	...	4	499	643	82	128	47	15-2-90

202. The following statement shows the number of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court during the past three years:—

Year.	For disposal. Pending from last year. Cases.	Persons.	Reported for orders under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code. Cases.	Persons.	Instituted by petition under Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code. Cases.	Persons.	Taken up by the Court on its own motion, Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code. Cases.	Persons.	Total. Cases.	Persons.	Persons disposed of. Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.	Total. Cases.	Persons.	Pending. Cases.	Persons.	Average duration of revision cases.	Date of oldest pending revision case.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1888 ...	153	287	145	279	1,703	3,052	44	57	2,046	3,675	...	2,372	385	65	142	338	12	121	1,905	3,435	141	240	31	21-3-88
1889 ...	141	240	168	328	1,700	3,180	3	7	2,012	3,755	6	2,358	317	30	299	353	...	91	1,856	3,454	156	301	34	8-7-89
1890 ...	156	301	138	267	1,669	2,931	9	14	1,972	3,513	19	2,222	213	23	201	409	...	236	1,868	3,323	104	190	35	2-8-90

203. Sixty-one miscellaneous cases were disposed of as against 49 in the preceding year. The files of 49 cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

204. In five cases appeals against orders of acquittal were presented on behalf of Government. In four of these the order was confirmed after hearing, and one case is still pending.

205. Five Judges were employed during the year under report.

PRISONS.

206. Number of Jails.—No changes were made during the year 1890-91 in the number or constitution of the jails and lock-ups in the Province, but, as railway communication has now been established between Umballa and Karnál, the jail at the latter place will be closed as soon as a part of the buildings can be converted into a lock-up.

207. The enlargement of the Montgomery Jail for occupation as a Central Jail has been in progress during the greater part of the year, and work on the New Central Jail at Umballa is now being commenced. When the work at Montgomery is completed it will be possible to close the small jail at Amritsar, and to transfer the convicts of the Amritsar District to Lahore.

208. Jail Population.—The total number of convicts received in the jails and lock-ups in the Province (excluding transfers of prisoners) was 21,332, or 843 in excess of the number received during the year 1889. This increase is noticeable because during the past year there was a distinct decrease in the amount of crime committed, and the number of persons tried by the Criminal Courts was proportionately less; but at the same time the number of persons convicted was larger, and the percentage of convictions slightly higher than during the year 1889, and thus the increased number of convicts received in the jails is accounted for. The average number of convicts confined during the year was 11,842, or 400 less than in the preceding year, and, similarly, the average number of all classes of prisoners, convicts, under-trial and civil, was 12,735 as compared with 13,205.

209. BUILDINGS.—The expenditure incurred on jail buildings by the Public Works Department during the year was Rs. 1,98,224. The following is a list of the principal works executed in connection with jail buildings and the cost of each :—

	Amount.
	Rs.
Ráwalpindi Jail—	
Water-supply ...	11,728
Shahpur Jail—	
Renewing doors of sleeping barracks ...	3,287
Re-roofing contingent guard and police barracks ...	2,734
Kohát Jail—	
Constructing Jailor's and Hospital Assistant's quarters ...	1,715
Umballa Jail—	
Re-building and raising the enclosure wall ...	1,073
Constructing well in garden ...	1,100
Do. wall between sleeping barracks ...	1,747
Delhi Jail—	
Improving drainage ...	3,858
Altering the old cells ...	2,023
Ferozepore Jail—	
Re-roofing barracks ...	7,426
Ludhiána Jail—	
Constructing new manufactory godown ...	3,532
Re-roofing entrance gate, &c. ...	1,304
Lahore Central Jail—	
Re-roofing clothing and raw material godowns and factory shed ...	3,767
Water-supply ...	15,900
Blacksmiths' and carpenters' workshops ...	4,433
Re-roofing barracks ...	3,002
Mooltan Central Jail—	
Constructing new well ...	2,136
Raising walls of barracks ...	4,400
Gurdáspur Jail—	
Building quarters for establishment ...	4,259
Montgomery Jail—	
Iron gratings for barracks ...	1,444
Constructing new well ...	3,428
Do. Superintendent's house ...	5,476
Do. sleeping barracks ...	22,876
Extending garden ...	1,669
Constructing solitary cells ...	10,512
Jhang Jail—	
Constructing quarters for establishment ...	4,689
Bannu Jail—	
Providing iron-grated doors to barracks ...	1,035
Dera Ismail Khan Jail—	
Providing iron-grated doors to barracks ...	3,903

210. The work of enlarging the Montgomery Jail was commenced in the early part of 1890, and the approximate outlay on the work to the end of March 1891 was Rs. 1,15,000 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,68,161. Although, no doubt, the approximate outlay to a great extent represents the value of materials collected, it may be said that fair progress has been made.

211. CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.—Of the convicts admitted into jail during the year 1890, 20,346 were males and 627 females. The number of Christians admitted was 27, *viz.*, 11 Europeans, 4 Eurasians and 12 Natives. The number of Muhammadans and Hindús admitted during the year was 14,416 and 6,420 respectively, the proportion of both to total admissions, 68·74 and 30·61 per cent., being nearly the same as in previous years.

More than 17,000 convicts admitted to jail were between the ages of 16 and 40 years; the ages of more than 3,000 were above 40 years; while only 277 boys and 7 girls under the age of 16 were sent to prison. In connection with the class of juvenile prisoners a recommendation has recently been before Government for the construction of additional cells and workshops for juvenile offenders in the separate ward recently erected in the Lahore Central Jail; but after examining the statistics regarding the present number of inmates of that ward it was decided that in view of more urgent works the enlargement of the juvenile ward must be postponed.

212. The following table shows the occupations of prisoners previous to their admission into jail:—

MALES.							FEMALES.			
Persons employed with Government or Municipal or other local bodies	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.
388	58	1,716	12,196	669	1,013	4,306	469	24	114	20

213. DESCRIPTION OF SENTENCES.—Of the total number of prisoners admitted into jail in 1890, 2,019 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 9,044 to rigorous imprisonment, 9,357 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 553 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

214. The following table shows the classification of convicts admitted into jail in 1889 and 1890 according to length of sentence :—

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. of total admissions.		In all jails of British India in 1889.
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	
Not exceeding 1 month	4,175	4,508	20·67	21·50	35·85
Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	3,709	3,490	18·37	16·64	20·59
" 3 " " 6 "	3,939	3,869	19·50	18·45	17·54
" 6 " " 12 "	4,043	5,042	20·02	24·04	12·23
" 1 year " " 5 years	3,727	3,562	18·45	16·98	11·34
" 5 years " " 10 "	324	247	1·61	1·18	1·12
Exceeding 10 years	12	6	0·06	0·03	0·04
Sentenced to transportation (a) For life	122	120	0·61	0·57	0·59
Sentenced to transportation (b) For term	25	26	0·12	0·12	0·39
" to death	119	103	0·59	0·49	0·31

The table given above shows that the proportion of sentences not exceeding one month passed in this Province is very much below the average for the whole of India, while the percentages to admissions of sentences above six and not exceeding twelve months, and also above one year and not exceeding five years, are markedly higher than the general averages for the whole of India. The proportions of sentences above six and not exceeding twelve months have gradually increased during the last two years, the figures for the last three years being 16·72, 20·02 and 24·04, while the percentage for the whole of British India was 12·23 in 1889. The differences are remarkable, but if imprisonment is to be an effective means of repressing crime among a population like that of the Punjab, it does not appear that the Courts err on the side of too great severity, for it has been remarked more than once that the leniency of sentences passed by many of the Subordinate Magistrates was one of the causes tending to the increase of crime ; and, taking into account the three past years, it is a significant fact that while in both the years 1889 and 1890 the severity of the sentences passed has increased, in both also has there been a distinct decrease of crime, which cannot be explained as due to exceptionally good harvests or unusual prosperity, among the people.

The total number of prisoners under sentence of transportation who remained in jail at the close of the year was 353 (205 males, 31 females under life sentences ; 102 males, 15 females under term sentences) ; or 2 more than remained on 31st December 1889. Of this number (353), 146 were admitted during 1890 (120 for life, 26 for terms) ; and only 92 were deported during the year to the Andamans. In 1889, 122 convicts were deported to the Andamans, and the decrease in the number deported in 1890 is due chiefly to the orders of the Government of India suspending the deportation of term convicts.

Of the 103 convicts (99 males, 4 females) sentenced to death during 1890, there remained in jail at the end of the year 56 (54 males, 2 females).

The nature of the offences for which convicts were imprisoned was much the same as usual, but there has been a large increase during the past three years in the number of persons received in jail who had been ordered to furnish security for their good behaviour, or as belonging to wandering gangs of thieves, the number of such persons imprisoned having risen from 1,189 in 1888 to 2,930 in 1890. The explanation probably is that Magistrates have begun to exercise greater care in accepting the securities offered, and that sureties are finding out that the responsibility undertaken by them is no empty form.

The number of prisoners admitted into jail who had been previously convicted was 3,048 males, 35 females; of whom 1,808 males and 19 females had been convicted once, 686 males and 7 females twice, and 554 males and 9 females more than twice. The ratio per cent. of total admissions was the same as in the previous year and in 1888, *viz.*, 15.

The number of convicts classified as habituals either before or after reception into jail rose from 3,113 in 1889 to 3,566. This is satisfactory, but the subject of the identification of old offenders seems to receive very different degrees of attention in different districts. Thus in Rohtak out of 436 convicts admitted only 3 were classified as habituals before admission into jail, and in Kohát only 6 out of 760 admissions. On the other hand, in each of the districts of Ludhiána, Gujrát, Shahpur and Ráwalpindi more than 200 convicts were so classified previous to admission. Similarly, as regards classification as habituals after admission into jail, the numbers vary from more than 100 in some districts to none in others.

215. Towards the close of the year the plan was adopted of transferring habitual convicts to the jails of the districts in which their homes are situated one clear fortnight before the date of their release. By this arrangement it is hoped that the bad characters of a district will, on release, find themselves watched by the Police, instead of being afforded the opportunity of committing crime in localities where they are quite unknown.

216. ESCAPES AND RECAPTURES.—Nineteen prisoners made their escape during the year, but 13 of them were recaptured. It seems strange that the imposition of fetters appears to have no effect upon the number of escapes. For example, in the Delhi Jail only 52 convicts wore fetters, and in the Chenawan Central Jail only 150, and these mostly only for short periods, and there were no escapes. At Montgomery, on the other hand, fetters were imposed on 901 prisoners and at Ráwalpindi on 885, and there were 4 escapes from the former and 2 from the latter prison.

Of the 19 prisoners who escaped during the year, 7 escaped from inside the jail and 12 from outside; 12 had fetters on at the time they escaped and 7 had not.

217. OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.—The following is a summary of the offences committed by prisoners as recorded in the years 1889 and 1890:—

	1889.	1890.
Criminal offences	73	76
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles	1,760	1,539
Offences relating to work	14,535	18,001
Other offences	4,063	4,335
TOTAL	20,431	23,951

The most numerous class of criminal offences consisted of escapes, attempts to escape, or aiding and abetting escapes—31; next in frequency were assaults on prisoners or officials—27.

The number of offences of smoking or being in possession of forbidden articles fell from 1,760 in 1889 to 1,539 in 1890, but there was a very large increase in the number of offences relating to work, the figures for the past two years being 14,535 and 18,001. Of the last class of offence more than half was committed in the Mooltan and Lahore Central Jails and the District Jails at Siálkot, Jhelum and Peshávar, a large proportion of the punishments inflicted being formal warnings.

The punishments inflicted in the two years were—

	1889.	1890.
(a) By Criminal Courts	89	113
(b) Solitary confinement	3,893	4,544
(c) Reduced diet	1,168	667
(d) Solitary confinement with reduced diet	723	1,286
(e) Floggings	318	416
(f) Formal warnings	10,411	10,672
(g) Other punishments...	3,813	6,253
TOTAL	20,415	23,951

The large increase of 3,536 in the punishments chiefly occurred under the head of solitary confinement—651; solitary confinement with reduced diet—563; and last, but not least, other punishments—2,440.

Floggings rose from 318 in the previous year to 416, the increase being chiefly in the Lahore Central Jail, in which 82 prisoners were flogged as compared with 20 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the prevalence of faction fights at the beginning of the year between two sets of Patháns which gave the Jail authorities some trouble, and for the class of offender the punishment meted out was probably the best that could have been inflicted.

218. IMPOSITION OF FETTERS.—During 1890, 11,765 prisoners were placed in fetters for the following periods :—Under one month 2,102 ; one to three months 2,219; three to six months 2,162; six to twelve months 2,919; over twelve months 2,363.

219. EDUCATION.—Of the total number of prisoners admitted during the year—20,346 male and 627 female convicts—none of the females were educated in the slightest degree before they were received into jail, and only 171 males could read and write a little, while 68 were able to read and write well.

Of the number released during the year who had been under instruction (1,490 males and 1 female), 372 males were able to read and write well, and 895 males and 1 female were able to read and write a little, while 223 males derived no benefit from the educational efforts made on their behalf. The results are very much the same as in previous years.

220. MARK SYSTEM.—The number of prisoners released during the year who were eligible for remission of sentence under the Mark System was 2,113,—an increase of 112 on the number for the year 1889; and none who were eligible failed to earn some remission of sentence. The largest remission—460 days—was earned by a prisoner in the Lahore Central Jail undergoing a sentence exceeding 10 years, and the largest gratuity—Rs. 21-4-0—was awarded to a convict released from the Jhang Jail. The average gratuity earned was, as in the previous year, Rs. 2-2-0.

221. CONVICT OFFICERS.—The total number of convicts employed as subordinate officials was 1,507 males and 13 females, and the daily average number 635 males and 6 females. There was a trifling decrease in the number employed as compared with the previous year.

222. DIET.—The scale of diet for convicts underwent no general change during the year. But, towards the close of the year, the diet of under-trial prisoners was increased; they are now allowed the same scale of diet as labouring convicts.

223. EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.—The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 11,601; an average of 184 was not sentenced to labour; the daily average number of sick was 569; and the average number convalescent and infirm was 1,616.

224. The following table compares the manner in which convicts have been employed during the years 1889 and 1890:—

YEAR.	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS													Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE NUMBER SENTENCED TO LABOUR OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.		
		ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.					On Public Works.					
							Additions and alterations.		New Jails.								
	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	On Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures.
1889 ...	...	392	1,321	608	2,607	431	109	193	...	...	5,733	119	1	18	3	11	47
1890 ...	...	414	1,197	633	2,639	273	202	134	...	...	5,080	363	...	...	4	10	44
Increase or decrease.	...	+22	−12	+25	+32	−158	+93	−59	...	...	−653	+244	−1	−18	+1	−1	−3

As compared with 1889 there was a decrease of 653 in the number employed on manufactures, the reason being that, while the total average number of prisoners sentenced to labour on working days was smaller in 1890 than in 1889, the average number of sick, convalescent and infirm was larger, and a larger number was employed at the Chenawan Public Works Jail on canal excavation.

The number, 363, shown as employed in Public Works Jails represents the number employed at Chenawan on canal work. From the beginning of the year until the 17th of March the prisoners at Chenawan were employed principally within the jail walls, and from the 18th of March until the end of the year rather more than half of the average strength of the jail were employed on excavation work.

The increase of 93 in the number employed on additions and alterations to jail buildings under Superintendents, as compared with the number so employed in 1889, is due to a large number of prisoners having been employed at Montgomery in making bricks, &c., required for the extension of the jail. The supply of the greater part of the bricks required for the work has been undertaken by the jail, and the experiment has so far proved satisfactory. Indeed, the Inspector-General of Prisons is of opinion that the work of constructing the new Central Jail at Umballa, which is shortly to be commenced, can be carried out entirely by convict labour.

The difficulty of finding remunerative and at the same time sufficiently penal labour for convicts has attracted considerable attention during recent years : there appears to be no reason why brick and tile making, which is a form of extra-mural labour suitable for convicts, should not be introduced in ordinary jails, the materials required for all Government buildings, such as Police or Tahsíl buildings, being, as far as possible, prepared in this way where such buildings are to be erected within convenient distance of a jail.

225. MANUFACTURES.—EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.—The total amount of cash drawn from the Treasuries on account of manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,96,191, and the total paid into the Treasuries on the same account was Rs. 3,02,941 ; so that the net earnings amounted to Rs. 1,06,750, or an average of Rs. 9-3-0 per head calculated on the number sentenced to labour, or Rs. 18-8-0 on the average number employed on manufactures. The corresponding figures for 1889 were Rs. 1,10,221, Rs. 9-2-0 and Rs. 17-15-0 respectively.

As compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase in the value of the net cash earnings of each convict sentenced to labour. In last year's Report comment was made upon the unsatisfactory management of the manufactures at the Ráwalpindi Jail, in which the average earning per head amounted to the nominal sum of 9 pies, and special enquiries were instituted on the subject. The explanation was partly a matter of accounts, and partly that a quantity of manufactured materials remained in stock ; but there also appears to have been some laxity of control on the part of the Superintendent, and consequently some nefarious practices on that of some of the subordinate officials. During the year 1890 there was a marked improvement, the average earnings per head rising to Rs. 13-6-0, or considerably above the average for the whole Province, and in five jails only were the earnings larger per head than at Ráwalpindi, the most satisfactory results having been attained at Jullundur, where the amount reached Rs. 28-13-0. In the Umballa and Siálkot Jails the amounts were small, being Rs. 7-5-0 and Rs. 4-2-0, and the falling-off, though partially explained by certain circumstances, was probably in great measure due to want of continuity in the administration of those jails caused by the frequent transfers of the Superintendents—a measure which could not unfortunately be helped.

The *indirect profit* resulting to Government from the employment of convict labour for maintenance purposes was Rs. 1,89,821.

226. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The following table compares the total cost and the cost per head of average strength under each separate head of expenditure during the year with that of the previous year :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1889. Total average number of prisoners, 12,914. Total cost.	1890. Total average number of prisoners, 12,420. Total cost.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head of average strength. 1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rations	2,57,994	2,49,752	...	8,242	20 0 11	20 3 2	0 2 3	...
Establishment	2,67,300	2,68,385	1,085	...	20 11 2	21 9 9	0 14 7	...
Police Guard	76,673	76,937	264	...	5 15 0	6 3 1	0 4 1	...
Hospital Charges	27,605	29,775	2,170	...	2 2 2	2 6 4	0 4 2	...
Clothing and Bedding ...	51,010	45,658	...	5,352	3 15 5	3 11 1	...	0 4 4
Contingencies	55,493	46,437	...	9,056	4 4 9	3 11 10	...	0 8 11
TOTAL ...	7,36,075	7,16,944	...	19,131	57 1 5	57 13 3	0 11 10	...

227. The total cost of the administration of the jails, omitting Public Works charges, was Rs. 7,16,944, or Rs. 19,131 less than in the previous year. The cost per head of average strength was, however, slightly higher than in 1889, namely, Rs. 57-13-3, compared with Rs. 57-1-5. The system of purchasing articles of food direct in the market was in force in all the jails except Chenawan throughout the year, and it is satisfactory that the rates charged were generally slightly lower than the tahsíl price current rates. Arrangements for storing grain have not, however, as yet been successfully made in all cases, and it is premature at present to predict whether any material economy can be effected. The following table shows the charges on account of contingencies during the past nine years :—

	Rs.
1882	79,156
1883	70,465
1884	75,214
1885	57,735
1886	40,664
1887	41,994
1888	47,173
1889	55,493
1890	46,437

The year 1885 was the last of seven successive years during which the jail population in this Province steadily fell. During the next four years the average number of prisoners increased; the control exercised by the Inspector-General of Prisons over the contingent expenditure has therefore been carefully and continuously maintained for the past five years.

The net cost of maintaining the prisoners in jail after deducting their earnings was Rs. 6,10,194, and the average net cost per head Rs. 49-3-0, or 11 annas per head in excess of what it was in 1889.

228. HEALTH.—The following table gives a comparative view of the sickness and mortality in the jails of the Punjab during the years 1889 and 1890 :—

Year.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of average strength		
					Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1889	12,914	21,725	484	378	1,682	37	29·27
1890	12,420	24,063	580	388	1,937	46	31·24

The death-rate among the prison population during the year 1890 was 31·24 per *mille*; that of the free population 46·87. The corresponding figures for the previous five years were as follows :—

	Prison population.	Free population.
1885	27·14	27·0
1886	28·56	26·6
1887	44·53	34·31
1888	30·7	30·0
1889	29·27	31·62

The results of the year under review are therefore very creditable to the Superintendents of the Jails as a body, and to the subordinate Medical Officers working under them. The cause in great measure lies in the additional care bestowed on the health of the prisoners, and the more ready admissions into hospital before sickness has had time effectually to seize them. Hence concurrently with a large decrease in the rate of mortality there was a marked increase in the daily average number of prisoners returned as sick. In nine jails the rate of mortality was less than 16 per *mille*, and in one—Simla—there were no deaths at all. In twelve, on the other hand, the mortality exceeded 34 per thousand, the highest ratio, 69·3, being found in the Dharmsála Jail. The next most unhealthy jail was Delhi, where the mortality reached 62·06 per *mille*. Here the purity of the water appears to have been recently impugned, which is the more unsatisfactory because a considerable sum was spent only within the last few years in providing what was considered a supply of wholesome water. Twenty out of the 35 deaths, however, were due to pneumonia, whereas if the water was bad more deaths would in all probability have occurred from some form of bowel disease. The death-rate at

the Lahore Central Jail was 51·02 per *mille*, or very slightly higher than in 1889. In this jail the new water-supply, which is now in use, had not been introduced during the year, and it is hoped that real benefit will be visible during the current year. In the Jhelum, Gujránwála and Siálkot Jails the mortality was high, but in the districts of the same names there was most severe malarial fever in the autumn which caused great ravages among the free population, and sickness in the neighbouring jails increased in consequence.

The diseases to which the largest number of admissions into hospital and deaths were due in 1889 and 1890 are shown in the table below :—

DISEASES.	1889.		1890.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	12,486	9	15,117	17
Dysentery and diarrhœa	2,143	49	1,817	84
Respiratory diseases	1,210	168	1,164	160
Ulcers and boils	881	...	1,115	...
Remittent and continued fevers	155	7	206	14
Anæmia and general debility	160	5	155	4
Jaundice	46	...	57	1
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	58	27	55	24
Other fevers	74	16	39	9
Cholera	8	3	6	5
Small-pox	5	1	1	...

The admissions from malarial fever increased, while those from dysentery and diarrhœa and respiratory diseases decreased. An unsatisfactory feature of the figures given above is the considerable increase in the number of deaths from bowel complaints. The explanation is to be found in the fact that persons who are the subject of malarial cachexia are predisposed to dysentery of a severe and intractable form.

The large increase in the number of admissions under the head of "Ulcers and boils," from 881 in 1889 to 1,115 in 1890, was probably due to the greater care exercised in the treatment of trivial ailments, and it is satisfactory that the prisoners in the jails of the Province are now free from the horrible sloughing ulcers which caused so many admissions and deaths in years gone by.

Of the 149 deaths from pneumonia, 20 occurred in the Delhi Jail, 32 in the Lahore Central, 13 in the Lahore District, 15 in the Chenawan Central, 9 in the Mooltan District, and 8 in the Gujránwála Jail.

Notwithstanding that cholera appeared in epidemic form in 17 or 18 districts of the Province only 2 jails—Umballa and Dharmsála—were visited by it. In Umballa there were 2 cases, both of which proved fatal, and in Dharmsála there were 4 cases and 3 deaths.

There was only one jail, *viz.*, Simla, in which no death occurred during the year 1890.

The following table shows the jails in which there was a small mortality in 1890:—

No.	Jails.	Deaths.
1	Karnál	15·16
2	Jhang	13·99
3	Pesháwar	13·04
4	Hissar	8·33
5	Shahpur	7·84
6	Kohát	6·89
7	Jullundur	6·35
8	Lahore Female	6·25
9	Rohtak	5·08

There was a decrease in the mortality of the Pesháwar Jail from 69·11 per *mille* in 1889 to 13·04 in 1890. Among others in which the death-rate was much lower in 1890 than it was in 1889 are the Lahore Female and Dera Ismail Khan Jails. In the case of the former the death-rate was 6·25 per *mille* against 27·40 in 1889, and in the latter 24·57 against 46·98.

The health of the Mooltan Central Jail was also much better than in the previous year. The death-rate fell from 52·02 per *mille* in 1889 to 20·14 in 1890, and the ratio of admissions to hospital from 2,814 per *mille* to 2,429. This result has been largely due to the fact that a much smaller number of old and infirm prisoners was transferred from the Lahore Central Jail during 1890 than in the previous year.

The following statement shows the jails in which there was a high mortality:—

No.	Jails.	Deaths.
1	Dharmsála	69·30
2	Delhi	62·06
3	Lahore Central	51·02
4	Jhelum	50·98
5	Gujránwála	49·14
6	Siálkot	44·08
7	Amritsar	44·00
8	Lahore District	42·80
9	Umballa	41·24
10	Hoshiárpur	37·74
11	Chenawan Central	36·66
12	Gujrát...	34·75

During the year the mortality per *mille* according to age was as follows:—

Age.	Mortality.	
	Males.	Females.
Under 16 years	...	...
From 16 to 40 years	26·74	11·58
From 40 to 60 years	44·16	39·47
Over 60 years	70·14	200·00

In the latter period the large ratio of female convicts was accidental. The female mortality in the whole of the jails of the Province was 20·59 per *mille* of average population.

The table below shows the ratio of mortality among convicts for the last six years according to length of residence in jail:—

Time passed in Jail.	Mortality per mille of average strength.					
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Under 6 months in jail	22·96	19·30	27·27	23·54	26·24	29·29
From 6 to 12 months	27·86	31·16	46·51	37·47	29·16	28·70
" 1 to 2 years	30·20	29·32	60·73	33·28	31·37	41·08
" 2 to 3 "	41·11	33·63	63·78	28·08	36·96	26·40
" 3 to 7 "	34·24	63·11	116·92	50·08	35·86	31·36
Above 7 years	7·63	62·11	74·71	60·91	53·57	64·52
Mortality per *mille* of average convict population for each year.	28·07	29·37	46·50	31·08	29·92	31·89

CIVIL JUSTICE.

229. Institutions, Classification and Value of Original Civil Suits.—The following statement gives the number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province in each of the last six years:—

Grade of Court.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Chief Court	4	3	3	4	5	5
Divisional Courts	5	9	7	3	3	5
District Courts of general jurisdiction ...	225,392	218,427	223,917	235,287	222,721	220,219
District Small Cause Courts	13,883	15,680	15,041	15,162	13,964	14,087
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	7,763	8,204	9,209	7,519	6,706	6,363
Total ...	247,047	242,323	248,177	257,975	243,399	240,679

The number of suits instituted is below that for any year shown in the statement or, indeed, since the year 1877. As compared with the preceding year there has been a decrease of one per cent. only. This scarcely needs explanation. It is, however, satisfactory that litigation shows no tendency to increase. During a period of fifteen years civil litigation was heaviest in the years 1883 and 1884 and lightest in the years 1876, 1877 and 1890. The decrease has occurred chiefly in District Courts of general jurisdiction, and has been very generally distributed. There were about twelve suits to every thousand of the population.

230. The following table gives the number of suits under the chief heads of classification for each of the past four years :—

	Description of Suits.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
I.—Suits for money or moveable property.	On registered bonds	2,682	2,525	2,131	1,998
	On unregistered bonds	85,692	90,012	87,671	92,979
	Otherwise than on bonds	102,580	105,876	96,993	92,276
	For rent other than of land	3,275	3,586	3,499	3,412
	For moveable property or value thereof	16,454	16,167	14,476	13,323
	For damages	2,246	2,081	2,028	1,550
	Other suits	1,673	1,976	1,273	1,595
	Total	214,602	222,223	208,071	207,133
		86 p. c.	86 p. c.	85 p. c.	86 p. c.
II.—Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act...		...	5	29	9
III.—Other suits.	For immoveable property	24,516	27,439	26,806	25,804
	For a declaration of right	2,483	2,536	2,468	2,364
	For specific performance	213	199	203	136
	Relating to betrothal, marriage, divorce and dower...	5,339	4,687	5,089	4,564
	For or relating to partition	225	184	195	184
	Not included in the above	799	702	538	485
	Total	33,575	35,747	35,299	33,537
		14 p. c.	14 p. c.	15 p. c.	14 p. c.
	Grand Total	248,177	257,975	243,399	240,679

There is a falling-off noticeable under each head in the foregoing statement, with the exception of "suits on unregistered bonds" and "other suits for money or moveable property." There has been a steady decrease since 1884 in the number of suits on registered bonds, which shows that the safeguard of registration is being less and less resorted to. There has been a large increase in suits on unregistered bonds, which were 5,308 cases in excess of the number for the year 1889. "Other suits for money or moveable property" show a slight increase. Bankers and shopkeepers brought 105,394 suits against agriculturists during the year under report as compared with 102,222 in the year 1889.

231. The following table gives the value of such suits instituted as were capable of money valuation for each of the past three years:—

Class of Suit.		Number of suits instituted capable of money valuation.	Value.	Average value.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1)—For money or moveable property	1888 ...	222,223	1,28,82,327	57	15	6
	1889 ...	208,071	1,29,10,865	62	0	9
	1890 ...	207,133	1,68,97,175	81	9	2
(2)—For land assessed or subject to assessment ...	1888 ...	20,940	56,58,827	270	3	10
	1889 ...	19,817	46,85,382	236	6	11
	1890 ...	18,593	41,97,213	225	11	10
(3)—For other immoveable property	1888 ...	7,845	15,87,627	202	5	11
	1889 ...	8,603	22,82,563	265	5	2
	1890 ...	7,587	28,78,660	379	6	8
(4)—Other suits	1888 ...	4,589	9,73,048	212	0	8
	1889 ...	4,725	8,26,291	174	14	0
	1890 ...	5,189	14,86,320	286	6	11
Total	1888 ...	255,597	2,11,01,829	82	8	11
	1889 ...	241,216	2,07,05,101	85	13	4
	1890 ...	238,502	2,54,59,368	106	11	11

Out of 240,679 suits instituted in the Province, 238,502 were of determinate value. The total value of the litigation was Rs. 2,54,59,368, or Rs. 47,54,267 more than in the year 1889, and Rs. 43,57,539 more than in the year 1888. Thus the figures for the year 1890 show that while the number of suits instituted has decreased their value has increased by nearly 23 per cent. Under the first head, namely "suits for money or moveable property," although the number of suits shows a substantial decrease, their value has increased by about 40 lakhs, or 31 per cent. over the figures for the years 1888 and 1889. Under the second head there has been a decrease both in the number and value of suits. Under the third head the value has increased by about 6 lakhs, or 26 per cent. on the figures for the year 1889 and 81 per cent. on those for the year 1888. "Other suits" (head 4) have increased in number by 464 cases, and in value by over 6 lakhs, or 79 per cent. These large differences are very remarkable.

The variations observed in the preceding paragraph are explained by District Officers as being due in the case of some districts to the institution of several cases of large money value, but principally to the operation of the Suits Valuation Act and the rules made thereunder. The rules made by the Local Government relating to the jurisdiction value of suits for land or interests in land were expected to operate in reducing the value, as the rules fix the value by reference to a multiple of the revenue demand instead of the estimated market value. It appears, however, that there is a want of uniformity in applying the rules. The rules made by the Chief Court in regard to other suits have no doubt affected the value to some extent, but could not account for the large increases in value under heads 1 and 4 which appear in the statistics. The average value of all classes of suits was Rs. 106-11-11 in 1890, Rs. 85-13-4 in 1889, and Rs. 82-8-11 in 1888.

232. DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL SUITS BY COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The following table shows the number of original suits for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year in other Subordinate Courts for each of the past five years:—

YEAR.	For disposal (pending, instituted and re-admitted).	Disposed of.	Pending.
1886	269,147	250,012	19,135
1887	278,228	260,912	17,316
1888	285,973	268,174	17,799
1889	272,095	254,994	17,101
1890	269,449	253,266	16,183
Difference between 1889 and 1890	— 2,646	— 1,728	— 918

The amount of business for disposal was less than in either of the three preceding years, but is almost identical with that shown for the year 1886. The disposal of business has kept pace with the incoming work, and the pending file shows an appreciable reduction, being below that of any of the previous five years.

233. The following abstract shows the manner in which original civil suits were disposed of during each of the past four years:—

MANNER OF DISPOSAL.	PERCENTAGE DECIDED.			
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Without trial	19·4	19·4	19·6	19·7
Without contest	50·2	50·5	50·3	50·2
On reference to arbitration	·8	·8	·6	·6
After contest { for plaintiff	21·3	21·7	21·6	21·9
After contest { for defendant	8·3	7·6	7·9	7·6

About 30 per cent. of the total number of cases disposed of were contested to the end. Plaintiffs were successful in about 74 per cent. of those contested.

234. Only 1,531 suits, or 0·6 per cent. on disposals, were decided by arbitration during the year as compared with 1,614 in the year 1889 and 2,051 in 1888.

235. Property was attached before judgment in 513 cases. The figures for four years are—

1887	481
1888	520
1889	452
1890	513

Compensation for improper attachment was awarded in only 4 cases as against 5 in the previous year.

236. The number of decrees bearing interest has decreased considerably, the number being nearly 200 cases below that for the preceding year. The average rate of interest allowed, however, shows a slight increase.

237. The pending file at the close of the year was 16,183 as compared with 17,101 in the previous year and 17,799 in the year 1888. Of these, 1,258, as against 2,142 in the previous year, were pending under Section 99 A of the Code of Civil Procedure.

238. The average duration of suits for the whole Province was normal, being in cases contested 34 days, and in cases uncontested 21 days.

239. The average duration in the various classes of courts in each of the past three years was—

Class of Court.	Contested.			Uncontested.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
District Judges' Courts	67	72	66	41	53	41
Courts of Subordinate Judges with appellate powers ...	60	61	58	39	44	37
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners (Special Munsiffs)	48	54	53	35	35	33
District Small Cause Courts	16	17	22	15	14	16
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	22	16	19	13	15	15
Munsiffs' Courts	31	31	30	20	22	20
Tahsíldárs' Courts	32	31	35	19	18	22
Náib-Tahsíldárs' Courts	23	22	19	16	15	14
Honorary Civil Judges' Courts	30	30	32	18	19	22

240. AGENCY EMPLOYED IN DISTRICTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF CIVIL SUITS.—The following statement shows the manner in which original suits were distributed between the various grades of courts during the year under report as compared with the years 1888 and 1889 respectively :—

Number of officers employed on Civil Work.			Grade of Officers.	Original suits decided.						Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
				Number.			*Percentage.*					
1888.	1889.	1890.		1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
...	...	...	District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	6,289	5,444	5,494	2·3	2·1	2·1	...	...	...
...	...	...	Assistant Commissioners	3,149	2,742	3,297	1·2	1·0	1·3	...	...	...
...	...	...	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	16,725	14,150	15,958	6·9	5·5	6·3	...	...	...
116	116	116	Tahsíldárs (Special Munsiffs).	16,285	13,781	14,385	6·0	5·4	5·7	140	119	124
5	6	6	Náib-Tahsíldárs (Special Munsiffs).	1,618	500	1,181	·8	·1	·5	323	83	197
*83	*83	*83	Munsiffs	188,109	186,496	180,599	70·1	73·1	71·3	2,266	2,247	2,176
5	5	8	Judges of District Small Cause Courts and Registrars.	15,709	14,103	14,326	5·2	5·5	5·6	3,142	2,821	1,791
9	9	9	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	7,593	6,769	6,466	2·8	2·6	2·6	844	752	718
58	57	52	Honorary Civil Judges ...	12,697	11,009	11,560	4·7	4·7	4·6	218	192	222
			TOTAL ...	268,174	254,994	253,266	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One Munsiff was Registrar of the Lahore Small Cause Court.

The increase in the amount of work done by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners (Special Munsiffs) and Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs, namely from 12 to 14 per cent., is satisfactory, but the amount is still insufficient. Munsiffs did less work,—71·3 per cent. in 1890 against 73·1 per cent. in 1889. This is not a matter for regret, as this agency was overburdened with work in the year 1889. The purely judicial agency, comprising District and Subordinate Judges, Munsiffs and Small Cause Courts, disposed of 81·6 per cent. of the total litigation of the Province as against 83·3 per cent. in the preceding year. The reduction of work in Munsiffs' Courts is due to their having been partially relieved of land suits under the orders issued, with the approval of the Local Government, during the year. Out of a total number of 22,098 land suits, Munsiffs disposed of 6,931 as compared with 12,856 in the year 1889.

241. MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—The following statement shows the number of miscellaneous cases under the Code of Civil Procedure (excluding applications for execution of decrees) instituted in District Courts in each of the past two years:—

NATURE OF CASE.	1889.	1890.
Plaints or memoranda of appeal rejected or returned without registration	5,322	5,915
Applications for restoration to the file of a suit or appeal dismissed in default or decreed *ex parte* (Sections 99, 103, 108, 558 and 560, Civil Procedure Code).	13,884	14,907
Objections with regard to attached property (Sections 278 and 487)	13,485	12,740
Applications for permission to sue as a pauper (Section 401)	1,083	1,042
Applications for review of judgment (Section 623)	1,552	1,440
Other cases	984	840
TOTAL	36,310	36,884

242. The institutions of other miscellaneous cases not connected with the Code of Civil Procedure amounted to 5,737 as compared with 4,002 in the preceding year. Of these, 2,104 were cases relating to the redemption or foreclosure of mortgages (*viz.*, 567 for redemption and 1,537 for foreclosure) as against 1,864 in the previous year.

The number of cases falling under the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889) was 2,272 in the year under report, as compared with 510 in the year 1889. The changes in the law sufficiently account for the large increase which has occurred. There were 661 applications under Acts XL of 1858 and IX of 1861 (guardianship and administration of the property of minors) as compared with 543 in the preceding year.

243. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous cases disposed of in Divisional Courts during the past two years:—

NATURE OF CASE.	1889.	1890.
Memoranda of appeal rejected or returned	301	362
Applications under Sections 558 and 560 for restoration to the file of an appeal dismissed in default or decided *ex parte*.	229	118
Applications for permission to appeal as a pauper	65	63
Applications for review of judgment	137	130
Applications for certificates to appeal under Section 40 (*c*), Punjab Courts Act ...	1,617	1,924
Cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870	39	50
Cases under Section 14 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879	1	...
TOTAL	2,389	2,647

244. EXECUTION OF DECREES.—The following statement gives the details of execution of decree business in District Courts for each of the past three years :—

Year.	Total number of applications for execution before the Courts.	Transferred.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Wholly infructuous.	Total number disposed of.	Percentage of cases completely executed to the number disposed of.	Average duration.	Value of money decrees in execution.	Amount realized. Voluntarily.	Amount realized. After issue but without execution of process.	Amount realized. After execution of coercive process.	Percentage realized.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1888 ...	215,071	2,010	54,595	43,189	92,117	191,911	28	40	1,34,78,747	5,08,116	7,93,619	30,91,966	32
1889 ...	209,146	1,621	52,507	41,326	90,374	185,828	28	42	1,34,59,219	4,72,128	7,35,260	28,32,532	30
1890 ...	205,899	1,495	51,240	39,935	90,188	182,858	28	41	1,39,39,225	4,14,350	10,73,632	30,08,873	32

The decrease in the number of applications for execution corresponds with the decrease in the number of suits for disposal. The proportion of completely executed decrees is the same as in the two preceding years, *viz.*, 28 per cent. Partial executions are slightly below the figures for the two previous years, while wholly infructuous applications show no improvement. The average duration and the percentage of realizations show a decrease and increase respectively, indicating improvement in working. There was a very satisfactory increase in the amount realized, both without and after issue of coercive process. The percentage realized (32) is satisfactory, that for the year 1889 being 30.

245. The percentages were—

	Percentage of decrees. 1888.	1889.	1890.
Completely executed	28·5	28·2	28·0
Partially executed	22·7	22·2	21·9
Wholly infructuous	47·9	48·6	49·3
Transferred	0·9	1·0	0·8

246. The following table shows the modes of realization :—

Modes of realization.	Amount realized. 1889.	Amount realized. 1890.	Percentage. 1889.	Percentage. 1890.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Paid in voluntarily ...	4,72,128	4,14,350	12	9
Realized: After issue, but without execution of process ...	7,35,260	10,73,632	18	24
Realized: By attachment only ...	21,27,964	21,72,027	53	49
Realized: By sale ...	5,16,405	6,35,468	13	14
Realized: By arrest only ...	1,53,653	1,46,045	3	3
Realized: After imprisonment ...	34,510	55,333	1	1

247. The annexed statement gives details of the number of judgment-debtors arrested and imprisoned, and of the terms of imprisonment :—

Year.	Number of judgment-debtors arrested.		Number of persons detained			Average duration of detention in days.
	Released without imprisonment.	Imprisoned.	Up to one month.	Between one and three months.	Between three and six months.	
1888	4,044	630	323	192	108	42
1889	4,951	445	219	128	77	41
1890	2,882	513	177	123	91	54

248. INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.—The annexed statement gives the number of applications for declaration of insolvency under the Code of Civil Procedure filed, disposed of and pending at the close of the year and for the two preceding years :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Filed.				Disposed of.	Pending.
		By judgment-debtors.		By decree-holders.	Total for disposal.		
		Under arrest or imprisonment.	Against whose property an order of attachment had been made.				
1888	118	30	328	4	480	402	78
1889	78	35	262	2	377	284	93
1890	93	22	246	1	362	273	89

Insolvency business shows a slight decrease. The figures for three years show that the insolvency provisions of the law are not much resorted to in this Province. Decree-holders appear to take no advantage of them at all.

249. The insolvency business was disposed of as follows :—

		1889.	1890.
Transferred		...	...
Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted		116	103
Granted	A receiver not being appointed	29	37
	Ditto being appointed	42	39
Rejected	Penal proceedings not being taken ...	97	93
	Ditto being taken ...	...	1

250. The scheduled debts stood at Rs. 6,50,033 against Rs. 7,79,979, and of this sum 15 per cent. was satisfied or disallowed during the year as against 27 per cent. in the preceding year. Receivers held Rs. 45,340, of which Rs. 18,645, or 41 per cent., was disbursed during the year.

251. ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.—The subjoined table gives particulars as to witnesses who attended the Courts in original Civil suits during the past two years :—

	Number.		Difference.	Percentage.	
	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
Witnesses who appeared voluntarily ...	135,775	129,505	— 6,270	33	34
Witnesses for whose appearance a summons was issued.	275,257	254,967	— 20,290	67	66
TOTAL ...	411,032	384,472	— 26,560	...	...

252. SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The annexed statement shows the original Civil work for disposal by the District and Cantonment Small Cause Courts, and the manner of disposal, for each of the two past years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Number of Civil Suits on the File.												Average duration.	
Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted under Sections 99 and 103, Act XIV of 1882, or the Small Cause Courts Act.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Pending for more than three months at the close of the year.	Percentage of contested cases.	Contested.	Uncontested.
District Small Cause Courts 1889...	784	13,964	237	...	14,985	1,641	8,986	3,476	14,103	882	160	24	17	14
District Small Cause Courts 1890...	883	14,087	237	...	15,207	1,676	9,315	3,335	14,326	881	82	23	2[illegible]	16
Cantonment Small Cause Courts. 1889...	309	6,706	89	...	7,104	1,043	3,586	2,140	6,769	335	16	31	16	15
Cantonment Small Cause Courts. 1890...	334	6,363	73	...	6,770	960	3,583	1,923	6,466	304	27	30	19	15

The figures for the two years show very much the same results, the slight variations being doubtless due to ordinary fluctuations. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases has risen.

The experiment of appointing the clerks of the Amritsar, Simla and Delhi Courts to be Registrars of their respective Courts has now been in force for a year, and the amount of judicial work done by these officers and by the Registrar of the Lahore Small Cause Court is given below:—

			Cases disposed of.
Lahore	(exercising powers up to Rs. 20 in value)	...	2,647
Delhi	(ditto ditto " 10 ditto)	...	727
Amritsar	(ditto ditto " 10 ditto)	...	234
Simla	(ditto ditto " 10 ditto)	...	243
	TOTAL	...	3,851

By the relief thus afforded Judges of Small Cause Courts (other than Lahore) have been able to render assistance to District Judges by disposing of some original civil cases under their general powers. The pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Registrars of the Delhi, Amritsar and Simla Courts have now been raised to Rs. 20.

253. APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The following statement shows the number of appeals against decrees instituted in District and Divisional Courts during each of the past four years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NUMBER OF APPEALS INSTITUTED.					
YEAR.	In District Courts.	In Divisional Courts.	Total.	Total number of contested cases decided.	Total number of first appeals.	Percentage of first appeals to appealable orders.
1887	8,413	9,365	17,778	70,065	17,778	25
1888	8,598	8,846	17,444	73,767	17,444	24
1889	9,593	7,660	17,253	71,120	17,253	24
1890	9,687	6,931	16,618	71,047	16,618	23

Institutions of appeals in District Courts are steadily increasing notwithstanding the falling-off in original business. In Divisional Courts institutions have decreased by 9 per cent. These results are due mainly to the operation of the existing law of appeal.

254. APPELLATE WORK IN DISTRICT COURTS.—The figures given below show for District Courts the number of appeals for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, with the average duration in days:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF APPEALS			Average duration of appeals.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1888	9,240	8,313	927	26
1889	10,520	9,567	953	27
1890	10,640	9,659	981	32

255 The manner of disposal was as follows :—

	Percentage. 1889.	Percentage. 1890.
Transferred	0·4	0·4
Summarily rejected under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code	18·5	18·6
Struck off for default or under Section 557, Civil Procedure Code, or otherwise not prosecuted.	4·9	4·9
Order of lower Court confirmed *ex parte*	2·1	2·1
Ditto ditto after contest	37·1	36·9
Ditto modified	9·2	9·3
Ditto reversed	16·9	16·8
Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	10·9	11·0

The figures for the two years compared are almost identical.

256. The annexed statement gives details as to the value and cost of appeals, excluding cases transferred or re-admitted, in District Courts, with percentages of cost to value :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of appeals. In suits for money or moveable property.	Number of appeals. In other suits.	Aggregate value of appeals. In suits for money or moveable property.	Aggregate value of appeals. In other suits.	Aggregate cost of appeals. In suits for money or moveable property.	Aggregate cost of appeals. In other suits.	Average value of appeals. In suits for money or moveable property.	Average value of appeals. In other suits.	Average cost of appeals. In suits for money or moveable property	Average cost of appeals. In other suits.	Percentage of cost to value. In suits for money or moveable property.	Percentage of cost to value. In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	1,025	292	6,906	2,059	2,414	852	9	7	2	3	34	41
" " 50 ...	3,746	796	1,00,681	25,303	17,559	5,097	26	31	4	6	17	20
" " 100 ...	1,858	334	1,30,047	24,667	18,670	3,795	70	73	10	11	14	15
" " 500 ...	1,286	23	2,69,395	4,946	32,328	550	209	215	25	24	12	11
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	1	9	...	...	13	164	...	...	13	18	...	...
Total ... 1890 ...	7,916	1,454	5,07,029	56,975	70,984	10,458	64	39	8	7	14	18
Total ... 1889 ...	7,873	1,409	5,10,821	57,377	64,994	10,129	65	41	8	7	1	18

In addition to appeals from decrees there were 908 miscellaneous appeals that came before District Courts for disposal during the year as compared with 863 in the year 1889. Of the total number for disposal 826 appeals were disposed of and 82 remained pending. The average duration was 28 days, or nearly the same as in the previous year.

257. Appellate Work of Divisional Courts.—The number of appeals from decrees pending from the previous year, the number instituted and disposed of during the year, and the number pending at the close of the year are given below for each of the past two years :—

Year.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted, re-admitted, &c., during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1889	3,460	8,197	11,657	8,632	3,025
1890	3,025	7,278	10,303	8,298	2,005

Institutions and disposals show a falling-off of 919 and 334 cases respectively as compared with the year 1889.

258. The average duration of appeals in Divisional Courts has fallen from 140 days in the year 1889 to 117 in the year under report. The following table shows how appeals were disposed of :—

	Percentage.	
	1889.	1890.
Transferred, struck off for default, or otherwise not prosecuted	6·5	5·4
Order of the lower Court upheld	60·9	60·1
Ditto ditto modified	5·6	6·4
Ditto ditto reversed	20·9	20·0
Cases remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	6·1	8·1

259. The following statement gives the value and cost of appeals disposed of by Divisional Courts, with percentages of cost to value :—

Scale of Valuation.	Number of Appeals.		Aggregate Value of Appeals.		Aggregate Cost of Appeals.		Average Value of Appeals.		Average Cost of Appeals.		Percentage of Cost to Value.	
	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	10	1,153	47	5,871	40	5,302	4	5	4	4	85	90
" " 50 ...	100	1,828	3,600	53,368	704	18,783	36	29	7	10	19	35
" " 100 ...	100	1,009	9,255	75,111	1,287	17,804	92	75	12	17	14	23
" " 500 ...	371	1,547	1,05,432	3,58,632	12,234	53,014	284	230	33	34	11	15
" " 1,000 ...	178	143	1,34,115	99,048	16,44[illegible]	13,957	75[illegible]	692	92	97	12	14
" " 5,000 ...	92	52	1,82,118	1,02,144	21,774	10,106	1,979	1,964	232	194	11	9
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	57	1,288	...	...	1,043	35,497	...	...	18	27	...	...
Total ... 1890 ...	908	7,020	4,34,567	6,94,174	53,528	1,54,463	51[illegible]	121	59	22	12	22
Total ... 1889 ...	950	7,24[illegible]	4,45,912	7,94,663	52,544	1,64,765	48[illegible]	127	55	23	11	20

260. The number of miscellaneous appeals of a civil nature for disposal by Divisional Courts fell from 781 in 1889 to 753 in 1890 ; 686 of these were from orders under Section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code. Six hundred and thirty-one appeals were disposed of against 635 in the previous year. The pending file was 122, or 24 less than in the previous year ; 40 of the pending cases had been pending for more than three months. The average duration was 86 days as against 90 in the preceding year.

261. CIVIL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—The following figures give the institutions of Civil business in the Chief Court for each of the last five years :—

Year.	Original Civil suits.	Appeals from decrees.	Appeals from orders.	Applications for revision.	Miscellaneous cases. References under Secs. 617 and 646 B of the C. P. C. and Sections 99 and 100 of the Tenancy Act.	Miscellaneous cases. Others.
1886	3	2,671	303	1,391	586	...
1887	5	1,858	277	1,087	618	...
1888	4	2,104	271	1,189	89	744
1889	5	1,282	143	1,838	91	784
1890	5	1,357	198	1,713	108	631
Difference in 1890 compared with 1889 ...	...	+ 75	+ 55	— 125	+ 17	— 153

The total number of appeals was 1,555 as against 1,425 in the preceding year. The figures for the last two years represent the income of appellate business under Act XIII of 1888. Applications for revision are very numerous notwithstanding the discouragement given to them by the rules requiring security to be found before their admission.

262. The following table shows the number of appeals from decrees and orders above and below Rs. 5,000 in value respectively :—

Description of Appeal.		1889.	1890.
Appeals from decrees	First appeals (where value of suit is Rs. 5,000 or more) ...	107	65
	Further appeals (where the value is under Rs. 5,000) ...	1,139	1,184
Appeals from orders	First appeals (where the value of the subject-matter is Rs. 5,000 or more or from an order passed under a special Act).	73	81
	Further appeals	70	116
Appeals on certificate of Divisional Judge		36	109

263. The following is a general statement of Civil appellate work in the Chief Court, showing the institutions and disposals, with the manner of disposal of appeals from decrees and orders :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Percentage of Appeals.							
Description of Appeal.	Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number of appeals disposed of.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Average duration.
First Appeals. From decrees	1889	107	275	132	5	4	8	33	22	17	11	474
" orders	1889	73	118	77	3	9	26	21	1	23	17	195
Total ...	1889	180	393	209	4	7	15	27	14	20	13	372
From decrees	1890	65	208	117	3	11	9	37	10	27	3	584
" orders	1890	81	122	100	14	4	33	22	1	15	11	172
Total ...	1890	146	330	217	8	8	20	30	6	22	6	376
Further Appeals. From decrees	1889	1,175	3,062	1,876	1	4	21	32	9	26	7	432
" orders	1889	70	124	103	...	6	33	23	3	17	18	185
Total ...	1889	1,245	3,186	1,979	1	5	21	31	8	26	8	419
From decrees	1890	1,292	2,478	1,385	...	2	33	30	6	24	5	358
" orders	1890	117	138	90	1	2	49	16	1	14	17	130
Total ...	1890	1,409	2,616	1,475	...	2	34	29	6	23	6	342
Grand Total	1889	1,425	3,579	2,188	1	5	21	31	9	25	8	414
	1890	1,555	2,946	1,692	1	3	32	29	6	23	6	346

264. The following table gives details of disposal of Civil appeals for each of the last three years :—

Year.	Number of Appeals.			
	Rejected by a single Judge in Chambers.	Decided in Court		Total.
		By a single Judge.	By a Bench.	
1888	1,087	104	1,305	2,496
1889	557	484	1,147	2,188
1890	582	259	851	1,692

The large decrease in the amount of work disposed of is accounted for by the fact that there were six Judges attached to the Court for seven-and-a-half months of the year 1889, while since the vacation of 1889 the Court has consisted of five Judges only.

265. Further details as to disposal of Civil appeals are given in the following figures :—

Year.	Chamber Work. Number of Appeals. Rejected at a preliminary hearing in Chambers.	Decided by a single Judge after notice to respondent.	Admitted to hearing before a Bench.	Admitted to hearing before a single Judge after notice.	Total.	Number of appeals decided by Benches.
1888	1,087	104	1,287		2,478	1,305
1889	557	484	663	173	1,877	1,147
1890	582	259	716	258	1,815	851

266. The pending file compared with previous years was as follows :—

Year.	Number of Appeals pending In Chambers.	Before Court.	Over 3 months.	More than a year.
1888	219	1,934	1,778	880
1889	249	1,142	1,120	549
1890	248	1,006	1,012	365

267. The following table gives details regarding the value and cost of appeals decided during the year :—

Scale of valuation.	Number of appeals. For money or moveable property.	Number of appeals. In other suits.	Aggregate value of appeals. For money or moveable property.	Aggregate value of appeals. In other suits.	Aggregate cost of appeals. For money or moveable property.	Aggregate cost of appeals. In other suits.	Average value of appeals. For money or moveable property.	Average value of appeals. In other suits.	Average cost of appeals. For money or moveable property.	Average cost of appeals. In other suits.	Percentage of cost to value. For money or moveable property.	Percentage of cost to value. In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10	...	19	...	118	...	242	...	6	...	13	...	205
" " 50	1	114	15	3,848	12	1,792	15	34	12	15	80	47
" " 100	4	139	329	10,190	77	2,546	82	73	19	18	23	25
" " 500	26	428	8,564	1,14,290	1,325	12,154	329	266	51	28	15	10
" " 1,000	28	265	19,942	2,12,230	2,578	11,809	712	801	92	45	13	5
" " 5,000	74	272	1,44,304	5,41,108	13,374	21,846	1,950	1,989	180	80	9	4
" " 10,000	15	47	85,562	3,39,600	6,657	9,706	5,704	7,225	444	206	8	3
" " 1,00,000	16	17	3,16,300	2,78,283	11,296	3,521	19,769	16,369	706	207	3	1
Exceeding " 1,00,000	...	1	...	1,53,597	...	3,985	...	1,53,597	...	3,985	...	1
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	...	30	...	...	...	1,197	...	...	...	40	...	...
Total ... 1890	164	1,332	5,75,016	16,53,264	35,319	68,798	3,506	1,269	215	52	6	4
Total ... 1889	250	1,739	4,34,398	14,41,518	37,600	79,148	1,737	912	150	45	8	5

268. The following statement gives details of the disposal of applications for revision, under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, for the last two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Year.	For disposal.			Sent to a Bench.		Rejected in Chambers.		Dismissed by a Bench.		Order of Lower Court.		Remanded for fresh decision.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Without calling for files.	After calling for files.	Without calling for files.	After calling for files.	In default.	On the merits.	Modified.	Reversed.			
1889 ...	231	1,838	2,069	212	97	1,098	270	11	141	7	42	143	1,712	357
1890 ...	357	1,713	2,070	225	114	1,178	303	5	156	9	64	140	1,855	215

269. Other Civil business disposed of by the Chief Court during each of the last two years is shown below :—

Description of suits.	1889.	1890.
Original matrimonial cases	1	1
References under Section 17, Act IV of 1869	3	2
Uncontested applications for probate and letters of administration	11	14
Contested do. do. do. do.	1	...
References under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code	13	16
Applications for review, for permission to appeal as a pauper, to stay execution of decree, and other miscellaneous applications.	827	699
Total	856	732

GENERAL.

270. The annexed statement shows for District Courts the process-serving establishment, the number of processes issued, and the receipts and expenditure for 1889 and 1890 :—

Year.	Establishment.				Number of processes issued.			Value of stamps for the service of processes filed during the year.	Total expenditure.
	Názirs.	Náib-Názirs.	European process-servers.	Peons.	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.		
								Rs.	Rs.
1889	31	195	13	2,061	1,333,649	156,764	162,379	4,26,473	1,95,700
1890	31	244	13	1,912	1,345,628	159,769	139,025	4,38,292	1,91,332

271. In Divisional Courts the sum of Rs. 7,156 was realized from process fees as against Rs. 7,372 in the previous year; while the sum of Rs. 3,236 was expended on establishments and postage as against Rs. 3,299 in the previous year.

272. In Commissioners' Courts the sum of Rs. 1,710 was realized on account of process fees, while the sum of Rs. 1,441 was expended on establishments and postage.

273. In the Chief Court the sum of Rs. 3,920 was realized as against Rs. 3,509 in the previous year, of which the sum of Rs. 182 was expended on postage. The net profit to Government from the service of processes was Rs. 2,54,887 as against Rs. 2,39,812 in the previous year.

274. District establishments paid from process fees were subjected to careful revision during the year in accordance with the orders passed on the proposals submitted by the Judges. The effect of the changes made has been to raise the expenditure on such establishments from Rs. 1,85,364 to Rs. 1,98,396. The number of process-servers has been reduced from 2,064 to 1,784, or by 280. One hundred and two execution bailiffs on Rs. 8 per mensem have been appointed. A Civil Názir has been supplied to each district, and the Náib-Názir agency has been strengthened.

275. The system of localizing the service of processes at tahsíls, so that a central agency at each tahsíl receives and serves the processes of all courts on persons residing within the tahsíl, has been generally introduced. Certain detailed measures in connection with these arrangements have just been disposed of under the orders of Government.

It is hoped that the strengthening of the establishments and the improvements effected in the system will result in greater efficiency in the service of processes and execution of decree proceedings. The orders on the subject were, however, only received towards the close of the year under report, and their full effect still remains to be seen.

276. The income for the last two years in Divisional and District Courts from fees for the inspection of records and the expenditure under the same head were as follows :—

		Income derived from inspection fees.	Expenditure on establishment, &c., &c.	Balance credited to Record Office Fund.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Divisional Courts	1889	8,234	5,058	3,176
	1890	8,697	5,008	3,689
	Difference	+463	−50	+513
District Courts	1889	15,698	7,172	8,526
	1890	14,740	7,158	7,582
	Difference	−958	−14	−944

277. Measures have been taken to place the Record Office Funds of Divisional and Small Cause Courts on a proper footing. The income derived from inspection fees and the record office fees levied on copies supplied is devoted to expenditure on improving the record offices of the various courts, and in meeting the convenience of litigants in various ways in accordance with rules made in that behalf.

REGISTRATION.

278. REGISTRATION.—The total number of documents registered in the ordinary manner on payment of fees in Books I, III and IV was 82,351, of which 72,497 related to immoveable property and 9,121 were miscellaneous, *viz.*, bonds, agreements, instruments relating to moveable property, &c., one was an authority to adopt and 732 were wills. In addition to the above, 1,182 certificates of loans under the Land Improvement Act and the Agricultural Loans Act and 1,610 sale certificates granted by Courts under Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure were registered under the provisions of Section 89 of the Registration Act without fees, so that the total number of documents registered during the year with and without payment of fees was 85,143. Of the 72,497 documents relating to immoveable property, 62,333 belonged to the compulsory and 10,164 to the optional class. The gross income of the year was Rs. 2,31,714 and the expenditure Rs. 94,125, making a net income of Rs. 1,37,589.

279. These figures are contrasted with those of previous years in the following table:—

	Average of five years ending 1876-77 under Act VIII of 1871.	Average of five years ending 1881-82 under Act III of 1877.	Average of five years ending 1886-87 under Act III of 1877.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Number of documents registered. — Book No. I. Documents relating to immoveable property. — Ordinary registrations. — Compulsory	32,123	42,080	44,890	49,690	57,978	60,768	58,806	62,333
Optional ...	18,897	18,393	10,978	9,612	10,952	10,162	9,472	10,164
Total ...	51,020	60,473	55,868	59,302	68,930	70,930	68,278	72,497
Special registrations under Section 89. — Takkávi certificates ...	...	274	1,180	1,132	1,168	1,138	1,852	1,182
Sale certificates ...	...	397	1,366	1,289	1,570	1,666	1,604	1,610
Total ...	...	671	2,546	2,421	2,738	2,804	3,456	2,792
Book No. III. Wills ... ... Optional	116	230	388	427	434	509	660	732
Authorities to adopt ... Compulsory	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	1
Book No. IV. Miscellaneous documents. ... Optional ...	21,289	13,575	10,320	9,962	9,970	9,766	9,442	9,121
Aggregate registrations. — Ordinary — Compulsory	32,125	42,081	44,890	49,690	57,978	60,759	58,809	62,334
Optional ...	40,302	32,198	21,685	20,001	21,356	20,437	19,574	20,017
Total ...	72,427	74,279	66,575	69,691	79,334	81,206	78,383	82,351
Special under Section 89 ...	...	671	2,546	2,421	2,738	2,804	3,456	2,792
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,427	74,950	69,121	72,112	82,072	84,010	81,839	85,143
Value of immoveable property transferred by documents registered in the ordinary mode	Rs. 1,50,00,000	Rs. ,09,79,000	Rs. 2,39,13,000	Rs. 2,70,48,000	Rs. 3,24,82,000	Rs. 3,53,64,000	Rs. 3,42,41,000	Rs. 3,60,55,000
Total receipts from all sources	1,57,828	1,77,882	1,76,427	1,91,656	2,19,736	2,27,984	2,21,989	2,31,714
Total expenditure...	1,02,035	1,03,746	96,056	1,04,610	1,12,625	1,14,834	87,721	94,125
Surplus of income over expenditure	55,793	74,136	80,371	87,046	1,07,111	1,13,150	1,34,268	1,37,589

280. At the commencement of the year there were in the Province 235 registration offices, or more correctly 235 Registering Officers, as in some places Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars use the same offices. Thirty-one of the 235 Registering Officers were Registrars (Deputy Commissioners), and 204 (the number was incorrectly stated last year as 203, a mistake made in 1886-87

having been followed in subsequent reports) were Sub and Joint Sub-Registrars. During the year two new sub-registry offices were opened—one at Sohna in the Sadr Tahsíl of the Gurgaon District, where Chaudri Umráo Khán was appointed non-official Sub-Registrar, and the other at Thanesar in the Pipli Tahsíl of the Umballa District in consequence of the appointment of Sardár Joála Singh as non-official Sub-Registrar of the Pipli Tahsíl with his office at Thanesar. On the other hand, three sub-registry offices at Barwála in the Hissar, Rámgarh in the Ludhiána, and Búriya in the Umballa District were closed under the orders of the Local Government. The Barwála Office was closed in consequence of the abolition of the Barwála Tahsíl with effect from 1st January 1891; and the registration powers possessed by Sardár Uttam Singh of Rámgarh and Sardár Jíwan Singh of Búriya were withdrawn by Government as a punishment for their misconduct. Besides Chaudri Umráo Khán and Sardár Joála Singh, ten other non-official gentlemen were appointed Sub-Registrars during the year in certain out-lying tahsíls.

There were therefore a total of 213 offices of Sub and Joint Sub-Registrars in existence at the close of the year, thus making a total of 244 offices in the Province. Three non-official Sub-Registrars died during the year, but were succeeded by others and the constitution of the offices remained unaltered. The total number of non-official Sub-Registrars employed in the Province has therefore risen to 65 in the year under report, and several more appointments have been made since the close of the year. The extended employment of non-official agency has thus far proved a success.

281. The number of compulsory registrations was 62,333 as compared with 58,806 in 1889-90. The number in 1889-90 was, as noticed in last year's report, less than the number (60,768) registered in 1888-89, but was higher than in any previous year. The increase in the year under report has occurred under all heads except leases and gifts, being especially marked under sales and mortgages of agricultural land. The number of optional registrations of documents relating to immoveable property (10,164) is 692 larger than in 1889-90, but only exceeds by 2 the number of such registrations in 1888-89 and is 788 less than in 1887-88.

282. The disparity between the number of documents registered affecting agricultural land and the number of transfers of such land attested by mutation orders in the Revenue Department, which was referred to in last year's report, still continues as will be seen from the following figures. The mutation figures have been taken from the Revenue Report for 1889-90:—

	Sales.			Mortgages.			Total.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
As shown in the Registration Report for 1889-90.	10,713	1,166	11,879	29,749	4,388	34,137	40,462	5,554	46,016
As shown in the Revenue Report for 1889-90.	...	...	46,159	...	...	131,527	...	...	177,686

283. The number of miscellaneous documents registered in Book IV shows a steady falling-off. The average number of such documents annually registered in the five years ending 1876-77 was 21,289, and in the five years ending 1881-82 was 13,575, while in 1889-90 the number was 9,442 and in the year under report it has fallen as low as 9,121. Registration is evidently therefore less popular than it was. In some districts the registration of bonds and other instruments evidencing pecuniary obligations has almost entirely ceased. In Hoshiárpur and Jullundur out of 6,806 and 5,005 documents registered during the year only 39 and 16 respectively were bonds, and in Amritsar there were only 74 bonds out of a total of 6,561 documents. It is a noticeable fact that more miscellaneous documents are registered in the districts of the old Delhi Division and in the south-eastern portion of the Province than in the Punjab proper. The number of wills registered continues, however, to increase, the number in the year under report having been 732 as against 660 in 1889-90. Probably wills are made oftener now than before.

284. The aggregate value of the property, moveable and immoveable, which formed the subject matter of the documents registered during the year under report, was Rs. 3,78,74,110 as compared with Rs. 3,65,99,936 in 1889-90 and Rs. 3,80,51,000 in 1888-89. The principal statistics are extracted below :—

		Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property transferred.	Average of each transaction.
I.—*Sales* of immoveable property—			Rs.	Rs.
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural ...	11,469	67,34,203	587
	Non-agricultural ...	7,232	46,88,258	648
Of less than Rs. 100 in value.	Agricultural ...	1,387	1,11,114	80
	Non-agricultural ...	1,558	1,33,056	85
II.—*Mortgages* of immoveable property—				
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural ...	31,888	1,52,47,777	478
	Non-agricultural ...	7,781	51,55,077	662
Of less than Rs. 100 in value.	Agricultural ...	4,738	3,63,574	77
	Non-agricultural ...	1,970	1,60,430	81
III.—*Bonds* and other obligations for the payment of money.		2,340	11,17,458	478

Out of a total of Rs. 3,78,74,110 no less than Rs. 3,42,29,715 represent the value of the property transferred by documents of which the registration was compulsory, and the aggregate value of property transferred by miscellaneous documents registered in Book No. IV is only Rs. 18,18,902.

285. The income and expenditure of the Department under main heads during the last two years are shown in the following table :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
INCOME.	Rs.	Rs.
Fees—		
Ordinary ...	1,63,822	1,73,017
Extraordinary ...	14,822	13,518
Copying ...	43,345	45,179
Total ...	2,21,989	2,31,714
EXPENDITURE.		
Inspecting Officers—		
Salary ...	8,300	11,254
Establishment ...	5,157	5,424
Contingencies ...	5,296	5,660
Registering Officers—		
Remuneration ...	32,630	35,148
Establishment ...	34,771	35,040
Contingencies ...	1,567	1,599
Total ...	87,721	94,125
Surplus ...	1,34,268	1,37,589

The increase in ordinary and copying fees is a natural consequence of the increase in the number of registrations, and the decrease in extraordinary fees cannot be ascribed to any special cause. The expenditure has been higher than it was in 1889-90 by Rs. 6,404, but of this Rs. 2,518 are on account of increased remuneration to Sub-Registrars caused by the new appointments of non-official Sub-Registrars in 1889-90 and in the year under report.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

286. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The number of Municipalities in the Punjab at the end of the year 1890-91 was 157, or 1 less than the number in existence last year. The decrease is due to the abolition of the Municipality of Pindi Bhattián in the Gujránwála District. During the year it was decided to abolish the Municipalities of Ellenabad, Rània and Rori in the Hissar District, Garhshankar in Hoshiárpur, Mudki and Moga in Ferozepore, Dunyapur in Mooltan, and Vairowál in Amritsar, and these towns will be omitted from the list for 1891-92.

287. The system of appointing members remained generally the same as in the previous year. It was decided to revise the constitution of the Simla Municipality by reducing the number of members of Committee from 13 to 10 (4 nominated and 6 elected), and this change has since been effected. In the Lahore and Mooltan Municipalities rules were introduced requiring certain property or other qualifications in candidates for election to the Committees, and at Lahore a rule was made similar to one already in force at Amritsar whereby Hindús and Muhammadans are allowed to elect their own representatives. At Kohát the number of nominated non-official members was increased from 11 to 16 in order to correct an existing disproportion between the official and non-official elements in the Committee.

288. The results of the elections held during the year for the appointment of members of Municipal Committees were as follows:—

In Delhi 4 members retired by rotation, of whom 3 were re-elected and 1 new candidate was elected: in no case was there a contest.

In Simla 7 candidates stood for 5 vacancies. Two only of the retiring members sought re-election, and they with 3 new candidates were duly elected. Out of 450 persons entitled to vote only 113 actually voted. About one-sixth of the electorate were, however, absent from the station at the time of the election.

In Mooltan there were 8 vacancies, for which 5 new candidates came forward and 6 of the retiring members sought re-election. Three of the new candidates, however, withdrew, and the number of candidates and vacancies being thus equalized, no poll was held.

In Lahore there were 20 vacancies. For 18 of these 15 retiring members and 14 new comers appeared as candidates; and 14 old members and 4 new candidates were elected. The other 2 vacancies were in the station ward and had to be filled up by appointment for want of candidates. The votes polled were 4,650 out of 10,264.

At Murree 5 candidates appeared for 4 vacancies and 2 old members and 2 new candidates were elected. Only 127 persons polled out of 135 entitled to vote.

As regards both Mooltan and Lahore, it is reported that persons of position prefer to enter Committees as Government nominees rather than as elected members.

Among the minor Municipalities in the Delhi Division, the only district in which the elections appear to have been well contested was Gurgaon, where 16 candidates, of whom 6 were retiring members, appeared to contest 10 vacancies. The polling was as follows:— Rewári, 583 out of 759; Farukhnagar, 213 out of 268; Sohna, 195 out of 285; Firozpur, 172 out of 281; Palwal, 143 out of 289. In the Hissar District, on the other hand, although there were 21 candidates for 14 vacancies, the voters only numbered 489 out of 3,482.

In the elections held at Umballa to fill 4 vacancies only 426 voters polled out of 1,410.

In the Jullundur District 16 vacancies out of 22 were contested. There were 39 candidates, and the polling was 2,273 out of 4,980.

In the minor Municipalities of the Hoshiárpur District only 9 out of 21 vacancies were contested, and 447 voters polled out of 701 entitled to vote for the filling up of those vacancies.

In two wards of the Ferozepore Municipality where there were contests the voting was very heavy: in one ward it is stated that the entire electorate (1,121) went to the poll.

In the minor Municipalities of the Lahore Division, except in one or two cases, not much interest was taken in elections. In the Lahore District itself vacancies were contested in only 3 out of 6 of the smaller Municipalities, and the number of voters who polled was about one-half.

In Montgomery, however, for 10 vacancies there were 15 candidates, and the voters were 889 out of 1,319. The Deputy Commissioner reports that there was a considerable amount of ill-feeling stirred up between the Hindús and Muhammadans, the latter being especially anxious to secure the seats at Montgomery as they are in a great minority on the Committee.

In Gurdáspur 36 candidates appeared for 15 out of 17 vacancies. The number of voters who polled was about one-half. It is said that considerable animus was shown in the elections in this district, and that in all places party-feeling ran high.

In the Siálkot District of the Ráwalpindi Division contested elections took place at Siálkot, Zafarwál and Nárowál, the number of vacancies being 4, 4 and 3, and the candidates 7, 7 and 6, respectively. The number of voters was 593 out of 1,965.

In the Gujránwála District the only contested election was in Gujránwála itself, where 7 candidates stood for 4 vacancies. The number of voters was 1,071 out of 2,000.

In Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan there were 14 candidates for 9 vacancies, and 1,600 voters polled out of 2,660.

In the Municipality of Ráwalpindi there were contested elections in 2 wards, and 5 candidates competed for 2 vacancies, 396 out of 431 voters appearing at the poll.

289. In only 14 Municipalities did the Committees meet for business more than 25 times during the year. In 14 Municipalities the number of meetings was less than 6, and 54 out of the 157 Municipal Committees failed to hold the minimum number of meetings prescribed by the Act, *viz.*, 12. The average attendance of members was, generally speaking, good, and the only place where a difficulty is said to have been found in getting a quorum together is Umballa.

290. In the Delhi Division the working of Committees generally is said to have been satisfactory, with the exception of Rewári and Hodal in the Gurgaon District, Gohána in Rohtak, and Umballa, Sadhaura and Ládwa in Umballa. As regards the latter two places, the Commissioner writes that they "are not fit for the municipal system at all; if retained, the members should be nominated." In the Jullundur Division the working was generally satisfactory, and the Jullundur and Phillour Committees are said to have worked particularly well. In Kángra and Nurpur the income, which is insufficient for all the urgent municipal requirements, is not raised without causing some discontent among the townspeople, which has found vent in petitions praying for the abolition of the Municipalities. In the Lahore Division the Lahore Committee is said to be doing as much as it can with limited funds. The working of the Amritsar Committee is highly and deservedly praised by the Deputy Commissioner. The minor Municipal Committees of the Division generally worked well, with the exception of Talamba and Kahror in Mooltan, Vairowál in Amritsar (which has now been abolished), and the Gurdáspur Municipalities, with the exception of Batála and Sujánpur. In this last district Srígovindpur and Dínanagar are especially badly spoken of. It is said that the local jealousies and quarrels effectually prevent any useful work being undertaken without considerable pressure; that rules are disregarded and money is frequently drawn in an improper way; and that the members are generally considered by the people as thinking only of their own immediate advantage instead of the welfare of the town. In the Siálkot Municipality the working is said to have improved, but it appears that the appointment of a non-official President has not been an unqualified success, and the actual work seems to be in the hands of the paid Secretary.

291. In Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan there is said to have been some friction between the Hindús and Muhammadans.

292. The working of the Committees in the Deraját Division is said to have been satisfactory.

293. In the Jullundur Division only one instance occurred in which the proceedings of a Municipal Committee were overruled, *viz.*, in Ferozepore, where the Committee offered khillats to the President and Secretary for the good services which they had rendered to the citizens while serving on the Committee. The resolution was set aside by the Deputy Commissioner. It is also stated that on several occasions the Municipal Committees of Ferozepore and Jullundur on the advice of the Deputy Commissioners reconsidered resolutions which had been passed by them. In the Lahore Division certain proposals of the Dera Nának Committee to tax pedlars and of the Kasúr Municipality to tax ekkas were overruled, as well as a proposal of the latter Municipality to abolish the refund system in favour of reduced rates of octroi. The appointment of an unqualified person as teacher by the Srígovindpur Committee and of an Overseer for the supervision of public works by the Dera Nának Committee was also overruled. In the Ráwalpindi Division the proposal of the Murree Committee to impose a capitation tax was overruled by Government, and several proceedings were overruled by the local officers. The more important of these were: (1) the Siálkot Committee's proposal to reduce the status of

the High School in order to provide funds for strengthening the police force; (2) the refusal of the same Committee to entertain proposals for a joint water-supply for the city and cantonment; and (3) the Jhelum Committee's proposal to oust its President. In the Peshāwar and Derajāt Divisions no proceedings were overruled.

294. Model rules regarding such matters as registration of births and deaths, supervision of burial and burning grounds, regulation of slaughter-houses which were drafted by Government were generally adopted during the year by the Municipalities of the Jullundur, Rāwalpindi and Derajāt Divisions. Several Municipalities in the Rāwalpindi Division framed rules of business, as did also the Municipalities of the Muzaffargarh and Jhang Districts and the Delhi and Hissar Municipal Committees. Other matters which have generally engaged the attention of Committees were the regulation of new buildings, bonded-warehouses, rules dealing with the refund and the evasion of octroi. Amended rules for regulating hackney carriages were passed by the Municipalities of Delhi, Jullundur, Siālkot, Rāwalpindi and Dera Ghāzi Khān. In the Simla Municipality rules made under the Game Birds Protection Act came in force during the year, and the rules relating to lodging-houses were amended.

295. Advances, deposits, loans and sale proceeds of investments being excluded, the amount of the Municipal revenues collected during the year is Rs. 36,35,337. Of this sum Rs. 25,67,527, or nearly 71 per cent., was derived from taxation, and the remainder, or 29 per cent., from miscellaneous sources.

296. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,27,695 in the income from taxation as compared with that of the previous year, the octroi collections having fallen from Rs. 25,33,215 to Rs. 24,07,623, and the revenue from other taxes from Rs. 1,62,007 to Rs. 1,59,904. The details of taxation other than octroi are as follows :—

	Rs.
Conservancy Tax	5,149
Taxes on houses and lands...	1,16,138
Tax on vehicles	4,525
Tax on animals	16,344
Water-rates	1,100
Tax on servants	16,648
TOTAL	1,59,904

With the exception of a tax on animals in Delhi and Peshāwar and petty taxes on houses, lands and vehicles in Abbott-abad and Haripur (Hazāra District), these taxes were in force only in the Hill Municipalities, *viz.*, Simla (including Kasumpti), Dharmsāla, Dalhousie and Murree.

297. Octroi, which is the main source of the Municipal revenue in the Province, was collected in nearly all the Municipalities, the only exceptions being Kasumpti, Dharmsāla and Murree. In 150 towns the tax was collected direct by the Municipal Committees; in 4 towns it was farmed. The amount of net duty

(excluding refunds, which amounted to Rs. 90,050) taken on the several classes of dutiable articles and the incidence of the tax on the Municipal population were as follows :—

	Net taxation.	Average incidence per head.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Class I.—Articles of food or drink for men or animals	13,09,032	0 9 10
" II.—Animals for slaughter	1,06,979	0 0 9
" III.—Articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing	1,20,742	0 0 11
" IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings	1,08,856	0 0 10
" V.—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes	1,14,304	0 0 10
" VI.—Tobacco	62,891	0 0 6
" VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	3,73,638	0 2 10
" VIII.—Metals and articles of metal	1,21,765	0 0 11
TOTAL	23,18,207	1 1 5

The average incidence per head of the population was thus Re. 1-1-5 as compared with Re. 1-3-6 last year and Re. 1-2-5 of the year previous to that. In the Municipalities noted in the margin this average was exceeded, but it is observed that in only 10 instances was the incidence more than Re. 1-8-0 per head, while last year there were 15 Municipalities in which this was the case.

	Rs. A. P.
Rewári ...	1 3 9
Delhi ...	1 4 8
Jagádhri ...	1 2 11
Simla ...	3 15 9
Fázilka ...	1 3 7
Mooltan ...	1 6 6
Lahore ...	1 11 2
Amritsar ...	1 11 2
Gujránwála ...	1 7 1
Jhelum ...	1 13 8
Pind Dádan Khan ...	1 2 3
Ráwalpindi ...	1 12 9
Haripur ...	1 2 11
Abbott-abad ...	1 15 6
Peshàwar ...	1 11 9
Edwardes-abad ...	3 1 5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2 3 2
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1 8 5
Municipalities in the Muzaffargarh District which are all in Class B	1 5 3

298. The Miscellaneous Municipal income amounted to Rs. 10,67,810, and is composed of the following receipts :—

	Rs.
Receipts under the Hackney Carriages Act	6,180
Sale proceeds of land	81,220
Income from markets	44,890
Conservancy	1,16,642
Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals.	5,484
Municipal Fines	12,689
Grants-in-aid from Provincial and Local Funds ...	2,55,045
Sundries	5,45,660
TOTAL	10,67,810

In the sundry receipts are included Rs. 1,47,179 of school fees, Rs. 35,445 of dispensary receipts, Rs. 83,562 of rent of Municipal lands, Rs. 39,383 of income derived from gardens, and Rs. 25,730 of interest on invested Municipal balances.

299. There are not many Municipalities in the Punjab that have a considerable income in addition to what is derived from taxation. Endeavours have been made of late years to develop the income from conservancy, but they have not been generally successful.

300. In addition to the taxation and miscellaneous revenue of the year, a sum of Rs. 4,31,794 was realized in Delhi and Simla by sale of investments, and loans aggregating Rs. 2,37,526 were taken by the Delhi, Edwardes-abad and Dera Gházi Khan Municipalities. The Delhi Municipality realized the whole of its invested funds for expenditure on water-works. The proceeds of the investments sold out by the Simla Municipality are being spent in the current year on sewerage and road works.

301 Advances aggregating Rs. 25,120 and Rs. 1,77,206 were made to the Delhi and Dera Gházi Khan Municipal Committees against loans of Rs. 6,00,000 and Rs. 2,34,000 sanctioned by Government for the construction of water-works in the former and protective works in the latter city. The Municipal Committee of Edwardes-abad received a loan of Rs. 38,000 to carry out a project for extending that somewhat overcrowded city, but was able to repay more than four-fifths of the loan by reselling to private persons for house building portions of the land acquired to increase the area of the town. The amounts outstanding against Municipal Committees on 31st March 1891 on account of loans granted by Government or raised in the open market are as follows :—

	Received from Government.	*Raised in the open market.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Water-Works loan	25,120	...
Simla ditto	5,18,425	...
Do. Town Hall loan	1,84,442	1,50,000
Lahore Water-Works loan	16,67,564	...
Ráwalpindi Water-Works loan	...	1,17,000
Pesháwar ditto	1,50,000	...
Edwardes-abad city extension loan	7,000	...
Dera Gházi Khan River Protective Works loan ...	1,77,206	...
Pathánkot miscellaneous loan (since repaid) ...	...	200
TOTAL ...	27,29,757	2,67,200

302. The Accountant-General had Rs. 30,357 and Rs. 34,241 in deposit at the end of the year on behalf of the Simla and Lahore Committees as sinking funds for the liquidation of the water-works loans due by them to Government, and securities to the value of Rs. 39,000 were separately held by the Simla Municipality for the repayment of the Town Hall loan debenture loan.

303. The total expenditure from the Municipal Funds was Rs. 43,76,639, or, excluding outlay for the purchase of securities, Rs. 43,63,120 as compared with Rs. 37,13,927 in 1889-90. The increase of nearly 6½ lakhs of rupees is due mainly to the Delhi Water-Works and the Dera Gházi Khan Protective Works,

expenditure on which amounted to Rs. 4,00,120 and Rs. 1,77,206 respectively. The following is a detailed statement of the charges incurred :—

	Rs.
General Establishment—	
Office Establishments, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishments, &c.	1,72,497
Collection of Municipal taxes, including octroi establishment	2,84,208
Octroi refunds	90,050
Total	5,46,755
Public Safety—	
Fire (establishments, engines, buckets, &c.)	7,553
Lighting	62,091
Police	5,13,316
Total	5,82,960
Public Health—	
Registration of births and deaths	5,801
Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	30,381
Repairs (to markets, dispensaries, &c.)	17,471
Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	2,87,356
Vaccination establishment	22,542
Water-works	5,46,955
Road-watering	54,954
Road-cleaning	87,362
Conservancy	3,41,856
Drainage	1,35,537
Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment and contingencies).	6,891
Public gardens	1,08,871
Contributions	4,087
Total	16,50,064
Public Instruction—	
Contributions to Schools	4,99,239
Public Convenience—	
Public Works Establishment	33,528
Contribution and Maintenance of roads	2,13,944
Other new works	3,74,312
Other repairs	58,241
Survey of land	2,774
Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.)	16,005
Total	6,98,804
Contributions to other Funds	28,423
Miscellaneous	1,40,781
Debt—	
Loans repaid	78,092
Interest on loans	1,28,994
Deposits and advances	2,973
Investments in Government securities	13,519
Payments to sinking funds	6,035
Total	2,29,613
GRAND TOTAL	43,76,639

304. A special feature in the year's accounts is the large capital outlay on water-works. Satisfactory progress was made with the Delhi Water-Works, on which the Municipality laid out Rs. 4,00,120 including Rs. 25,120 lent by Government. The Municipal Committee of Simla spent Rs. 17,084 on improvements to the existing water-supply system, a very considerable extension of which is in contemplation. It is proposed also to extend the sewerage works at Simla, and the question of providing funds for this and the water-supply extension project is under consideration. The Lahore Municipality laid out Rs. 10,000 in purchasing pipes for the extension of the water-works to the village of Mozung. Complete schemes of water-supply were prepared for the Dalhousie Sanitarium and the Kohát City and Cantonment, and loans are in course of being given to the Municipalities to carry them out. A further extension of the Ráwalpindi water-supply works was completed, and the Pesháwar water-works were carried further towards completion at an outlay of Rs. 64,050.

305. There was a considerable increase of expenditure on drainage works also. Rupees 6,824 were spent at Simla on additions to the present sewerage works. An outlay of Rs. 7,000 was incurred by the Jullundur Municipality on the drainage works which are being constructed for the benefit of the Jullundur City and Jail at the expense of the Provincial and Municipal revenues. Further progress was made with the large drainage works undertaken in 1888-89 in the Ludhiána City. During the year was completed the important sanitary project of filling up the low lands about the town of Amritsar known as the "City ditch." Including the expenditure on laying out gardens on the reclaimed lands, the whole cost of this work has been Rs. 2,56,568 as follows:—

	Rs.
Carriage of earth-work	1,24,098
Parks and gardens	39,144
Wells	6,291
Roads, drains, fences, &c.	24,856
Purchase of land	6,189
Tools and plant	39,938
Establishment	11,233
Miscellaneous	4,819
TOTAL ...	2,56,568

306. Another important work carried out during the year either partly or wholly at the expense of the Municipal Funds is the project for the protection of the city of Dera Gházi Khan from the encroaches of the River Indus. The Municipality has undertaken to meet one-third, or Rs. 2,34,000, of the cost of this project, and a loan of this amount having been sanctioned to enable it to do so, a sum of Rs. 1,77,206 out of the outlay to end of 1890-91 appears as Municipal expenditure. A tramway for the improvement of the conservancy of the town of Delhi was under construction during the year and has since been completed.

307. The balance at credit of the several Municipal Funds at the end of the year was Rs. 9,00,014 including securities to the value of Rs 1,19,600.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

308. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—The District Boards Act, XX of 1883, having been extended to Simla, was in force throughout the Province during the year. No Board, however, was appointed in Simla because in the present circumstances of the district it is in every way more convenient to leave the administration of local affairs under the Act in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner.

309. There were a District Board and one or more subordinate Local Boards in each of the remaining 30 districts, except Jhang, Shahpur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan, where there were District Boards only, but no Local Boards. Of the 23 districts with Local Boards, three, *viz.*, Mooltan, Montgomery and Dera Ismail Khan, had only one each, and the remainder one for each of their tahsíl sub-divisions. The total number of Local Boards at the end of the year was 84, or the same as at the close of 1889-90. The Bamara Tahsíl Local Board in the Hissar District ceased to exist as a separate body consequent upon the incorporation of the tahsíl area with the neighbouring tahsils; but *per contra*, a new Local Board was constituted in the Pálampur Tahsíl of the Kángra District.

310. Of the 30 District Boards 12, *viz.*, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, Shahpur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh, were composed entirely of members who had been nominated to the office. The other 18 consisted partly of nominated members and partly of delegates from the Local Boards. Of the Local Boards 13 were composed wholly of nominated and 71 partly of elected and partly of nominated members. In the latter case the composition was generally two-thirds elected and one-third nominated members.

311. Elections were held in 11 districts during the year, but nearly three-fourths of those held were uncontested, and altogether only 365 candidates presented themselves for 275 vacancies. In the Hissar District only 14 out of 71 vacancies which occurred were contested, and in only one contest did the successful candidate poll more than 13 votes. In Kángra 22 vacancies were filled up without contest. In Lahore only 2 out of 18 vacant seats were contested. In Gurdáspur alone did the number of candidates exceed twice the number of vacancies, 45 candidates having come forward for 22 seats on the Local Boards; but in this district also the elections created little interest, and only 725 voters out of a register of 5,366 came to the poll. In Gurgaon 22 places attracted 33 candidates, but in only two instances did half the number of registered voters exercise the right of suffrage. Only 36 candidates competed for 31 vacancies in the Siálkot District. In some districts votes were unnecessarily taken, although there was no contest. These results indicate a declining interest in elections on the part of the people, which is in marked contrast with the apparent popularity of the system when it was introduced in 1884, and the true explanation of which seems to be that in the first year considerable official pressure was used to give the system a start, and while, on the one hand, electors believed they were ordered to vote, on the other hand, candidates entertained exaggerated notions as to the value of a seat.

312. District Boards are required to hold at least four ordinary meetings, and for the passing of the Annual Budget one special meeting in each year; but in the year under review not less than nine District Boards failed to hold the requisite number of meetings, and in three cases no more than two meetings were held. The average attendance at the meetings of District Boards was fairly satisfactory, except in the frontier districts of Peshâwar and Dera Ismail Khan, where the average attendance was below the strength of the authorized quorum, that is to say, one-third of all the members. Of the Local Boards as many as 54 failed to comply with the rule requiring them to meet not less than six times in a year and 14 held no meetings at all. In the case of 30 Local Boards only did the average attendance at meetings exceed half the number of members on the Boards. Section 14 of the District Boards Act provides that a member of a Board may be removed from his post if, without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, he neglects to be present at meetings for six consecutive months in the case of District Boards meetings, and for three consecutive months in the case of meetings of a Local Board. This provision of the law if occasionally enforced would doubtless have a salutary effect in securing a more regular attendance at meetings. The attention of Deputy Commissioners has been directed to it, and they have been asked to do their best during the current year to remedy all deficiencies in the matter of meetings and attendance at meetings of District and Local Boards.

313. No rules of general application were made by Government under the Act during the year. All the District Boards, except Jhang and those of the frontier districts, have framed rules of business under Section 26 of the Act. Rules of business have also been framed for the Local Boards of the Umballa and Jullundur Divisions, and a beginning has been made in the direction of defining the powers and responsibilities of Local Boards by the framing of rules on this behalf for the Local Boards in the Jullundur Division and the Siálkot District.

314. The total income of the several Local Funds administered by the District and Local Boards was Rs. 27,16,235, or about Rs. 1,16,000 more than it was in the previous year. The improvement is mainly due to increase of the Local Rate, caused by expansion of the Imperial Land Revenue, as a percentage of which the Rate is assessed; to unusually large sales of fallen trees, of which a very considerable number were blown down by storms in some localities; and to transfers of receipts from the Provincial to the Local Accounts.

315. The expenditure from the funds amounted to Rs. 27,71,054, or about Rs. 2,26,000 more than that of 1889-90. The amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 11,12,973, or nearly Rs. 1,33,000 higher than the outlay incurred in the previous year. The list of Public Works begun or completed during the year, which are appended to the Annual District Board Reports, contain many projects of more or less local importance.

316. A sum of Rs. 5,41,155, or nearly 20 per cent. of the District Fund income of the year, was devoted to education (excluding construction and repairs of school buildings), the expenditure for the previous year being Rs. 5,08,342.

317. The cost of the medical services maintained by the District Boards was Rs. 2,97,049, and amounts to nearly 10 per cent. of the total income of the year. Owing principally to extraordinarily large purchases of quinine for gratuitous distribution to the rural population, the cost of the dispensaries managed by the Boards rose from Rs. 2,11,551 to Rs. 2,24,703.

318. There was a general increase of expenditure for the suppression of cattle disease and on horse, mule and cattle breeding. The staff of Veterinary Assistants was strengthened in some districts; more stallions and bulls were provided for breeding purposes in others; and stipends were given for the education of a larger number of students in the Veterinary College at Lahore.

319. The following is a detailed statement of the total income, expenditure and balances of the District Funds for the year under review :—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Local Rate, including the Road, Education and Post Cesses incorporated under Act XX of 1883	21,58,431
Interest on Government Securities—Educational Department .	100
Ditto ditto Medical Department ...	1,024
Receipts from Mail Cart Services	37,843
Cattle Trespass receipts	48,204
School Fees	46,272
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Education	5,799
Hospital receipts	9,411
Leper Asylum receipts	94
Miscellaneous Medical receipts	5,075
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Horse and Cattle Breeding	170
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	28,137
Experimental Cultivation	306
Botanical and other public gardens, and Miscellaneous Minor Department receipts	32,072
Fees for occupation of Sarais and Dâk Bungalows	20,457
Miscellaneous	22,693
Receipts from Local Canals	12,730
Public Works receipts—	
From Ferries	1,51,437
Sales and rents of Lands and Houses	9,678
Sale proceeds of road-side trees	98,724
Miscellaneous	2,008
Contribution from Provincial Revenues	15,368
Local Fund Debt Account—Advances	4,694
Transfers between one District Fund and another	5,508
Total Receipts	27,16,235

CHARGES.

Refunds ...	221
Mail Cart Services	46,602
Office Establishment and Contingencies	1,15,614
Cattle-pound charges	15,736
Establishment for the Inspection of Schools	15,085
Boys' and Girls' Schools	3,98,769
School of Art and Normal Schools, including stipends to students in Provincial training institutions	324
Grants-in-aid to University, Schools and Libraries	80,077
Scholarships	40,686
Miscellaneous charges connected with Education	6,214
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,24,703
Leper Asylums ...	13,080
Lunatic Asylums	244
Vaccination and Sanitation	55,507
Medical Schools	3,515
Miscellaneous Medical charges	...
Experimental Cultivation	295
Cattle, Horse and other Fairs ...	17,574
Veterinary charges	32,291
Botanical and other public gardens and Arboriculture	65,979
Fuel and Fodder Reserves	2,433
Pensions and Gratuities	2,479
Stationery and Printing	17,691
Donations for charitable purposes	1,858
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes...	10,189
Miscellaneous Petty Establishments	24,590
Miscellaneous charges including Miscellaneous refunds	9,208
Local Canal Establishment and Contingencies	11,089
Public Works, *viz.*—	
Ferry Establishment and Contingencies	9,777
Nazúl Establishment and Contingencies	372
Road-side Arboriculture ...	1,01,762
Original Works	2,85,060
Repairs	5,93,999
Establishment	1,15,701
Tools and Plant ...	6,301
Contribution to Provincial Revenues ...	4,37,967
Local Fund Debt Account—Advances	2,554
Transfers between one District Fund and another	5,508
Total Charges	27,71,054

MILITARY.

320. The only subjects of a military character requiring mention are the Volunteers and the enlistment of recruits for the army.

321. The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st of March 1891 is reported to have been as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Buglers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Number efficient.	Sergeant-Instructors.
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.		Field Officers and Staff	5	1	...	6	1	8
	A	Lahore	3	13	73	89	76	...
	B	Lahore	4	17	113	134	73	...
	C	Lahore	3	10	36	49	43	...
	D	Ráwalpindi and Murree	4	9	74	87	61	...
	E	Amritsar	2	2	16	20	16	...
	F	Delhi	2	4	28	34	31	...
	G	Murree	1	2	60	63	48	...
	H	Pálampur	1	2	18	21	19	...
	K	Ferozepore	2	5	42	49	43	...
		Reservists	...	...	48	48	27	...
		Attached Officers	2	...	...	2	...	...
		Add for Officers	...	...	...	...	29	...
		Total	29	65	508	602	467	8
2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.		Field Officers and Staff	5	1	...	6	6	3
	A	Simla	1	8	49	58	57	...
	B	Simla	1	7	36	44	44	...
	C	Simla	1	6	34	41	39	...
	D	Simla	3	10	69	82	82	...
	E	Simla	2	11	58	71	70	...
		Reservists	...	...	74	74	...	...
		Total	13	43	320	376	298	3
3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps.		Field Officers and Staff	4	2	...	6	2	13
	A	Karachi to Jangshahi	5	10	118	133	124	...
	B	Khánpur to Montgomery	4	13	95	112	108	...
	C	Lahore	7	9	85	101	94	...
	D	Pathánkot to Lála Músa	2	5	63	70	68	...
	E	Jullundur to Umballa	3	7	51	61	58	...
	F	Saharanpur to Ghaziabad...	2	10	82	94	87	...
	G	Kotri to Radhan	2	10	54	66	64	...
	H	Lahore	4	11	93	108	104	...
	I	Jacob-abad to Quetta	3	13	106	122	116	...
	K	Jhelum to Peshâwar	2	8	96	106	102	...
	L	Rohri to Ruk	3	10	71	84	79	...
		Add for Officers	...	...	...	...	39	...
		Total	41	108	914	1,063	1,045	13
		GRAND TOTAL	83	216	1,742	2,041	1,810	24

322. The 1st and 3rd Corps were inspected in March 1891, and the result of the inspection of the latter was considered very satisfactory by the General Officer, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India. The inspection report of the former has not yet been received by the Punjab Government.

323. The inspection of the 2nd (Simla) Corps took place in October 1890. The result was considered very satisfactory.

324. During the year 1890-91 the efforts to raise a Volunteer Reserve in the Punjab were maintained and a certain measure of success was secured. By the end of the year 196 persons had joined, the largest numbers having been enrolled at Simla, Delhi, Lahore, Karnál and Mooltan. These and those that had enrolled themselves at the smaller stations are attached to the 1st and 2nd or (Simla) Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps respectively. The Adjutants and Sergeant-Instructors of these Corps visit the various outlying detachments of Reservists from time to time in view to their necessary training in drill and musketry. The 3rd Punjab (or North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps has no Reservists on its strength as its employés are members of the Active Corps. For reasons of a diversified character, which need not be entered on here, it seems doubtful whether the Volunteer Reserve movement will attain that popularity in the Punjab which it is understood to enjoy in the Lower Provinces. Endeavours are, however, being made to induce all Europeans and Eurasians capable of bearing arms to join the Volunteer movement either in the Active Corps or their Reserve detachments.

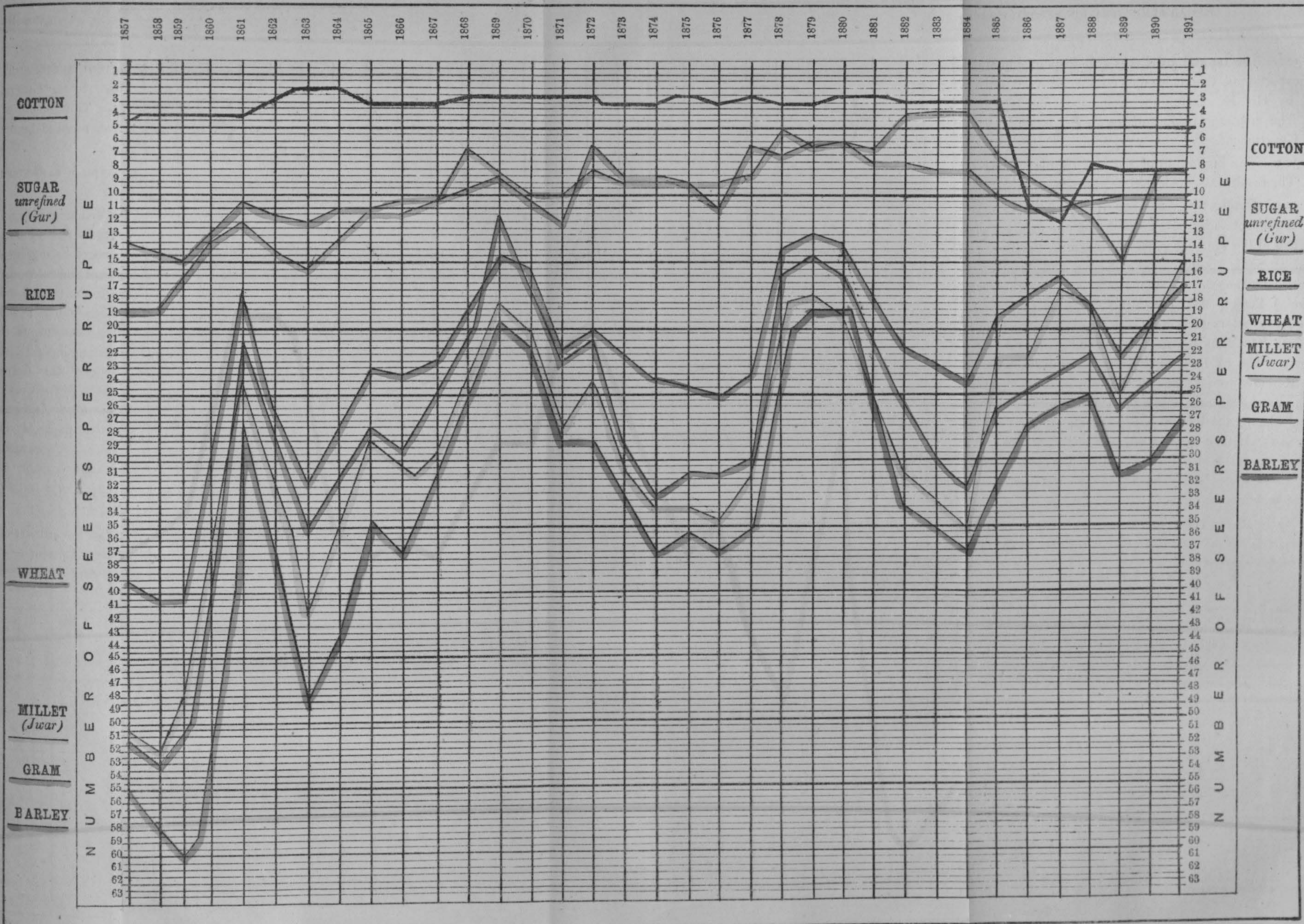
325. Recruiting.—The number of recruits enlisted in the districts of the Punjab during the year under report is shown in the following statement:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
For the Punjab Frontier Force ...	1,676	1,350
For the Bengal Army ...	1,161	2,146
For other Presidencies ...	216	265
Total ...	3,053	3,761

326. The recruitments were made from the following castes:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Ahírs ...	13	...
Játs ...	655	474
Gújars ...	26	...
Brahmins ...	22	...
Rájpúts ...	268	603
Dogras ...		...
Sikhs ...	104	1,310
Patháns ...	612	362
Bilúchís ...	74	13
Goorkhas ...	...	...
Awáns ...	...	60
Tiwánas ...	...	10
Ghakkars ...	...	72
Sweepers ...	93	...
Other Hindús and Muhammadans ...	1,186	857
Total ...	3,053	3,761

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB FROM 1857 TO 1891.



Prices of Cotton (cleaned) given up to 1885 and of Cotton (uncleaned) from 1886 onwards, as price of former is not available.

From the year 1886 onwards the prices are those of Amritsar, the principal grain mart of the Province.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

327. WEATHER.—Except in a few special cases, there was insufficient rain in June 1890, followed by excessive rain in July and August, again succeeded by a too early cessation of the rains and a dry autumn. The floods came down very late; in the spring there was very little water as a rule in the rivers, and the supply of canal water in September and October was very short. Early in December, however, heavy rain fell, and in five out of the six Divisions of the Province rain fell at short intervals up to the middle of March. So constant was the recurrence of this rainfall that very grave doubts were entertained as to the fate of the crop. The rains of early December enabled the cultivators to sow a large area of crops, which more than made up for the deficiency in the early sowing. The heavy rains of January and early February caused a good deal of yellow rust to appear, but fortunately the later showers cleared this away. In the southern portion of the Delhi Division, *i. e.*, in Delhi, Gurgaon and Karnál, the rainfall of December and January was considerable, but in February there was hardly any rainfall at all in these three districts. There was a good deal, however, in March. The failure in the latter part of January and in February, however, materially injured the prospects of the wheat crop, which was inferior in these south-eastern districts in consequence. Putting aside these tracts, the most notable characteristic of the season was copious and constant rain for nearly four months.

328. METEOROLOGY.—The meteorology of the period April 1890 to March 1891 was in many respects in marked contrast to that of the preceding 12 months. The monsoon rainfall was on the whole good, and though, as in 1889, the fall ceased somewhat early and September's returns showed a deficient amount of rain, this was largely compensated for by the heavy rain of the preceding three months. It is, however, in the amount and extent of the winter rainfall that the season of 1890-91 differs so largely from that of 1889-90. In the latter season there was practically no rain whatever over the Punjab plains between the beginning of September and the middle of January, while the subsequent rainfall occurred only after long intervals, and the duration of the fall was only a day or two. In the former season (1890-91), on the contrary, rain commenced in November, and the fall in that month, as well as in December and January, was largely above the average. In February the weather was quieter, but in March the excess in the rainfall was almost as strongly marked as in December and January. Not only, however, was the rainfall heavy, but the rainfall periods were long, and instead of, as was the case in the previous season, being separated by long intervals, the rainy periods succeeded each other quickly—often after only two or three days of fine weather. The variations of temperature have been considerable. During the pre-monsoon period, *viz.*, April and May, the heat was greater

than usual, but with the complete setting of the monsoon the mean temperature fell to below the normal. Owing to the early cessation of the rains September was warmer than usual, but with the commencement of the winter storms temperature fell again. During October, November and December the variations were rather small and somewhat irregular, but with January a period of low temperature set in which lasted with considerable intensity till the end of March. Thus in the matter of temperature also the records of the year under review are as opposed to those of last year as are the records of rainfall.

329. CROPS.—Appendix No. 41 gives the area under crops of the autumn harvest reaped in 1890 and of the spring harvest reaped in 1891. The figures are compared with those of the previous year in the following table:—

SEASON.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference per cent.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Kharíf	10,576,296	10,140,699	− 4·1
Rabi	10,655,062	13,379,005	+ 25·6
Total ...	21,231,358	23,519,704	+ 10·8

The total area cropped is exceptionally large owing to the very considerable increase in the area of the spring harvest.

330. The monsoon rains began early and were copious in 1890, but unfortunately they also ceased very early. Up to the 15th August the kharíf crop of the Province promised to be a very good one. The early cessation of the rains, however, prevented this prospect from being realized, and the harvest as a whole must be classed as average or rather below it. The total area was 4·1 per cent. less than the area of the kharíf of 1889. It was best in the north and worst in the south of the Punjab. The very heavy rains of July and the first half of August followed by their untimely cessation, were the precursors of a terrible epidemic of fever in many districts which left few able-bodied cultivators fit to cut the crops.

The kharíf was a good one in the dry tracts of Jhang and Montgomery, where the rainfall was unusually favourable and the canals ran well. It was also good in Siálkot and Gujrát, and the area in Ráwalpindi showed a marked increase over that of the previous year.

There is a decrease in the area under every crop,—in jowár of 3·4 per cent., or 79,673 acres; in bájra of 7 per cent., or 169,269 acres. In sugarcane there was a very slight decrease. In cotton the decrease was 13·5 per cent., and the crop was again a poor one. In tobacco the decrease amounted to 11·1 per cent. The harvest was as a whole inferior to that of the previous year.

331. The rabi crop was, on the other hand, a very good one. The rabi of 1890 was a poor one, though the grain threshed out better than was expected, but the harvest of this year was exceptionally large. The winter was marked by unusually continuous and copious rainfall, which at one time seemed likely to do much injury to the crops. It ceased, however, at the critical period, and fine weather came just when it was wanted; so that only low-lying and naturally moist lands were materially injured, and became in some cases water-logged. In some districts, as in Shahpur, much light dry land was put under cultivation, which can only be successfully cropped in a year of exceptionally heavy rainfall. The season was the exact opposite of the preceding one. In that year the irrigated area was the highest on record, and the crops on irrigated lands unusually good, while those on unirrigated lands were inferior. This time the exact reverse was the case. The outturn on irrigated and on moist low-lying lands, which in dry years bear the best crops, were inferior; those on higher and dryer lands above, often much above, average.

The increase in total area amounted to 25·6 per cent., or 2,723,943 acres. There was some increase under almost all crops. The increase in wheat was 16·3 per cent., the increase in this crop not being so large as in some others as a large proportion of it is grown on irrigated lands.

There was an actual decrease in the area irrigated of ·4 per cent. The increase in the unirrigated area amounted to 46·9. The increase in barley was no less than 65·4 per cent., in gram 34·9 per cent.

In rape the increase was 79·6 per cent., but the outturn was most disappointing and the crop was an inferior one after all. The increase in area was participated in by 27 districts; in 4 districts only was there a decrease in the area under crop.

The crop in general was good. In Jhelum and Ráwalpindi locusts did much damage and converted what promised to be an excellent harvest into a complete failure in several tahsíls. In Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khan there was a slight decrease in area, but the crops were very fair. In Shahpur the crop was a remarkably good one, both in area and outturn.

In the final forecast of wheat crop the outturn was returned by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to be 2,071,239 tons as against 1,603,176 tons in the previous year, the increase amounting to 29·2 per cent.

332. Rates of Rent.—Fifty-seven per cent. of the total cultivated area of the Province is cultivated by owners and 43 per cent. by tenants. Of the total area cultivated by tenants, 24 per cent. is held by tenants with occupancy rights and 76 per cent. by tenants-at-will, many of whom are included in both classes. Rents are paid in kind on 55 per cent. of the area paying rent and in cash on 45 per cent. Rents in kind are paid on 29 per cent. of the area cultivated by occupancy tenants and on 63 per cent. of the area held by tenants-at-will. These figures are the same as those of last year. Upwards of two-thirds of the lands paying rents in kind pay more than one-third of the produce. The average cash rate per acre for the Province is Re. 1-14-6. There has been

an increase in the area paying rent of 185,353 acres over the figures of last year. Tenants cultivated a slightly larger proportion of the cultivated area than was the case last year—43 per cent. against 41 per cent. last year. Prevailing cash rents vary from Rs. 45 on the best irrigated lands in Hoshiárpur to between two and three annas on poor dry lands in the rainless tracts of Dera Ghází Khan.

333. PRICES.—Statement 45 shows the prices of produce at the head-quarters of each district on 15th June 1891. The average prices of each article on 15th June 1891 are compared with those ruling on 31st May 1890 in the following table, as 31st May was the prescribed date until the present year:—

Articles.	Average Prices per maund ruling in						Difference + or −		
	1890.			1891.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice	3	13	4	4	2	9	+ 0	5	5
Wheat	2	3	3	2	7	1	+ 0	3	10
Barley	1	7	7	1	10	4	+ 0	2	9
Maize	1	11	2	2	6	9	+ 0	11	7
Jowár	1	14	10	2	8	2	+ 0	9	4
Bájra	2	1	2	2	9	7	+ 0	8	5
Gram	1	13	2	1	14	7	+ 0	1	5
Moth	2	0	2	2	10	9	+ 0	10	7
Múng	3	1	11	3	6	0	+ 0	4	1
Másh	3	0	2	4	0	1	+ 0	15	11
Linseed	5	0	3	4	14	8	− 0	1	7
Rape	4	11	0	4	1	11	− 0	9	1
Til	5	9	3	5	2	6	− 0	6	9
Uncleaned cotton	5	0	9	4	12	3	− 0	4	6
Gur	4	13	9	5	6	11	+ 0	9	2
Tobacco leaf	5	7	8	6	12	0	+ 1	4	4
Salt	2	15	6	2	15	6	...		
Ghi	29	13	7	28	10	10	− 1	2	9
Firewood	0	5	11	0	6	0	+ 0	0	1
Plough bullock, each	36	1	0	35	12	11	− 0	4	1
Sheep, each	3	6	5	3	7	0	+ 0	0	7
Fish, per seer	0	2	5	0	2	5	...		
Iron	6	5	5	6	4	3	− 0	1	2

There has been a rise in the price of every kind of food-grain. The rise in price is greatest in the case of the kharíf food-grains, as in the case of maize, jowár, bájra, moth and másh. The kharíf was a fair, but a disappointing, harvest,

but the rabi was an excellent one, and the wheat crop very large. Nevertheless, owing to a large demand for export, the price of wheat was Rs. 2-7-1 per maund on 15th June 1891 against Rs. 2-3-3 per maund on 31st May 1890, and the price of other food-grains shows a still greater increase. The course of the prices of wheat at the two great trade centres of Amritsar and Ferozepore is interesting. On 1st October 1890 wheat was selling in Ferozepore at 19 seers and in Amritsar at 20 seers. In Ferozepore it remained at this figure up to 15th November 1890, it then rose steadily up to March 15th, when it stood at 15 seers. At that time heavy, and it was feared injurious, rain fell; prices rose in Europe and America, and the demand for wheat outside the Province was large, and from these and other minor causes the price of wheat suddenly rose to 11 seers on 15th April. An excellent harvest was by that time assured, and the price fell to 17 seers on 31st May, and on 30th September had risen again to 14, owing mainly to a large export trade. At Amritsar its course was very similar. Wheat stood at 20 seers there on 1st October 1890, it rose steadily to 16 seers on 28th February, and then it suddenly rose to 12 seers on 31st March, fell to 18 seers by 30th June, and stood at 15 seers on 30th September 1891. It will thus be seen how very much greater the fluctuations in the price of wheat were between 30th September 1890 and 30th September 1891 than in the previous year. In that year the total fluctuation was only 2 seers at Ferozepore and 4 seers at Amritsar, but in the year now dealt with the price varied from 19 seers to 11 seers or 8 seers at Ferozepore and from 20 to 12 seers or 8 seers at Amritsar, owing to the very peculiar climate and economic conditions of the period. Fortunately the large demand for export was simultaneous with an unusually good harvest. The price of all kinds of oil-seeds has fallen, the fall being heaviest in the case of rape. The harvest of these grains was not very good in the Province, and the fall in price is due to extraneous causes. The price of "gur" has undergone another considerable rise. This was to be expected, as for sometime past prices have ruled low. Some of the crop was destroyed by locusts, though not so much as was believed, and this helped to raise prices. The price of "ghi" alone among common articles of food has slightly fallen, probably owing to the fact that the heavy rains produced a good crop of grass and fodder for cattle. The price of tobacco has undergone a considerable increase; this is stated to be due to the destruction of part of this crop by locusts.

334. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—With the exception of a sugar-cane mill manufactured at the Roorkee Workshops which seems to have found much favour among the cultivators in the Pesháwar District, none of the agricultural implements experimented with during the year call for any special remark.

335. GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE.—The income of the year was Rs. 15,263-5-2 as against Rs. 12,718-14-10 in 1889-90, showing an increase of Rs. 2,544-6-4. The greater part of the increase is due to sales of garden produce, which amounted to Rs. 10,116, or Rs. 1,769 in excess of the figures of last year; but Rs. 892 of this sum represents a recovery from arrears of 1889-90. Private subscriptions have risen from Rs. 331 to

Rs. 372. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 23,630-1-7 as against Rs. 23,250-9-10 last year. The only special work of importance undertaken during the year has been the extension of the hot-house, in connection with which an expenditure of Rs. 1,262 was sanctioned. Except at the beginning of the year the character of the season was generally unfavourable. The flowers did not show at their best; the fruit trees suffered; but the imported seeds, both of vegetables and flowers, are said to have given results more satisfactory than in the previous year. The agricultural seeds, including wheat, were not successful, though the spring harvest was generally a good one throughout the Province.

LAHORE VETERINARY SCHOOL.

336. LAHORE VETERINARY SCHOOL.—The number of students at the winter session of the year under report was 88, and subsequently fell to 83 owing to two voluntary withdrawals and three expulsions for misconduct. It is the opinion of the Principal that the existing staff and accommodation of the College are barely sufficient for the requirements of the students; and the slight decrease from the number (90) of last year is no subject for regret, the rather that of the 52 new students at the beginning of the summer session no fewer than 25 were free students not in receipt of scholarships. The real popularity of the institution is shown by the circumstance that there are at the present time 16 Military students and 112 Civilians seeking admission; while the demand, which could not be met, for the services of 9 graduates of the College testifies to the estimation in which its teaching is held.

337. The results of the Final Examination are precisely those of last year, when 44 students, not including the College Compounder, presented themselves before the Examiners. The numbers of examinees, and of 1st and 2nd class passes, 44, 20 and 17 respectively, were the same. It has not yet been found practicable to extend instruction in English. All the students who passed the Examination passed in Hospital Practice as well as in the theory of Veterinary Medicine. The energy which is devoted to practical work is shown by the marked increase in the numbers of patients treated. Eight hundred and twenty-three equine patients received treatment as against 723 last year, the increase being mainly under the head of out-door patients. The number of bovine patients rose from 382 to 489 in the out-door category, while it fell from 49 to 28 as regards in-door cases. The decrease in the latter is in part explained by the circumstance that the Cattle Hospital was closed for repairs for a period of three months. The popular appreciation of the Forge-work is shown by the fact that the number of horses shod rose from 800 to 910; and the whole record of work done must be regarded as satisfactory.

338. The expenditure of the College has decreased from Rs. 32,754 last year to Rs. 28,224 during the year under report. The large decrease is explained to be in great measure due to the lower rate of pay drawn by the present Principal. The receipts have fallen from Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 3,551.

339. HORSE-BREEDING.—The following table shows the number of horse and donkey stallions of each breed present in the Punjab districts at the end of the year under report and of the previous year:—

Horse Stallion.	On 1st April 1890.	On 1st April 1891.	Donkey Stallion.	On 1st April 1890.	On 1st April 1891.
Arab	33	39	Spanish ... ... } Catalonian ... ... }	4	4
Persian	1	1			
Turkoman	1	1	Italian	84	79
English thorough-bred	30	28	French	8	6
Ditto half-bred ... ... } Ditto Trotters ... ... }	61	57	Bokhára	4	4
			Persian	19	21
Stud bred	...	...	Arab	39	36
Australian...	2	1	Cyprus	20	17
			Punjabi and Herati	20	18
			Home bred	...	2
Total ...	128	127	Total ...	198	187

There has been a further decrease of 1 in the number of horse stallions and of 11 in the number of donkey stallions.

340. The following table gives interesting information regarding the results of horse and mule breeding operations during the year:—

	FOR HORSE-BREEDING.		FOR MULE-BREEDING.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Number of stallions	138	138	165	192
Ditto employed at stock work	138	136	165	185
Ditto of branded mares...	9,078	9,428	...	...
Ditto of mares covered	5,721	5,380	12,180	12,574
Produce reported	1,597	1,672	2,725	3,145
Average produce per stallion	11·57	12·12	16·51	16·38
Ditto per 100 mares covered	27·91	31·08	22·37	25·01
Ditto number of mares covered per stallion ...	41·46	38·98	73·82	65·49

The figures are slightly better in general than those of last year. The number of branded mares, of produce reported, the average number of produce per stallion and the percentage of produce to the number of mares served all show improvement, though the number of mares actually served per stallion shows a decrease. There is also improvement shown in the results of mule-breeding, especially in

the number of produce. These statistics are, however, undoubtedly defective; but it is understood that measures are in contemplation for the introduction of an entirely new system for the collection of these statistics under which they will, it is expected, be much more reliable. On the whole, it appears likely that the true results are better statistically than these figures would show, as there can be no doubt that the birth of produce is frequently not reported and mares are sometimes served without record. There appears to have been improvement in the horse and mule breeding industry during the year, and it may be hoped that the changes lately carried out and those still in contemplation may prove a further stimulus to horse and mule breeding, which are of such importance to the country.

341. HORSE AND CATTLE FAIRS.—The following table gives the number of horses which competed for prizes at the more important horse fairs of the Province during the past year :—

No.	Districts in which fairs are held.	1889-90. Number of animals attended.	1889-90. Competed for prizes. Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	1889-90. Pony mares.	1890-91. Number of animals attended.	1890-91. Competed for prizes. Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	1890-91. Pony mares.
1	Jalálabad (District Ferozepore).	1,276	170	42	25	12	890	169	1	17	1
2	Mooltan	1,407	349	13	47	34	1,434	358	38	58	48
3	Dera Ghází Khan ...	4,155	486	33	13	5	3,775	517	20	46	30
4	Jhang	701	85	12	21	6	617	83	2	16	8
5	Gujrát	851	298	30	44	22	726	276	32	72	17
6	Shahpur	1,408	576	21	65	39	1,467	513	23	45	25
7	Ráwalpindi ...	3,011	257	59	15	...	3,544	296	27	67	17
8	Amritsar Autumn ...	5,062	140	...	24	10	4,649	165	...	9	...
	Do. Spring ...	4,844	142	...	21	...	5,271	84	...	20	...
9	Karnál	464	161	...	26	...	602	150	3	52	3
10	Siálkot	265	149	8	7	59	428	88	4	19	6
11	Lahore	571	199	8	16	13	641	268	33	25	18
	Total ...	24,015	3,012	226	324	200	24,044	2,967	183	446	173

The total number of animals present at these shows during the year was 24,044 as against 24,015 last year. In these figures the autumn fairs held at Amritsar in November are included. It will be seen that the numbers are practically the same as last year. There was an increase in the number of animals exhibited at Ráwalpindi, Karnál, Siálkot, Lahore and at the Amritsar spring fair. There was also a slight increase at Shahpur and Mooltan. The Ráwalpindi and Shahpur fairs were specially successful, though it was remarked that at the former a larger number of animals than usual belonged to dealers rather than breeders. The Dera Ghází Khan fair was marred by heavy rain which

fell a day or two before the date of the fair. The Karnál fair also showed considerable improvement over that of the former year. This is a new fixture. The falling-off in the case of the Jalálabad fair was mainly due to the death of the Nawáb of Mamdot at the time when the fair was being held and to wet weather. In Gujrát the falling-off in numbers exhibited is also to be attributed to wet weather.

342. A return is now furnished of animals over and under 14 hands in height. The number of pony mares exhibited fell from 200 to 173.

343. Much of the stock exhibited was by Government stallions, and whenever officers appeared to buy a good number of remounts were obtained. These were purchased for all branches of the service by a Remount Agent, and much very young stock was bought. In future it is understood that much very young stock will not be purchased for the Army Remount Department, while for Native Cavalry officers from the various regiments will be deputed to purchase for their own regiments and will only buy stock of more mature age. This last change will probably be found very popular among breeders, and will, it is hoped, give a further impetus to horse-breeding.

344. In some districts where no horse fairs are held, gatherings of the brood stock of the district will be arranged for, at which small prizes will be provided by Local Bodies. Some of these gatherings have already been held successfully and ought to prove useful.

345. A list of the prizes awarded at the different horse fairs is attached :—

Detail.	Jalálabad.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghâzi Khan.	Jhang.	Gujrát.	Shahpur.	Ráwalpindi.	Amritsar Spring Fair.	Karnál.	Siálkot.	Lahore.	Amritsar Autumn.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—Branded mares	235	460	485	130	370	340	610	360	231	210	270	300
" II—Branded fillies ...	205	455	455	70	320	295	250	} 55	{ 777	110	240	275
" III—Fillies	95	140	165	40	115	260	85		126	95	95	125
" IV—Remounts ...	85	200	200	...	105	170	205	...	...	190	55	128
" V—Yearlings ...	135	150	150	55	120	155	145	55	92	62	85	142
" VI—Geldings ...	114	450	400	55	230	225	105	...	160	49	140	55
" VII—Mules	35	100	100	40	100	170	265	30	50	30	70	...
" VIII—Donkeys ...	3	45	45	10	40	45	...	...	9	14	45	...
Miscellaneous	93	...	...	...	...	40	135	...	...	...	...	75
Total ...	1,000	2,000	2,000	400	1,400	1,700	1,800	500*	1,445†	760‡	1,000	1,100§

* Paid by District Board.

† { Rupees 550 by Government.
" 895 by District Board.

‡ { Rupees 250 paid by Government.
" 510 paid by District Board.

§ { Rupees 600 Government.
" 500 District Board.

346. The following table shows the results of the chief cattle fairs which were held in the Punjab in 1890-91 :—

Fairs.		Animals present.	Animals sold.	Fees collected.	Amount given in prizes.	Average price of animals sold.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Jullundur	Autumn ...	4,986	3,336	768 4 3	335	14 12 0
Amritsar...	Autumn ...	45,305	34,509	4,011 10 0	1,740	13 4 4
	Spring ...	66,378	57,291	5,747 3 0	1,923	15 11 7
Jaházgarh (Rohtak District) ...	Autumn ...	46,606	13,969	5,663 0 0	(b)	25 14 0
	Spring ...	51,496	28,065	10,066 0 0		23 0 0
Dínanagar (Gurdáspur District)	Autumn ...	1,825	741	240 1 6	242	6 6 0
Sirsa	Autumn ...	29,715	18,284	6,175 12 3	187	21 9 10
	Spring ...	10,175	3,884	1,068 5 6	291	17 9 8
Hissar (a)	Autumn ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Spring ...	30,000	17,372	5,831 3 0	126	21 7 7
Siálkot	Autumn ...	4,741	2,971	721 0 6	139	15 8 0

(a). Autumn fair at Hissar was not held on account of prevalence of cholera in the district.

(b). Prizes were not awarded because most of the animals were sold as soon as they were brought into the enclosure and immediately removed.

347. Live Stock and Cattle Disease.—Throughout the Punjab less disease appears to have been prevalent among cattle than in previous years. The Veterinary Surgeon to the Punjab Government has this year supplied a map which shows the districts in which the various forms of cattle disease have been present. From this it appears that rinderpest, anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease existed throughout the whole of the Province, while cowpox chiefly confined itself to the districts on the banks of the Rivers Chenab and Indus. Rinderpest is most prevalent in hill districts, where it continued to cause much loss, though its ravages have not been so great as in some previous years. In Rohtak anthrax has been widespread and has existed throughout the year. During the year 12 cases of glanders have been detected. Last year only 3 were reported. Of these 12 cases 4 were detected in Lahore and 4 in Ráwalpindi, where most vigilance has been exercised in looking out for this disease. The Veterinary Assistants who are now employed in several districts have given considerable assistance in cases of outbreak of disease, but their services could be made still more valuable both in this direction and in reporting the occurrence of such outbreaks, and measures are in contemplation which will secure, it is hoped, the full value of their services.

348. The following table shows the districts which suffered either from rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease or anthrax :—

Rinderpest.	Foot-and-mouth disease.	Anthrax.	Cowpox.
Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Mooltan.
Delhi.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Montgomery.
Simla.	Umballa.	Delhi.	Jhelum.
Kángra.	Kángra.	Kángra.	Bannu.
Hoshiárpur.	Hoshiárpur.	Hoshiárpur.	Dera Ghâzi Khan.
Jhang.	Ludhiána.	Mooltan.	Muzaffargarh.
Montgomery.	Jhang.	Siálkot.	
Lahore.	Lahore.	Jhelum.	
Siálkot.	Siálkot.	Hazára.	
Gujránwála.	Gujránwála.	Peshâwar.	
Ráwalpindi.	Jhelum.	Dera Ghâzi Khan.	
Hazára.	Ráwalpindi.	Muzaffargarh.	
Peshâwar.	Hazára.		
	Peshâwar.		
	Kohát.		
	Muzaffargarh.		

ARBORICULTURE.

349. ARBORICULTURE.—The returns submitted by District and other officers show that the following progress was made during the year :—

Under district avenues there was an addition of only 390 miles as compared with 717 miles last year. The total length fully stocked at the close of the year stood therefore at 6,515 miles.

Canal avenues have also been extended by 199 miles, giving a total length planted out at the end of 1890-91 of 3,134 miles.

Provincial avenues were lengthened by 74 miles, and comprised 1,001 miles fully planted at the end of the year.

350. The following statements show the area of groves, plantations and nurseries in acres :—

Groves.

	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of year.
Districts	253	30	4,479
Canals	146	1,035	2,074
Provincial Roads...	17	152	524

Plantations.

	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of year.
Districts	260	82	2,659
Canals	2,856	1,683	12,115
Provincial Roads...	2	...	158

Nurseries.

	Added during the year.	Failures of the year.	Stocked at end of year.
Districts	51	43	296
Canals	33	28	53
Provincial Roads...	6	7	17

351. The following exhibits the financial results of the year's working:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Districts	1,78,942	2,42,821	...	63,879
Canals	1,04,982	82,649	22,333	...
Provincial Roads	26,120	44,359	...	18,239
Total ...	3,10,044	3,69,829	...	59,785

FORESTS.

352. Forests.—The reserved forest area decreased from 1,084,446 acres at the commencement of the year to 1,084,392 acres at the end of the year, 223 acres being added by remeasurement and river action, while 277 acres were excluded, mainly through transfer to the Canal Department, by river action and by the correction of previous returns. The area of protected forests was also reduced from 229,209 to 226,620 acres, 2,573 acres having been alienated as grants for cultivation, 9 acres transferred to the Canal Department, and 7 acres deducted on account of correction of previous returns. The unclassed forests were also reduced from 2,509,007 acres to 2,500,331 acres, due chiefly to grants of land, extension of cultivation, river action and the transfer of land to the Canal Department.

353. One hundred and thirty-four miles of boundary lines were newly cut and 408 miles repaired; 2,320 boundary pillars were newly erected and 4,943 old ones repaired.

354. The survey of portions of the Hamírpur and Dera Tahsíls in the Kángra District, where a large number of proposed protected and reserved forests are situated, was carried out by the Imperial Survey Department. In Kulu that Department also completed operations in Outer Seoráj and made considerable progress in Upper Kulu and in portions of Inner Seoráj and Wazíri Rúpi. In Bashahr 378 square miles were triangulated, and topographical work extending over 500 square miles of difficult country was completed by the Imperial Forest Survey Branch by the 30th September 1890. The land revenue survey was in progress in the Lahore, Gujránwála and Gujrát Districts, and minor surveys were made by Divisional Officers in charge of the Kulu and Lahore Divisions.

355. The Working Plans Branch, re-opened in February 1890, was chiefly occupied in the preparation of a Working Plan of the Bashahr leased forests.

356. During the year the revised proposals of 1889 in connection with the Chánga Mánga Working Plan of 1886 received the sanction of Government. Final orders were also passed on the Murree and Kahúta Working Plan. The Pangi Working Plan was submitted after the close of the year to the Inspector-General of Forests. The Kot Guru and Kot Khái Working Plan was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Simla, in May 1890, and is still under that officer's consideration.

357. The number of forest offences increased by 105 from 1,106 to 1,211. This increase occurred chiefly in cases of injury to forests by fire, which rose from 92 last year to 162, in consequence of most of the cases on account of the numerous fires that occurred in the hot season of 1889-90 being only brought to Court and decided during the year under review. The percentage of convictions was again higher than last year, being 82 against 78·5. Nine hundred and nine cases were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act against 880 in 1889-90, the compensation realized being Rs. 3,612.

358. The number of forest fires was unprecedentedly small, and fell from 363 during the previous season to 67 only. The area burnt was also abnormally small, and only extended over 9,528 acres against 97,937 acres in 1889-90.

359. The areas totally and partially closed to grazing were as follows:—

Area closed to	Throughout the year.	Part of the year.
	Square miles.	Square miles.
(1) All animals	885	30
(2) Camels, sheep and goats	749	23
(3) Camels only	64	...

360. The outturn of the year in timber and firewood was larger than that of the previous year, and compares with it as follows :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	C. ft.	C. ft.
Removed by Government agency	2,606,109	2,955,869
Removed by purchasers	3,197,793	1,940,563
Removed under free grants	759,300	113,226
Removed by right-holders	20,454,259	26,713,861
Total	27,017,461	31,723,519

The larger outturn of 4,706,058 cubic feet is chiefly due to a nominal increase in the quantity of firewood estimated to have been removed by right-holders in Bashahr consequent on the use of more correct factors of conversion.

361. The value of minor forest produce removed compares as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Removed by Government agency	16,759	13,061
Removed by purchasers	2,08,396	2,29,929
Removed under free grants	2,174	6,801
Removed by right-holders	2,19,131	2,27,128
Total	4,46,460	4,76,919

The increase of Rs. 30,459 is mainly attributable to larger sales of grazing. One hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six cubic feet solid of timber and firewood together with minor forest produce to the value of Rs. 6,801 were estimated to have been given away in free grants, and 26,713,861 cubic feet solid of timber and firewood and minor forest produce valued at Rs. 2,27,128 to have been removed by right-holders. Timber and firewood amounting to 2,955,869 cubic feet solid were exploited by Government agency, while purchasers removed 1,940,563 cubic feet.

362. The financial results give a surplus of Rs. 1,70,826, which, though Rs. 1,05,032 less than that of last year, is only Rs. 37,998. below the average surplus of the past 13 years. The Survey and Working Plans operations in Bashahr and the purchase of new tramway stock for Chánga Mánga have reduced it by some Rs. 32,500.

363. The receipts amounted to Rs. 8,34,370 against Rs. 9,21,713 in 1889-90, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,63,544 against Rs. 6,45,855 last year.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

364. MINES AND QUARRIES.—There is little to record in regard to the development of the mineral wealth of the Province during the year. The progress report of the Punjab Oil Syndicate up to the end of the hot weather of 1890 was commented upon last year, and since that time their operations have been practically at a stand-still. The original lease expired on 31st December 1890, and up till now final arrangements have not been concluded regarding the grant of a new lease, though it may be remarked that the Punjab Government are satisfied that the Syndicate is in earnest, and that the difficulty only relates to certain proposed alterations in the terms of the new lease. Another concession for prospecting and mining leases in the alluvial Deraját plain and round Jacobabad (a district not included within the limits assigned to the Punjab Oil Syndicate) has been applied for, and although the officer deputed by the Geological Survey Department has reported that in his opinion there is no prospect of finding either coal or oil, the applicant is still desirous to obtain the concession, and it is probable that prospecting operations in that tract will be commenced shortly. Proposals have recently been made by the Government of India and accepted by the Punjab Government to reduce the royalty on Dandot coal from 4 annas to 2 annas per ton. When this reduction comes into force, it will be possible for the North-Western Railway to make more use of this coal in place of wood fuel, particularly upon the portion of their line between Lahore and Montgomery. The coal deposits in the Hazára District have been found to be thin, and they will certainly not repay the cost of working, except in the event of a railway line being constructed to Kashmir *viâ* Hasan Abdál. Meanwhile no concessions to work this coal will be granted.

MANUFACTURES.

365. MANUFACTURES.—The Trade Monograph for the year deals with fibrous plants other than cotton, their commercial and economic uses, the processes of manufacture and the trade in manufactured articles. The only *fabric* commonly manufactured is a rough gunny-bag cloth woven from the *sann* plant *(Crotolaria juncea)*. Jute is not grown in the Punjab. Flax is commonly cultivated, not for its fibre, but for its seed. An experiment was tried by capitalists some 25 years ago in growing flax for the European market, but from various causes it was ultimately abandoned. Máts, matting, chicks or screens, ropes and cordage are largely manufactured from plants of the *Saccharum* family, while a considerable local trade is carried on in the leaf fibres of the dwarf palm *(Chamoerops ritchiana)*, which are used for making sandals, cordage and ropes, mats and baskets. This tree, which is a considerable source of profit to the people of the localities where it grows, is only found in numbers in the hills of the Kohát and Pesháwar Districts, but the question of its culture in the Government Forests of the Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Shahpur Districts has been referred to the Conservator of Forests. The paper-making industry is practically confined to the jails. Paper-making by the native process is expensive, and the local manufacturers cannot compete with the paper-mills which have been established at Calcutta, Lucknow, Gwalior and other places. The monograph contains a full account of the process of manufacture of paper employed in the Government jails.

TRADE.

366. External Trade.—The total external trade for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,21,98,166 in value, showing a diminution of 20 per cent. on the figures of last year. The average value of the trade, however, for the five years preceding that under report is only Rs. 2,32,43,339, last year having been characterised by exceptional expansion, more particularly in the trade with the countries on the west and north-west. The decrease on this average is 5 per cent. only; and when it is remembered that since the construction of the Sind-Peshín and Siálkot-Jummoo Railways a considerable and increasing portion of the external trade of the Punjab has become rail-borne, and thus ceased to be treated as external trade, the circumstance is very easily accounted for.

367. The total trade with the countries on the west and north-west of the Punjab shows a falling-off of about 43 lakhs, or 29 per cent. from the figures of last year. The trade with Tirah has been stationary; that with Sewestán has decreased by a lakh of rupees only; while that with Bajaur has actually increased. It is in the trade with Kabul that serious diminution—42 per cent. in exports and 39 per cent. in imports—has occurred. The trade with Kabul was exceptionally active last year; but the fact that this year's figures show a diminution of nearly 23 per cent. on the average of the five years immediately preceding, and of more than 16 per cent. on that of the four years before 1889-90, is conclusive evidence of the real falling-off in the trade. How far the decrease is attributable to the snowfall on the passes, how far to the Amír's quarrel with the Násir Powindahs, how far to the uneasiness caused by the rumoured death of that Prince, it is difficult to say. It is particularly noticeable as regards imports of horses, cattle, ghi, raw silk, spices and bullion; and exports of cotton and piece-goods, both European and Indian, non-intoxicating drugs, indigo, earthenware and porcelain, all grains except gram and pulse, leather, manufactured and unmanufactured, salt and stationery. The opening of the Trans-Caspian Railway, if it is not destroying existing trade, has certainly made it impossible to hope for any considerable extension of the market for Indian exports in Central Asia.

368. The value of the imports from Kashmir has apparently diminished by about 10 lakhs, or 15 per cent., from the figures of last year, while the exports to that country have slightly increased. No satisfactory deduction, however, can be drawn from statistics which do not include the rail-borne traffic between Jummoo and Siálkot. There have been considerable variations both in the export and import of many commodities, and the decrease in imports might well be accounted for entirely by the figures for shawls and (Public) silver, both of which are commodities that would naturally be conveyed by rail. The marked increase in the export to Kashmir of articles of European consumption, such as wines, refined sugar and foreign tea, is an interesting feature of the trade. On the whole, there appears to be no reason to suppose that the trade with Kashmir has fallen off, except in respect of particular commodities, such as raw silk, which has entirely ceased to be imported from that country.

369. The total imports and exports from and to Ladakh are Rs. 6,26,309 as against Rs. 4,75,428 last year and Rs. 5,98,098 the average of five preceding

years (including 1889-90). The increase over the figures of last year is largely in the imports of charas, which were of the value of Rs. 2,41,232 as against Rs. 1,14,170 in 1889-90. The trade with Chinese Thibet, which is at present of little commercial importance, is subject to fluctuations which are very great in proportion to its total value. From about 2¼ lakhs in each of the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 it fell to Rs. 64,000 and Rs. 78,000 respectively in the two following years. Last year it rose to Rs. 2,18,611, and this year has again fallen to Rs. 1,40,107.

370. There has been a considerable fall in the export of European and Indian cotton piece-goods, amounting to 18 and 11 lakhs, or 26 and 37 per cent. respectively, since last year. Taking the average of the five years preceding the year under report, it is noticed that the present year shows a fall of ¼ of a lakh as regards European and of nearly 5 lakhs as regards Indian goods, or ·5 and 20 per cent. respectively. It cannot be denied that the latter is a very serious diminution, though it may in part be accounted for by preference for other than the land routes, almost the whole of the fall having taken place in the Kabul trade.

371. INTERNAL TRADE.—The following table shows the weight and value of the rail-borne trade of the Province during the last five years :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1886-87	97,22,396	7,94,88,876	1,10,06,315	4,92,73,226
1887-88	86,89,202	8,29,81,901	94,00,240	4,63,12,921
1888-89	73,17,399	7,78,17,535	1,34,65,135	6,31,60,200
1889-90	86,75,974	8,52,25,112	1,70,91,051	6,98,11,346
1890-91	1,05,28,305	8,85,20,795	1,61,89,981	6,52,24,616
Average of five years	89,86,655	8,28,06,844	1,34,30,544	5,87,56,462

The imports have thus increased both in weight and value as compared with 1889-90, but the exports show a decrease. The increase in value of imports amounts to about 33 lakhs of rupees, and the decrease in exports to about 46 lakhs. The net decrease is therefore slight, and the total trade is above the average of the past five years by more than a million rupees.

372. The chief increases in imports (values) have occurred in the following commodities :—

	Increase, Rupees.
Raw cotton	Between 2 and 3 lakhs.
Kerosine oil	
Castor-seed	
European woollens	
"Other" drugs, non-intoxicating	" 3 " 4 "
Indigo	
Wine	6 lakhs.
Sugar, refined	10 "
"Other" provisions	11 "
Iron	14 "
Indian cottons	15 "
Sugar, unrefined	23 "

The increase in kerosine oil follows a similar increase in 1889-90. As is well known, the use of this oil is for purposes of lighting extending daily. The value of castor-seed imported has suddenly risen from Rs. 3,000 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and the import is chiefly from North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The improvement in European woollens is normal. The enhanced duty at the sea-ports on wine does not seem to have checked the import of that commodity. The trade in refined sugar seems to be continuously on the increase, as a natural result of the steady advance of the people in material prosperity; for there has been no unusual re-export of this article during the year. The increase in 1889-90 was $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The reasons of the enhanced import of iron are not known; the tariff value remains as before, and export has increased only by 3 or 4 lakhs. The increase under Indian cottons, as last year, corresponds to, but does not nearly cover, the large decrease in European cottons. Of the unrefined sugar imported and locally produced much went to other Provinces during the year. The import of unrefined sugar was slack during 1889-90. Under six heads the import trade by rail has fallen off considerably :—

	Decrease, Rupees.
European twist and yarn	2 to 3 lakhs.
Jute (gunny-bags and cloth)	
Copper, unwrought	3 to 4 "
Stone and lime	
Rice not in the husk	16 lakhs.
European cottons	82 "

In gunny-bags and jute cloth the decrease is the natural result of the very large import of 1889-90; and the figure for copper, unwrought, is similarly accounted for. The falling-off under European cottons is very serious and seems to show at least a temporary check in the prosperity of this trade.

373. Increased export took place to an important degree under 11 heads :—

	Increase, Rupees.
"Other" drugs, non-intoxicating	2 to 3 lakhs.
Chillies	2 to 3 lakhs.
Iron	3 to 5 "
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	3 to 5 "
Skins, dressed	3 to 5 "
"Other" provisions	5 to 8 "
"Other" grains	5 to 8 "
Sugar, unrefined	10 lakhs.
Jowár and bájra	11 "
Leather, manufactured	11 "
Gram and pulse	28 "

The export trade in hides and skins was depressed in 1889-90, and so also was that in "other" grains. The export of jowár and bájra has revived, and in 1890-91 was 5 lakhs in excess of the figure for 1889-90. The improved trade in gram and pulse is chiefly with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In nine commodities export has decreased considerably :—

	Decrease, Rupees.
Indigo	2 to 5 lakhs.
Skins, raw	2 to 5 lakhs.
"Other" oil-seeds	2 to 5 lakhs.
Ghi	2 to 5 lakhs.
Salt	2 to 5 lakhs.
"Other" articles	6 lakhs.
Wheat	13 "
Cotton, raw	33 "
Rape and mustard	75 "

The first six items require no special comments. The export of wheat was, in spite of the decrease noted above, very considerable, and it must be remembered that 1889-90 was in respect of this commodity a year of unusual inflation. As to raw cotton, there was an increase of nearly 18 lakhs in 1889-90 due to European demand, but this demand seems to have considerably slackened, the export to the chief sea-ports having fallen from $59\frac{1}{2}$ to $31\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. It is not impossible that the doubtful and uncertain quality of Indian cotton accounts partly for the reduction. The trade in rape and mustard seed has almost ceased for the present. The figures in lakhs of rupees for the past five years are 34, 30, $88\frac{1}{4}$, $80\frac{3}{4}$, 5.

374. The most important of the external blocks are, as before, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the sea-ports of Karáchi, Bombay and Calcutta.

The trade with the first of these blocks has (in value) increased 24 per cent., and with the second 3 per cent.; while the trade with Bombay has diminished 28 per cent. entirely in exports and that with Calcutta 16 per cent.

375. RIVER-BORNE TRADE.—The statistics of the trade of the Punjab by the River Indus with Sind indicate that the imports into the Punjab by boat have decreased by 1¼ lakhs of rupees and that exports have increased by about Rs. 7,000.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

376. COMPANIES.—At the close of the year 1889-90 twenty-seven Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, were borne on the books of the Registrar-General's Office, of which 22 were working and 5 were in various stages of winding up. Four new Companies were registered during the year under report, *viz.*—

(1) The Pánipat Press Company, Limited, for the pressing and cleaning of cotton and other materials. Registered 19th August 1890. Nominal capital Rs. 70,000. Registered office at Pánipat.

(2) The Delhi-Shahdera Cotton Mills Company, Limited, for the spinning, weaving and dyeing, &c., of cotton and other materials. Registered on the 9th September 1890. Nominal capital Rs. 5,00,000. Registered office at Delhi.

(3) The Punjab Trade Association for the promotion of the interests of the trading community by the collection of debts due to members, &c. Registered on the 28th November 1890 under Section 26, Act VI of 1882. Limited by guarantee. Registered office at Simla.

(4) The Ferozepore Steam Mills Company, Limited, for the preparation of flour and the manufacture of bread. Registered 30th March 1891. Nominal capital Rs. 50,000. Registered office at Ferozepore.

377. The following three Companies were finally dissolved during the year:—

(1) The Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited;

(2) The Lahore Tramway Company, Limited;

(3) The Punjab and North-Western Steam Navigation Company, Limited;

while one, the Simla Co-operative Association, Limited, which was working at the commencement of the year, went into liquidation. Of the three Companies dissolved, the Egerton Woollen Mills Company was in process of winding up at the commencement of the year, and the other two went into liquidation and were dissolved by order of Court during the year.

378. Thus at the close of the year there were 28 Companies on the books, 23 of which were working and 5 were in various stages of winding up, as compared with 22 Companies working and 5 winding up at the close of the preceding year.

379. The names of the Companies winding up are here given :—

(1) The Simla Bank Company, Limited.
(2) The Delhi Steam Navigation Insurance Company, Limited.
(3) The Phœnix Carrying Company, Limited.
(4) The Amritsar Tramway Company, Limited.
(5) The Simla Co-operative Association.

The Phœnix Carrying Company appears to have existed on paper only, but all attempts to induce the persons signing the Memorandum of Association to take steps to have the Company wound up according to law have failed, and it has finally been decided to prosecute them for not complying with the provisions of the Act.

380. The following is an abstract showing the classification of the Companies existing on the books of the Registrar-General's Office :—

Name of Company.	Working.	Winding up.
1. Banking or Loan Companies	4	1
2. Trading Companies	5	4
3. Mills and Presses	6	...
4. Planting Companies	1	...
5. Mining Companies	1	...
6. Ice Manufacture	1	...
7. Brewery Companies	1	...
8. Other Joint Stock Companies	1	...
9. Associations not being Joint Stock Companies	3	...
Total	23	5

381. *Capital.*—Of the 23 working Companies 3 are Clubs and 1 is an Association registered under the provisions of Section 26 of the Companies Act VI of 1882, and these 4 are limited by guarantee and have not a divided capital. The nominal capital of the 19 remaining Companies amounts to Rs. 61,78,500, of which Rs. 40,43,620 are shown as paid up.

382. *Income and Charges.*—The fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 975-10-0. The details are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Under Act VI of 1882.			
For registering new Companies	610	0	0
For registering miscellaneous documents and recording facts ...	215	10	0
Under Act XXI of 1860.			
For registering a new Society	50	0	0
For registering *de novo* the Aitchison College	50	0	0
For registering revised rules and regulations of the Punjab Masonic Institution	50	0	0
Total	975	10	0

No charges were incurred during the year under report.

PUBLIC WORKS.

383. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure of the year, including that from Loan Funds, private subscriptions, and balances in hands of Executive Engineers at the close of 1889-90, not provided for in the Budget Estimates of the year, amounted to Rs. 62,62,342. After deducting the outlay from private and other funds (Rs. 1,36,712), from local loans (Rs. 1,80,849), and balances in hand (Rs. 21,264), the expenditure incurred against Budget provisions was Rs. 59,23,517 distributed under the following service and departmental heads :—

SERVICE HEADS.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Barrack Furniture.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	2,05,216	1,03,331	68,588	3,849	7,025	...	3,88,009
Imperial Civil	2,51,512	1,07,334	81,881	— 5,480	...	— 297	4,34,950
Provincial Civil	11,43,615	10,90,168	5,70,479	40,058	...	— 21,054	28,23,266
Incorporated Local District Funds	2,85,060	5,93,999	1,15,702	6,301	...	...	10,01,062
Municipal Funds	8,14,840	3,01,525	49,018	1,289	...	...	11,66,672
Total ...	27,00,243	21,96,357	8,85,668	46,017	7,025	— 21,351	58,13,959
Amritsar and Pathánkot State Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,616
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,902
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey.	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 960
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,558
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,23,517
Deduct expenditure in England including Loss by Exchange.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,327
Net Indian outlay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,04,190

384. Exclusive of Railway expenditure, Rs. 1,09,558, the percentage of outlay against Budget provisions has been :—Rs. 46·07 on Original Works; Rs. 37·78 on Repairs ; Rs. 15·23 on Establishment ; Rs. 0·79 on Tools and Plant ; and Rs. 0·13 on Barrack Department.

385. The following figures give the expenditure for four completed years:—

Service Heads.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	2,79,341	3,61,955	2,15,867	3,88,009
Imperial Civil	17,71,437	20,63,846	8,31,076	4,34,950
Provincial Civil	23,16,543	23,52,264	28,60,066	28,23,266
Railways	— 5,955	30,893	16,657	2,656
Incorporated Local District Funds	9,58,886	10,60,135	9,63,153	10,01,062
Municipal Funds	7,65,918	7,06,224	7,00,568	11,66,672
Subsidized Railways	...	...	3,84,841	1,06,902
Total	60,86,170	65,75,317	59,72,228	59,23,517

These figures show that the outlay for the year compared with the average of the three preceding years has been under Imperial Military, Rs. 1,02,288 more; Imperial Civil, Rs. 11,20,503 less; Provincial Civil, Rs. 3,13,642 more; District Funds, Rs. 7,004 more; and under Municipal, Rs. 4,42,436 more.

386. The actual outlay of the year from Imperial and Provincial Funds (Rs. 36,46,225) was Rs. 1,66,525 in excess of the Budget Estimate (Rs. 34,79,700) and Rs. 1,07,475 short of the Revised Estimate (Rs. 37,53,700).

387. The following table shows the variations between actual outlay and the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year :—

Funds and Departmental Heads.	Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Actual Outlay, 1890-91.	Difference between Actual Outlay and Budget Estimate, 1890-91.	Difference between Actual Outlay and Revised Estimate, 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military.					
Works	94,800	2,14,300	2,05,216	+ 1,10,416	— 9,084
Repairs	50,000	89,000	1,03,331	+ 53,331	+ 14,331
Establishment	33,300	64,700	68,588	+ 35,288	+ 3,888
Tools and Plant...	2,200	4,100	3,849	+ 1,649	— 251
Barrack Department	7,500	8,400	7,025	— 475	— 1,375
Total	1,87,800	3,80,500	3,88,009	+ 2,00,209	+ 7,509
Imperial Civil.					
Works	1,88,700	2,77,700	2,51,512	+ 62,812	— 26,188
Repairs	87,400	1,08,800	1,07,334	+ 19,934	— 1,466
Establishment	61,800	81,500	81,881	+ 20,081	+ 381
Tools and Plant...	4,000	5,200	— 5,480	— 9,480	— 10,680
Suspense	...	...	— 297	— 297	— 297
Total	3,41,900	4,73,200	4,34,950	+ 93,050	— 38,250
Provincial.					
Works	10,60,800	11,40,000	11,43,615	+ 82,815	+ 3,615
Repairs	11,50,000	11,10,000	10,90,168	— 59,832	— 19,832
Establishment	7,24,200	6,25,000	5,70,479	— 1,53,721	— 54,521
Tools and Plant...	15,000	25,000	40,058	+ 25,058	+ 15,058
Suspense	...	...	— 21,054	— 21,054	— 21,054
Total	29,50,000	29,00,000	28,23,266	— 1,26,734	— 76,734
Incorporated Local District Funds.					
Works	3,55,870	4,01,000	2,85,060	— 70,810	— 1,15,940
Repairs	5,90,755	5,30,000	5,93,999	+ 3,244	+ 63,999
Establishment	1,18,835	1,15,000	1,15,702	— 3,133	+ 702
Tools and Plant...	2,540	4,000	6,301	+ 3,761	+ 2,301
Total	10,68,000	10,50,000	10,01,062	— 66,938	— 48,938
Municipal Funds.					
Works	9,78,696	No Revised Estimate.	8,14,840	— 1,63,856	No Revised Estimate.
Repairs	3,79,353		3,01,525	— 77,828	
Establishment	36,107		49,018	+ 12,911	
Tools and Plant...	840		1,289	+ 449	
Total	13,94,996	...	11,66,672	— 2,28,324	...
Railways.					
Amritsar-Pathánkot State Railway (Capital)	...	— 5,000	3,616	+ 3,616	— 1,384
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway (Capital) ...	1,40,000	1,16,000	1,06,902	— 33,098	— 9,098
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey ...	...	...	— 960	— 960	— 960

388. Under Imperial Military the sum of Rs. 1,92,700 sanctioned in the latter half of the year beyond the amount provided in the Budget Estimate was

expended. The net excess outlay of Rs. 7,509 is due to the expenditure in re-building huts at Rakhni outpost. Additional funds were applied for, but the Government of India was unable to make an allotment.

389. Under the head of Imperial Civil the Budget provision was increased by Rs. 1,31,300 in the Revised Estimate. Of this Rs. 93,050 were spent. The lapse (Rs. 38,250) includes several items of Original Works and new supplies of furniture for the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, but the greater portion is due to short outlay on the Dera Gházi Khan-Loralai road, and the proportionate surrender of the usual contribution for Establishment and Tools and Plant charges thereon.

390. The lapse of Rs. 76,734 under the head of Provincial is owing to a saving of Rs. 54,521 on Establishment; to short outlay of Rs. 19,832 on Repairs, in consequence of severe winter rains; and to an unforeseen decrease in suspense balances of Rs. 21,054.

391. Lapses over Rs. 1,000 on Major Original Works are given below:—

P. W. Division.	Locality.	Name of Work.	Grant.	Outlay.	Lapse.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pesháwar ...	Shpola	Water-supply	11,000	9,239	1,761
	Black Mountain	Spur roads, Oghi to Sambalbut and Barchar	9,000	6,702	2,298
	Do. ...	Road from Bujna to Pabalgali	6,000	4,678	1,322
Lahore	Nurshah ...	3rd Class Rest-house	1,500	...	1,500
Umballa ...	Jodha Nullah ...	Bridge at mile 114, G. T. Road	7,000	5,727	1,273
Delhi	Delhi	Accommodation for District Court	20,000	16,161	3,839
	Beri	2nd Class Police Station	4,400	2,510	1,890
		Total ...	58,900	45,017	13,883

392. No reasons have been assigned by the District Boards and Municipalities for the expenditure being so much less than the Budget and Revised Estimates. The short outlay is chiefly under Original Works, and is probably due to delay in preparation of their estimates.

393. Imperial Military Works.—The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 3,88,009. The outlay on all Major Works was Rs. 1,87,861.

394. The works completed comprise:—A new magazine and re-roofing quarters at Abbott-abad; shelter huts at Rakhni and Khur; metalling Cantonment road, Jhelum; water-supply for encamping-grounds, North-West Frontier road, Kohát Division, and a well at Lattammar.

395. The works in progress were:—New regimental latrines, verandahs for Left Infantry lines, and masonry sewage drains, Kohát; extension of Infantry barracks and a well in Fort Dalípgarh, Edwardes-abad; water-supply, Abbott-abad; Guides' Memorial, Mardán; well, Khairu Khel outpost; re-building lines, Rakhni outpost; Military requirements of the Dera Gházi Khan-Loralai road; and water-supply (Gilote well) for encamping-grounds on North-West Frontier road, section Peyzu to Dera Ismail Khan.

396. Payments were also made for the erection, by troops, of military shelter huts at the outposts of Rakhni, Kingri, Khár, Rankhan, Dhab and Kajúri on the Dera Gházi Khan-Loralai road, as also for land acquired for officers' quarters in Edwardes-abad Cantonment; the cost of the latter, Rs. 8,975, was debited in transfer to the Military Department.

397. The stables for the mules of the Mountain Battery at Edwardes-abad were not begun owing to delay in submission of the estimate, and the Budget provision (Rs. 5,300) was reappropriated to meet other requirements.

398. A sum of Rs. 10,800 was contributed from Provincial Revenues for the Abbott-abad water-supply.

399. IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS.—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 4,34,950. The outlay on all Major Works was Rs. 2,02,167.

400. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—The outlay on Original Works was Rs. 1,78,473 and Repairs Rs. 94,026.

401. *Post Offices.*—Rupees 7,061 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 15,786 on Repairs. The former includes Rs. 317 for quarters for coachmen, Tonga terminus, Simla, completed at a cost of Rs. 3,789; Rs. 1,826 for a combined Post and Telegraph Office, Cherát, in progress; and Rs. 676 paid on account of land taken up with the serai at Kálka purchased for a Postal Workshop.

402. *Telegraph Buildings.*—Original Works cost Rs. 20,692 and Repairs Rs. 5,028. The signallers' quarters at Ráwalpindi were in progress, and a further small sum was spent on the godown practically completed last year. Rupees 12,288 were also spent in the conversion of the old Dâk Bungalow at Delhi into a Telegraph Office.

403. *Administration, including Miscellaneous Buildings.*—Rupees 1,50,720 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 73,212 on Repairs. The expenditure on Major Works includes Rs. 52,760 for the Viceregal Lodge, Rs. 15,179 for Staff houses, and Rs. 46,023 for Miscellaneous buildings, Simla. The following Major Works were completed:—Lightning conductors; laying out grounds; providing blinds, curtains and carpets; and painting the exterior of the Viceregal Lodge, Simla; special repairs to Courteen and Squires Halls; purchase of Windermere estate; re-building out-offices, Armsdell estate; providing furniture for Peterhoff; and sanitary improvements to Army Head-Quarters, Simla. The works in progress were:—New stables and precautionary measures against fire for the Viceregal Lodge (both nearly completed); additions and improvements to the Government Central Branch Press; and raising the central block Army Head-Quarters, Simla.

404. COMMUNICATIONS.—Original Works cost Rs. 73,039 and Repairs Rs. 13,308.

405. The expenditure on Major Works includes Rs. 7,907 spent on the Kurram and Gambíla bridges, North-West Frontier road; Rs. 51,108 on the Dera Gházi Khan-Loralai road; and Rs. 18,167 on the Murree-Kohála road.

406. *The North-West Frontier Road*, $199\frac{5}{8}$ *miles in length*, is practically complete. The extent of the expenditure incurred by sections is shown below :—

SECTIONS.	Miles.	Estimate.	Expenditure during 1890-91.	Total Expenditure.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khushálgarh to Kohát	32⅛	2,40,277		
Kohát to Ismail Khel	24¼	4,31,892		
Ismail Khel to Kurram	21⅞	3,60,399	– 4,143	13,58,792
Kurram to Latammar	14¼	2,63,631		
Lattammar to Bannu...	19⅜	1,72,307		
Bannu to Naurang	15	92,768		
Naurang to Peyzu	36¼	2,80,594	– 3,968	8,82,004
Peyzu to Dera Ismail Khan...	36½	2,20,292		
Kurram Bridge	...	5,13,337	952	9,60,857
Gambíla Bridge	...	3,96,773	6,955	
General Charges	...	1,41,792	*	*
Tools and Plant	...	1,26,004		
Total	199⅝	32,40,066	– 204	32,01,653

*The outlay is shown in the figures noted against 'sections.'

407. A sum of Rs. 32,746 was also spent on maintenance charges.

408. *The Dera Ghází Khan-Loralai Road*, 68 *miles in length*, also is practically complete. Of the construction estimate, metalling and some items of water-supply remain to be done. The Rakhi gorge water-supply mentioned in last year's Report was successfully carried out. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 19,178, and the total now amounts to Rs. 7,42,735. Rupees 11,779 were also spent on maintenance charges.

409. *Murree-Kohála Road*, $27\frac{1}{2}$ *miles*.—The reconstruction of fallen bridges and parapet and retaining walls damaged by rains during the previous year was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,695 and Rs. 8,647 respectively, and an additional coat of metal for $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles was under collection. Considerable damage was again done to the road by heavy winter rains and snowfalls. An expenditure of Rs. 3,919 was incurred in clearing slips and rebuilding walls estimated to cost about Rs. 32,000. The maintenance charges of the road amounted to Rs. 13,308 including Rs. 3,750 for special repairs.

410. PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS (INCLUDING INCORPORATED LOCAL DISTRICT, MUNICIPAL, AND CONTRIBUTION WORKS).—The aggregate outlay amounted to Rs. 49,91,000, of which Rs. 22,43,515 were spent on Original Works, Rs. 19,85,692 on Repairs, Rs. 7,35,199 on Establishment, Rs. 47,648 on Tools and Plant, with a decrease of Rs. 21,054 in the Provincial suspense balances. The outlay on all Major Provincial Works was Rs. 9,41,229 and on Contribution Works Rs. 6,66,689.

411. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—Original Works cost Rs. 9,24,189 and Repairs Rs. 3,46,661. This includes a portion of the outlay incurred on Contribution Works.

412. *Administration.*—Rupees 1,69,855 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 78,451 on Repairs.

413. *Land Revenue.*—Rupees 97,628 were spent on Major Works. The following works were completed:—Tahsíls at Pind Dádan Khan, Ludhiána and Bhiwáni; combined Tahsíl and Thána, Firozpur, Gurgaon District; record-rooms for District Courts, Ráwalpindi and Ferozepore; District Court-house, Kohát; additions and alterations to District Court, Muzaffargarh; and the Mundal Fort at Karnál, taken over from the District Board for use as a tahsíl building. The works in progress were:—Additions to District Court, Abbott-abad; record racks for District Court, Pesháwar; additional record-rooms for District Courts at Dharmsála and Hissar; additional accommodation for the Civil Courts, Delhi; alterations to, and provision of, iron record racks for District Court, Dera Ghází Khan; additions to Vernacular record-room of District Court Office, Amritsar; re-roofing tahsíl at Nuh, Gurgaon District; rebuilding tahsíl, Garh-shankar; and a new fortified tahsíl at Hangu.

414. *Excise.*—Rupees 23,426 were spent on Major Works consisting of additions to Sadr Distillery, Lahore, and new distilleries at Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan, all in progress.

415. *Residence for Local Government.*—The out-houses for Government House, Lahore, sanctioned for Rs. 4,712 were in progress.

416. *Minor Departments.*—The entire outlay on Monuments and Antiquities was Rs. 23,501. The fence round Chilliánwála Monument was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,087. Special repairs to Sheikh Cheli's tomb at Thánesar, Jahángír's tomb at Shahdera, Shálimár Gardens, Lahore, and other buildings of historical interest in the Lahore District were in progress. A sum of Rs. 7,343 was also spent in annual and special repairs to the historical buildings at Delhi.

417. *Law and Justice.*—The outlay on Original Works was Rs. 66,466 and on Repairs Rs. 20,021. The following works were completed:—Munsiffs' Courts at Daska and Kángra; enlarging Small Cause Court, Hoshiárpur; Court-houses for two Munsiffs, Ludhiána, and for District Judge with three Munsiffs at Amritsar; and Sessions house at Dera Ghází Khan. Those in progress were:—Court-houses for Munsiffs at Ráwalpindi and at Fázilpur, for District Judge, Umballa, and for three Munsiffs at Jullundur.

418. *Ecclesiastical.*—Rupees 11,100 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 11,444 on Repairs, all from Provincial Funds. The only Major Work carried out was the cemetery at Hoti Mardán, completed at a cost of Rs. 3,151.

419. *Jails.*—Original Works cost Rs. 2,18,184 and Repairs Rs. 38,711, all from Provincial Funds. Rupees 1,41,466 were spent on Major Works, Central Jail Buildings. The following works were completed:—Workshop, water-supply, bathing and privy platforms for Central Jail, Lahore; and a well for Central Jail, Mooltan. Those in progress were:—Solitary cells; blacksmith's

and carpenter's shop; re-roofing prisoners' and hospital barracks, Lahore Central Jail; worksheds, Mooltan Central Jail; and the new Central Jail at Montgomery, estimated to cost Rs. 2,68,161.

420. As regards the new Montgomery Central Jail, materials to the extent of 75 per cent. of requirements had been delivered at site, and the following progress made :—Superintendent's quarters ready; tank house (1st storey) and cook-house completed; three blocks of solitary cells and of sleeping barracks in progress; iron-work for doors and gratings, and wooden doors and windows completed; supply well sunk to water level, but work suspended owing to an accident; enclosure wall erected; tread-mills renewed; quarantine cells and part of grain godown re-roofed; and new doors provided to the sleeping barracks. Jail labour is being employed to its fullest extent.

421. In District Jails Rs. 33,188 were spent on Major Works. The works completed were :—Renewing doors of sleeping barracks and re-roofing contingent guard and police barracks, Shahpur; quarters for Jailor and Hospital Assistant, Kohát; rebuilding enclosure walls, Umballa; and quarters for Jail officials at Jhang and Gurdáspur. Those in progress were :—Iron-grated doors for barracks, Dera Ismail Khan; water-supply, Ráwalpindi; new jail, Abbott-abad; re-roofing sleeping barracks, Shahpur; grain and manufactory godowns, Ludhiána; iron-grated doors and windows and re-roofing ten sleeping barracks, Ferozepore; and water-supply and drainage improvements at Delhi District Jail.

422. *Police.*—The outlay on Original Works was Rs. 1,59,131 and Repairs Rs. 60,632. The works completed were :—Police Stations at Kálu Khan, Kot Bhai and Miáni; rest-house, Kullar; Inspector's quarters, Ferozepore; re-roofing Police Station, Kahror, and Border Police Posts at Dera Gházi Khan. Those in progress were :—Police Stations at Lahor, Khan Mái, Shirwán, Cherát, Ghási, Láwa, Pind Dádan Khan, Domeli, Umballa, Hussunpur, Rohtak, Beri, Bálsamund, Sohna, Kharkhauda and Khánpur Mirákha; special repairs to Police Stations at Rangpur and Burj Hari Singh; Police hospital, Kohát; two Police barracks with auxiliary buildings and quarter-guard, lock-up, and a magazine at Muzaffargarh; Police posts at Jalgali and Sambalbut on the Black Mountain; and new Police lines at Delhi estimated to cost Rs. 76,228.

423. The state of progress on the last named work is :—Four barracks built up to verandah cornice, hospital to level of door and window arches, cook-houses up to roof level, and other buildings, except tent godown, up to plinth level. The expenditure to the close of the year was Rs. 20,487.

424. *Educational.*—Original Works cost Rs. 1,11,931 and Repairs Rs. 61,049. The following works were completed :—Additions and alterations to Nau Nihál Singh's Haveli, Lahore; enlargement of the Adhiwál School; school-house, Kila Didár Singh; extension of the Primary School, Amritsar; and a new school at Murree. Those in progress were :—New Technical School and Boarding-house, Government College, Lahore, and boarding school-houses at Tarn Táran and Montgomery.

425. *Medical.*—Rupees 1,23,338 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 35,499 on Repairs. The works completed were :—Additions and alterations to the Chemical Laboratory, Medical College, Lahore; and the Jubilee Ward at

Ráwalpindi. Those in progress were :—Assistant Surgeons' quarters, and marble flooring, Mayo Hospital; additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum and Veterinary School, Lahore; new dispensaries at Ahmadpur, Anandpur and Gujrát; and the Victoria Dispensary at Amritsar. A sum of Rs. 33,000 was contributed from Provincial Revenues for Prince Albert Victor Wing, Mayo Hospital, Lahore.

426. *Miscellaneous.*—The outlay on Original Works was Rs. 56,199 and Repairs Rs. 25,063. The following works were completed :—Civil rest-houses at Kairu, Hissar District; Rám Dás, Amritsar District; and Sharakpur, Lahore District; additions and alterations to the Accountant-General's Office and the Government Press barracks at Lahore; and the conversion of the Public Works Department store godown at Dera Gházi Khan into an office for the Executive Engineer. Those in progress were :—Civil rest-houses at Kharar, Gulah, Garhshankar, Bhogpur and Talamba; and re-building Winterfield at Simla for use as an office for the Executive Engineer.

427. CONTRIBUTION WORKS.—*Civil Buildings.*—The outlay was Rs. 1,51,061, all on Original Works. The following Major Works were completed :—Aitchison College buildings and Lady Lyall Home for female medical students, Lahore. The Public Works Department charge for establishment supervision remitted on the former from commencement of work amounts to Rs. 1,14,237. The works in progress were :—Gymnasium for Aitchison College, Lahore; new Church at Mardán; and the following large works :—

(1). *Dufferin Hospital, Delhi,* estimated cost Rs. 1,39,667. The lower storey of Block No. 1 and Block No. 2 to arch level has been built, and the excavations of Block No. 3 were in hand. The Dead-house and Assistant Surgeon's quarters are finished.

(2). *Jubilee Museum, Lahore,* estimated cost Rs. 1,41,354, but with reductions ordered Rs. 1,21,415. The concrete and brickwork in foundations completed; brickwork in plinth in progress.

(3). *Prince Albert Victor Wing, including Nurses' quarters and Contagious Disease Ward, Lahore,* estimated cost Rs. 75,960. The roof of the second storey and the dome were under construction. The main rooms in the second storey of the Contagious Disease Ward and the verandah of the second storey of the Nurses' quarters were roofed.

(4). *Additions and alterations to Mayo School of Arts, Lahore,* estimated cost Rs. 57,447. Work approaching completion; windows and skylights are in hand.

428. COMMUNICATIONS.—Rupees 4,03,558 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 12,96,313 on Repairs.

429. *Metalled and Bridged and Unmetalled Roads, including Bridges and Culverts.*—The outlay on Original Works was Rs. 3,72,672 and Repairs Rs. 11,21,309. The following works were completed :—Re-flooring Lálru bridge, mile 13, Umballa-Kálka road; improving and metalling Kasauli-Dharmpur branch cart road; causeway at mile 17, Delhi-Sirsa road; restoration of Grand Trunk road, within cantonment limits, Delhi; Dotali Nullah bridge, Hazára Trunk road; Bhimber protective works near Gujrát; gaps on Tundah road, Jullundur District;

lattice girder bridge over Guj at Chari, Kángra District; bridges over Sakhi Nullah, Amritsar District, and Aik Nullah, Siálkot District; metalling miles 17 and 18, Amritsar-Siálkot road, Karnál-Indri road, and certain portions of the Chiniot road in the Jhang District; raising Dharmkot and Zíra road; and improving the Dalhousie-Pathánkot road. Those in progress were:—Causeways over Bhagna Nullah, mile 130, Grand Trunk road; masonry bridge over Jodha Nullah, mile 114, Grand Trunk road; Lyall viaduct or Chukki bridge, practically complete; reconstructing Jubber bund; and parapet walls and other improvements to the Kángra Valley cart road; boundary pillars to Provincial roads, Jullundur Division; Oghi-Durband road, practically complete; raising and metalling branch road to, and providing waterways for, Lahore and Pesháwar road near Gujrát; Koksar bridge, Kulu-Lahoul road; new bridges over Sardárwah and Sikandrabad Canals, Mooltan District; metalling first 9 miles, Lahore and Sheikhupura road, Nissutta road, Pesháwar District, 7½ miles of Delhi-Najafgarh feeder road, Ferozepore-Alwar road, and road from city Ferozepore to Hussainwála; raising Bhadas-Ferozepore road; new railway feeder roads, Dera Ismail Khan District; gaps, Wazirabad-Pindi Bhattián road; and roads and posts in the Gomal Pass, Black Mountain, and the Samána.

430. *Gomal.*—The operations in the pass have been conducted by the Civil Officers. Mr. Davis, Assistant Engineer, was lent by Department Public Works to superintend construction. The extent of the work being thus carried out for the Government of India on posts, roads and improving tracks with a pile bridge over the Gomal river is estimated at Rs. 1,57,277 (inclusive of establishment), and of this sum nearly two-thirds had been spent at the end of the official year.

431. *Samána.*—The work allotted to the Provincial Department Public Works in support of the military operations on the Samána Range consisted of 70 miles of road, comprising 53 miles up the spurs and along the crest of the range, 11 miles of cart road from Hangu to Balyamin, and 6 miles of mule road from Balyamin to Shinawári. Four main posts were required at Mastáon, Shinawari, Gulistán and Dhar, with their subsidiary works including picquet posts, breast and outworks, covered way, officers' quarters, water storage, &c., &c., to accommodate 10 British officers and 850 men. The estimated cost is Rs. 3,73,814 (inclusive of establishment), and the work is nearly finished.

432. *Black Mountain.*—Work here was also carried out in connection with military operations. It included 41 miles of road and 3 posts at an estimated cost of Rs. 63,315.

433. Out of a road mileage of 24,156⅝ miles, 2,005⅛ were metalled and 22,151½ unmetalled.

434. The cost of maintenance per mile during the year was:—North-West Frontier road (199⅝ miles) Rs. 164; Dera Gházi Khan-Loralai road (68 miles) Rs. 173; Murree-Kohála road (27½ miles) Rs. 484; Provincial roads—metalled (1,013 miles) Rs. 523, unmetalled (1,566 miles) Rs. 105; Grand Trunk road, Delhi to Lahore (312 miles), Rs. 581; Lahore and Pesháwar road (270 miles) Rs. 286; District roads—metalled (757 miles) Rs. 197, and unmetalled (20,509½ miles) Rs. 12.

435. *Boat-bridges and Ferries.*—There are 17 boat-bridges, of which 11, *viz.*, Adozai, Nagoman, Shahalum, Dobandi and Nowshera over the Kabul River,

Khushálgarh, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan over the Indus, Khusháb over the Jhelum, Shahdera and Chichávatni over the Ravi, are maintained from Provincial Funds; the remaining 6—Dera Gopipur over the Beas, and Rájghát, Mamarpur, Chainsa, Mírgaham and Sanauli over the Jumna—are under the management of the District Boards. There are 30 major ferries.

436. The Capital cost (where hired boats are not used) is Rs. 6,59,024. The maintenance charges of all boat-bridges and major ferries amounted to Rs. 1,17,887 for the year.

437. Excluding Rs. 924 spent in connection with the Mírgaham hired boat-bridge, Rs. 6,58,100 represents the Capital cost incurred to date, with the following financial results on boat-bridges and major ferries for the year under review:—

		Rs.
(1).	Gross income	1,37,519
(2).	Maintenance charges	1,17,887
(3).	Net income	19,632
(4).	4 per cent. interest on capital cost	26,178
(5).	Net loss on interest	6,546

438. Including receipts from minor ferries, the net income credited to Provincial Revenues from all boat-bridges and major and minor ferries was Rs. 1,81,527.

439. The minor ferries number 414. Those at Attock, Michni and Abazai continue to be managed and the income enjoyed by the boatmen. That at Shershah is under the management of the North-Western Railway; and those at Jhelum, Wazír Bhullar, Koreshi, Kinghar, Sanauli and Mírgaham under direct management—the two last for four months only. The remainder 404 are leased. The ferries at Tangri, Raksi, Chautang and Sarsuti are season ferries and afford no income.

440. The steamer *Chenab* was sent to Kotri for repairs and there sold under orders from the Government of India, Military Department.

441. *Accommodation for Travellers.*—Original Works cost Rs. 26,883 and Repairs Rs. 62,236. The dâk bungalows at Kathála and Dunera and a serai at Bhatee in the Hissar District were completed, and the Shahpur dâk bungalow was approaching completion.

442. *Arboriculture.*—The outlay, Rs. 10,065, was entirely met from Municipal Funds. The expenditure incurred from Provincial and Local District Funds is included in that for metalled and bridged and unmetalled roads. The following is a summary of the Provincial operations of the year. Nurseries—5·93 acres added, 6·79 acres given up or transferred to groves, and 16·25 acres remaining; Plantations—1·75 acres sown, 0·09 acres failed, and 157·63 acres remaining; Groves—17·08 acres planted or transferred from nurseries, 3·73 acres failed, and 523·76 acres remaining; Avenues—97·18 miles planted, 21·98 miles failed, and 1,001·40 miles remaining. Income Rs. 26,119 and expenditure Rs. 44,359, or a net loss of Rs. 18,240.

443. Reports continue to be made that much damage is done to plantations and trees by camel-men and camp-followers of troops on the line of march.

444. CONTRIBUTION WORKS.—*Communications.*—Rupees 1,522 were spent, chiefly in raising the roadway of the Biláspur bridge. The work is completed.

445. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The outlay on Original Works was Rs. 9,15,768 and Repairs Rs. 3,42,718. This includes a portion of the outlay incurred on Contribution Works.

446. *Town Buildings.*—Rupees 78,452 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 30,102 on Repairs. The District Board Office at Tarn Táran, Amritsar District, and the extension of city at Edwardes-abad were completed. The Assembly Rooms at Dalhousie were purchased for municipal purposes. The works in progress were:—Clock tower, Mooltan; cow-byre, Amritsar; Shahdaula bund for the protection of the city of Gujrát, and the Dera Gházi Khan protective bund. With regard to the latter work, it now contains 2,113,739 c. ft. of stone at a cost of Rs. 4,74,737. The bund has proved most effectual in checking erosion during the flood season.

447. *Water-supply.*—Rupees 5,23,990 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 51,156 on Repairs. The works completed were:—Water-supply for Summer Hill, Simla; Jubilee well, Montgomery; and new bunds in the Gujrát District. Those in progress were:—River protective works at Bohar Wadála and Bhalpur, Gurdáspur District; new bunds at Sadhaura and Dhakowála, Umballa District; and at Rawa in the Gurgaon District; well near Parade Gate, Edwardes-abad; Batewah and Ghazanfarwála syphons, Ferozepore District; masonry tank, Ferozepore; East Jua and Mangashpur irrigation drainage, Delhi; experimental wells for Umballa and Amritsar water-supplies, and the Shpola water-supply. A sum of Rs. 9,048 was also paid from Provincial Revenues for the Kálka water-supply.

448. *Markets.*—Rupees 25,697 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 4,338 on Repairs. A market shed was built at Simla and an iron drain provided in the bazár.

449. *Paving Streets.*—Rupees 67,896 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 2,15,758 on Repairs. The only Major Works carried out were:—Streets at Amritsar completed at a cost of Rs. 4,902, and the improvements to the circular road at Rewári, Gurgaon District, in progress.

450. *Sewage and Drainage.*—Rupees 1,39,358 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 32,502 on Repairs. The drains from Rati Gate to G. T. road at Peshávar and those at Ráwalpindi were completed. The drains at Mozang, Lahore, and from Yakatut to Hushtnagari Gate, Peshávar, were in progress.

451. *Conservancy.*—Rupees 57,737 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 5,270 on Repairs. A sum of Rs. 44,752 was spent to date on the tramway at Delhi for the conveyance of the city sewage, and Rs. 10,000 were paid for a house for the cart stand at Lahore.

452. *Miscellaneous Works.*—Rupees 22,519 were spent on Original Works and Rs. 3,319 on Repairs. The only Major Work undertaken and in progress was a block of stables at Simla sanctioned from Municipal Funds.

453. CONTRIBUTION WORKS.—*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Original Works cost Rs. 6,44,794. The following Major Works were completed:—Ráwalpindi and Kálka water-supplies; metalling Mackeson Mandi, Peshávar;

and the drainage works, Gujránwála. Those in progress were:—Drainage works, Jullundur; intra-mural drainage, Gujránwála; and the following large works:—

(1). *Delhi Water-supply*, estimated cost Rs. 10,42,227. The head-works trench wells were two-thirds and reservoir half completed, and the 3 feet culvert 300 feet completed; the site of the engine-house was cleared and its foundations laid; rising main trenching was finished, and one-fifth of rising main laid. All large pipes are at site.

(2). *Peshâwar Water-supply*, estimated cost Rs. 3,13,867. This work is almost complete. The erection of ten cast-iron standards for the city, and all connections for hospitals, &c., remain to be done.

(3). *Drainage Works, Ludhiána*, estimated cost Rs. 1,05,473. The main northern outfall, three wells and two flushing tanks were finished, and the third flushing tank and street drains were in hand.

454. ESTABLISHMENT.—The following table shows the outlay during 1888-89, 1889-90 and 1890-91 on (1) Works and Repairs and (2) Establishment and (3) the proportionate percentage charge for Establishment in addition to the expenditure on work:—

	Expenditure. Works and Repairs.	Expenditure. Establishment.	Percentage charge on work for Establishment.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1888-89.			
Imperial Military ...	2,92,369	65,385	
Do. Civil ...	17,98,473	3,45,595	
Total Imperial ...	20,90,842	4,10,980	19·6
Provincial ...	18,78,876	4,36,986	23·2
Contribution and other works ...	2,74,153	9,010	3·3
Total Provincial ...	21,53,029	4,45,996	
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ...	42,43,871	8,56,976	20·1
1889-90.			
Imperial Military ...	1,76,062	37,410	
Do. Civil ...	7,40,024	1,57,504	
Total Imperial ...	9,16,086	1,94,914	21·3
Provincial ...	21,97,753	5,74,467	26·1
Contribution and other works ...	4,36,643	33,000	7·5
Total Provincial ...	26,34,396	6,07,467	
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ...	35,50,482	8,02,381	22·6
1890-91.			
Imperial Military ...	3,15,572	68,588	
Do. Civil ...	3,58,846	81,881	
Total Imperial ...	6,74,418	1,50,469	22·3
Provincial ...	22,33,783	5,70,479	25·5
Contribution and other works ...	7,97,377	50,222	6·3
Total Provincial ...	30,31,160	6,20,701	
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ...	37,05,578	7,71,170	20·8

455. *Assistance rendered by D. P. W.*—The following table summarises the work undertaken in connection with District Board and Municipal works, *viz.* :—

Circle.	Estimates and Plans checked and examined.		Projects prepared.		Works inspected.	Works under execution by D. P. W.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.		No.	Rs.
First	24	36,484	10	95,981	4	5	3,27,069
Second	33	2,67,649	8	52,329	25	1	1,74,558
Third	13	1,80,183	5	17,186	11	2	71,189
Total ...	70	4,84,316	23	1,65,496	40	8	5,72,816

456. From District Funds the expenditure was Rs. 10,01,062, of which Rs. 2,85,060 were spent on Original Works, Rs. 5,93,999 on Repairs, Rs. 1,15,702 on Establishment, and Rs. 6,301 on Tools and Plant. The outlay on all Major Works was Rs. 1,06,003. The Establishment consists of 11 Engineers from Rs. 75 to Rs. 350 per mensem, 4 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Works and Roads from Rs. 20 to Rs. 150, 33 Overseers from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, 31 Sub-Overseers from Rs. 20 to Rs. 65, 63 Mistrís, Draftsmen and Estimators, and 75 Peons. The percentage of Establishment is 13·2, but should more properly be 10·4. This reduction is due to the Local District Public Works establishment carrying out certain works and repairs from Imperial and Provincial Funds in localities where according to local circumstances it would be difficult or inconvenient for the Provincial Public Works Department to do so, or where no professional supervision is necessary, and no charge for establishment is made. The arrangement is decided on by the Provincial Superintending Engineers in communication and mutual agreement with the Civil authorities concerned.

457. Under Municipal Fund Works the expenditure was Rs. 11,66,672, of which Rs. 8,14,840 were spent on Original Works, Rs. 3,01,525 on Repairs, Rs. 49,018 on Establishments, and Rs. 1,289 on Tools and Plant. The outlay on all Major Works was Rs. 6,47,203. The outlay on Establishment may be approximately distributed under Engineers and Overseers Rs. 25,000, Surveyors Rs. 6,000, Mistrís Rs. 9,000, Clerks Rs. 3,000, Khalásís, &c., Rs. 3,000, and Travelling Allowance and Contingencies Rs. 3,000.

458. *Inspections.*—The Divisional Offices inspected by Superintending Engineers during the year were Peshâwar, Jullundur and Simla, and those by the Examiner, or Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Râwalpindi, Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore, Dera Ghâzi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan. All reports testified to the offices being generally in a satisfactory state; certain minor accounts irregularities were noticed by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, at all stations, and chiefly at Râwalpindi, Delhi, Jullundur and Lahore. The Cash Book of the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, was also inspected by the Deputy Examiner, and attention drawn to the orders in respect to the cancellation of vouchers.

459. *Works of Public Utility.*—Miscellaneous works of public utility were also constructed by private individuals and from private contributions at a total cost of Rs. 50,213. The following table shows the Major Works carried out under this head :—

District.	Name of individual.	Description of work.	Amount.
			Rs.
Umballa ...	... Dwârka Dás, Brahmin, of Jagádhri ...	Dharamsála at Jagádhri	20,500
Siálkot ...	... Gurdit Singh, son of Harnám Singh ...	Dharamsála at Tiba Sodan, Siálkot	5,000
Ferozepore	... Nathu Mal, son of Mana Mal	Pucca Serai at Budin	5,000
Lahore ...	... Malik Umar Hayát	Gymnasium for Aitchison College, Lahore.	*7,988

* Work being carried out by Provincial Public Works Department. Rupees 6,235 only spent during the year.

460. RAILWAYS.—*Amritsar-Pathánkot State Railway* ($64\frac{3}{4}$ *miles*).—No provision was made for cash outlay on this line in the Capital Budget Estimate of the year. The Revised Estimate was prepared for a net credit of Rs. 5,000 anticipated from the Suspense Account, but of which only Rs. 3,121 was realized. The net cash outlay was Rs. 3,616. A new goods siding and platform to accommodate timber traffic at Sarna was in progress, and the refreshment room at Pathánkot completed.

461. The entire charge for interest on Capital outlay is Rs. 2,24,606, but the amount payable by the Punjab Government will be Rs. 1,98,615 only, or 4 per cent. on Rs. 49,65,375 as shown below :—

			Rs.
Total outlay to end of 1889-90 (Table D)			56,13,337
Half outlay of the year 1890-91			1,808
	Total ...		56,15,145
Deduct—			
	Rs.		
(i) Contribution from Provincial Revenues...	6,22,000		
(ii) Loss by exchange	27,770	=	6,49,770
	Total ...		49,65,375

462. The net receipts of the year amount to Rs. 1,12,252 (giving a percentage of 1·99 on Capital outlay to date), so that the net loss to Provincial Revenues will be (Rs. 1,98,615 —Rs. 1,12,252) Rs. 86,363 for the year under review.

463. *Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway* (108 *miles*).—This line is maintained and worked by the North-Western Railway receiving 55 per cent. of the gross receipts, the balance, 45 per cent., being credited to the Patiála State.

464. A sum of Rs. 2,19,107 was spent on the completion of works in hand, including compensation for land (Rs. 40,782) and new works.

465. Rupees 81,742 were spent in completing the ballasting of the line and Rs. 20,687 on additional flood openings. The bank in the 15th mile washed away during the floods of 1887 was renewed, and the main line embankments, including special flood damages, repaired. Additional quarters for guards were provided at Rájpura and Bhatinda, and a block of menial staff quarters built at Rájpura.

466. The block of guards' running rooms and certain alterations to the locomotive sidings at Bhatinda were also completed.

467. At the request of the Rája of Nábha the passenger station at Nábha was enlarged and accommodation for the Rája himself provided.

468. The principal works in progress were :—New siding to the end loading wharf and extension of dead end, new goods platform and shed with additional siding and an engine turn-table at Bhatinda; station wells at Dhublan, Chintanwála, Alal, Tappa and Bhuchu; horse and carriage platforms at Phul and Chintanwála; goods platform and shed with siding and approach road at Dhuri station; and an office and store shed for the Carriage Examiner at Rájpura.

469. *Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway* (162 *miles*).—The last rail was laid on the 23rd November 1890 and the line opened for public traffic on 1st March 1891. The expenditure incurred in connection with the land required to be taken up for this line was Rs. 4,91,743 to date, of which Rs. 1,06,902 were spent during the year.

470. The line is being worked by the East Indian Railway under a contract entered into with the Secretary of State for India, the remuneration for working and supplying the rolling stock being 48 per cent. of gross receipts.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the Public Works Expenditure incurred by the Punjab Provincial, District and Municipal Fund Public Works Establishments during 1890-91.

Heads.	Expenditure. Imperial Military.	Imperial Civil.	Provincial.	District.	Municipal.	Private and other funds.	Total.	Remarks.
By Provincial P. W. Establishment.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Works	2,05,216	2,50,641	10,49,513	13,495	(a) 6,76,177	1,35,256	23,30,298	(a). Includes Rs. 1,80,849 from local loans and balances Rs. 21,264 in hands of Executive Engineers at end of 1889-90.
Repairs	1,00,675	1,07,149	9,35,527	2,635	...	50	11,46,036	
Barrack Department	7,025	...	...	...	...	...	7,025	
Tools and Plant	3,809	—5,496	40,100	...	331	45	38,789	
	3,16,725	3,52,294	20,25,140	16,130	6,76,508	1,35,351	35,22,148	
Establishment charges	67,977	81,638	5,70,493	(b) 921	49,561	1,361	7,71,951	(b). Direct debit to Establishment, District Incorporated Local Funds.
Total	3,84,702	4,33,932	25,95,633	17,051	7,26,069	1,36,712	42,94,099	
By District Fund P. W. Establishment.								
Works	...	871	94,102	2,71,565	...	...	3,66,538	
Repairs	2,656	185	1,54,641	5,91,364	...	...	7,48,846	
Tools and Plant	40	16	—42	6,301	...	...	6,315	
	2,696	1,072	(c)2,48,701	8,69,230	...	...	11,21,699	(c). Of this sum Rs. 2,100 was spent by the Political Officer, Khaibar.
Establishment charges	611	243	—14	1,14,781	...	...	1,15,621	
Total	3,307	1,315	2,48,687	9,84,011	...	...	12,37,320	
By Municipal Fund P. W. Establishment.								
Works	...	...	...	...	2,90,884	...	2,90,884	
Repairs	...	...	...	...	3,01,525	...	3,01,525	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	1,289	...	1,289	
	...	...	...	...	5,93,698	...	5,93,698	
Establishment charges	...	...	...	...	49,018	...	49,018	
Total	...	...	...	...	6,42,716	...	6,42,716	
Suspense Account	...	—297	—21,054	...	...	...	—21,351	
Total	3,88,009	4,34,950	28,23,266	10,01,062	13,68,785	1,36,712	61,52,748	
Railways.								
Amritsar and Pathánkot (State) Railway—Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 3,616	(d). Expenditure incurred by the North-Western Railway.
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway—Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 1,06,902	(e). Expenditure incurred on account of payments for land, &c., by P. W. D. Rs. 22,062, and Civil Officers Rs. 84,840.
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	—960	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,62,342	

TABLE B.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Public Works during 1890-91.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44—MILITARY WORKS.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops ...	174	1,463	1,637
Ditto Native Troops ...	56,322	22,198	78,520
Ordnance Works ...	...	526	526
Commissariat Buildings...	...	324	324
Staff and Miscellaneous...	10,337	4,104	14,441
Roads to Hill Stations or Lines of Military Communications ...	28,867	48,306	77,173
General Cantonment Works ...	68,155	10,722	78,877
Stud Buildings ...	...	2,699	2,699
Fortifications ...	41,361	12,989	54,350
Total Military ...	2,05,216	1,03,331	3,08,547
Establishment ...	...	...	67,885
Tools and Plant...	...	...	3,849
Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment) ...	...	...	7,025
Establishment ...	...	...	703
GRAND TOTAL MILITARY ...	...	...	3,88,009
IMPERIAL.			
45—CIVIL WORKS.			
Civil Buildings.			
Post Offices ...	7,061	15,786	22,847
Telegraph Buildings ...	20,692	5,028	25,720
Administration ...	1,02,285	65,196	1,67,481
Miscellaneous ...	48,435	8,016	56,451
Total Civil Buildings ...	1,78,473	94,026	2,72,499
Communications.			
Metalled and Bridged Roads ...	46,965	...	46,965
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads ...	26,074	13,308	39,382
Total Communications ...	73,039	13,308	86,347
Total 45—Civil Works ...	2,51,512	1,07,334	3,58,846
Establishment ...	...	...	81,881
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	— 5,480
Suspense Balance ...	...	...	297
GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS ...	...	...	4,34,950
Deduct—(a). Credits to Expenditure in England at 2 shillings per rupee ...	...	...	14,567
(b). Credits to "Loss by exchange" at estimated average rate of Secretary of State's drawings ...	...	...	4,760
For value of English stores received and other items charged off finally in England ...	...	...	...
Net Expenditure in India against Budget Grant ...	...	...	4,15,623

TABLE C.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works from Provincial, Local (Incorporated) District and Municipal Funds during 1890-91.

Heads.	Provincial Funds.		Incorporated Local District Funds.		Municipal Funds.		Private and other funds.		Grand Total.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.										
Administration	1,69,375	61,128	388	15,150	92	2,173	...	...	1,69,855	78,451
Minor Departments	7,710	13,302	...	2,489	...	...	...	...	7,710	15,791
Law and Justice	66,431	13,574	35	5,219	...	1,228	...	...	66,466	20,021
Ecclesiastical	11,100	11,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,100	11,444
Jails	2,18,184	38,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,18,184	38,711
Police	1,48,640	50,497	180	3,354	10,311	6,781	...	...	1,59,131	60,632
Educational	60,787	13,434	34,208	36,718	16,936	10,897	...	...	1,11,931	61,049
Medical	84,513	5,444	26,773	18,821	12,052	11,234	...	...	1,23,338	35,499
Miscellaneous	50,409	17,081	4,890	7,209	900	773	...	...	56,199	25,063
Forest	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...
Stud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,17,424	2,24,615	66,474	88,960	40,291	33,086	...	...	9,24,189	3,46,661
COMMUNICATIONS.										
Metalled and Bridged Roads	41,891	5,29,412	33,994	1,49,039	392	1,246	...	...	76,277	6,79,697
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads (including District and Village Roads).	2,01,220	1,64,162	29,081	2,57,764	...	159	...	...	2,30,301	4,22,085
Bridges and Culverts	...	...	66,094	19,527	...	...	...	...	66,094	19,527
Boat-bridges and Ferries	375	97,408	2,549	6,374	...	...	...	...	2,924	1,03,782
Accommodation for travellers	11,268	32,483	15,425	28,038	190	1,715	...	...	26,883	62,236
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	1,079	8,986	...	...	1,079	8,986
Total	2,54,754	8,23,465	1,47,143	4,60,742	1,661	12,106	...	...	4,03,558	12,96,313
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.										
Town Buildings	37,909	3,361	161	1,650	40,382	25,091	...	...	78,452	30,102
Water-supply	24,437	67	42,205	25,738	4,57,343	25,357	...	...	5,23,990	51,162
Markets	...	...	136	...	25,561	4,338	...	...	25,697	4,338
Paving Streets	...	38,666	375	14,707	67,521	1,62,385	...	...	67,896	2,15,758
Lighting	...	...	...	...	119	273	...	...	119	273
Sewage and Drainage	9,091	...	15,067	637	1,15,200	31,865	...	...	1,39,358	32,502
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	57,737	5,270	...	...	57,737	5,270
Miscellaneous	...	...	13,499	1,565	9,020	1,754	...	...	22,519	3,319
Total	71,437	42,094	71,443	44,297	7,72,888	2,56,333	...	...	9,15,768	3,42,724
Total Works	11,43,615	10,90,168	2,85,060	5,93,999	8,14,840	3,01,525	...	...	22,43,515	19,85,692
Establishment	5,70 479		1,15,702		49,018		...	...	7,35,199	
Tools and Plant	40 058		6,301		1,289		...	...	47,648	
Suspense Balances	— 21 054		...		...		...	...	— 21,054	
GRAND TOTAL	28,23,266		10,01 062		11,66,672		...	...	49,91,000	
CONTRIBUTIONS.										
Civil Buildings.										
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	...	264	...
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	93	...
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,751	...	8,751	...
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,922	...	2,922	...
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,294	...	61,294	...
Medical	...	...	...	...	35,418	...	42,319	...	77,737	...
Total Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	35,418	...	1,15,643	...	1,51,061	...
Communications.										
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads	...	...	...	...	141	...	1,331	50	1,472	50
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.										
Town Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,58,219	...	...	...	1,58,219	...
Sewage and Drainage	...	...	...	...	48,572	...	...	...	48,572	...
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	4,25,520	...	4,176	...	4,29,696	...
Markets	...	...	...	...	7,335	...	...	...	7,335	...
Paving streets	...	...	...	...	971	...	...	...	971	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	6,40,618	...	4,176	...	6,44,794	...
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	A 6,76,177	...	1,21,150	50	7,97,327	50
Work done for Military Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,106	...	14,106	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	49 561		1,361		50,922	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	331		45		376	
Total Contributions	...	...	...	...	7,26,069		1,36,712		8,62,781	

A.—This includes Rs. 1,80,849 expenditure from Loan Funds and balances in hand of Executive Engineers at end of 1889-90.

TABLE D.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial and Provincial Funds on Railways during the year 1890-91.

DETAILS.	Outlay to close of 1889-90.	Outlay in 1890-91.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.			
48—STATE RAILWAYS.			
Amritsar-Pathánkot State Railway.			
Preliminary Expenses	44,373	...	44,373
Land	1,81,894	...	1,81,894
Formation	4,04,109	...	4,04,109
Bridge Work	5,06,690	...	5,06,690
Fencing	1,94,268	...	1,94,268
Ballast and Permanent Way	28,97,228	...	28,97,228
Stations and Buildings	6,77,460	6,737	6,84,197
Plant	41,164	...	41,164
Rolling-stock	5,31,503	...	5,31,503
General Charges	1,74,275	...	1,74,275
Loss by Exchange	27,770	...	27,770
Suspense Account	9,222	—3,121	6,101
Total Final and Suspense Heads	56,89,956	3,616	56,93,572
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	76,619	...	76,619
Total Capital Expenditure 48—Railways ...	56,13,337	3,616	56,16,953
PROVINCIAL.			
41—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.			
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey	8,528	—960	7,568
40—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.			
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway	3,84,841	1,06,902	4,91,743

TABLE E.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial, Provincial, Local District and Municipal Funds, Public Works Department, during 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CIRCLES AND PUBLIC WORKS DIVISIONS.	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL.			DISTRICT FUNDS.			MUNICIPAL FUNDS.			TOTAL.				Grand Total, *i.e.*, of columns 13 to 16.
	Works and Repairs.	Barrack Dept.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Barrack Dept.	Tools and Plant.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	1,30,312	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,312	...	570	1,30,882
Accounts	...	...	...	25,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,470	...	...	25,470
1ST CIRCLE.																
Superintending Engineer	...	...	...	39,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,163	...	...	39,163
Peshávar Provincial Division	88,533	1,120	1,94,634	49,384	5,296	146	18	...	...	...	...	2,83,313	49,402	1,120	5,296	3,39,131
Do. Civil District	1,310	...	14,720	28	...	30,123	1,656	42	1,03,752	820	29	1,49,905	2,504	...	71	1,52,480
Hazára do.	...	...	2,359	...	...	1,827	444	...	2,917	312	...	7,103	756	...	...	7,859
Political Officer, Khaibar	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	2,100
Total Peshávar Division ...	89,843	1,120	2,13,813	49,412	5,296	32,096	2,118	42	1,06,669	1,132	29	4,42,421	52,662	1,120	5,367	5,01,570
Ráwalpindi Provincial Division	46,804	414	2,62,635	61,422	4,002	7,528	903	...	...	...	...	3,16,967	62,325	414	4,002	3,83,708
Do. Civil District	...	...	4,888	...	...	13,972	2,867	90	30,179	3,074	65	49,039	5,941	...	155	55,135
Jhelum do.	...	...	4,308	...	...	24,049	1,260	...	8,527	599	...	36,884	1,859	...	...	38,743
Gujrát do.	...	...	4,078	...	...	23,355	1,860	...	5,404	180	...	32,837	2,040	...	...	34,877
Shahpur do.	184	...	8,656	...	...	16,196	1,250	...	4,507	...	...	29,543	1,250	...	...	30,793
Gujránwála do.	...	...	2,289	...	...	11,963	1,452	...	15,370	965	11	29,622	2,417	...	11	32,050
Siálkot do.	...	...	1,900	...	...	47,547	8,935	373	11,823	2,176	56	61,270	11,111	...	429	72,810
Total Ráwalpindi Division ...	46,988	414	2,88,754	61,422	4,002	1,44,610	18,527	463	75,810	6,994	132	5,56,162	86,943	414	4,597	6,48,116
Kohát Provincial Division	43,883	2,138	52,866	30,342	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,749	30,342	2,138	598	1,29,827
Do. Civil District	...	...	3,485	376	...	9,682	647	...	3,618	104	...	16,785	1,127	...	...	17,912
Total Kohát Division ...	43,883	2,138	56,351	30,718	598	9,682	647	...	3,618	104	...	1,13,534	31,469	2,138	598	1,47,739
TOTAL 1ST CIRCLE ...	1,80,714	3,672	5,58,918	1,80,715	9,896	1,86,388	21,292	505	1,86,097	8,230	161	11,12,117	2,10,237	3,672	10,562	13,36,588

2ND CIRCLE.																
Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	31,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,765	...	...	31,765
Jullundur Public Works Division ...	2,412	...	2,79,361	50,684	3,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,81,773	50,684	...	3,044	3,35,501
Do. Civil District ...	...	...	3,084	...	...	61,280	4,519	723	23,507	432	...	87,871	4,951	...	723	93,545
Hoshiárpur do. ...	...	...	2,699	...	...	44,676	9,127	49	8,565	490	...	55,940	9,617	...	49	65,606
Kángra do. ...	...	...	14,016	...	...	29,116	5,968	151	3,830	174	...	46,962	6,142	...	151	53,255
Ludhiána do. ...	...	...	1,405	...	...	31,758	4,262	...	59,084	957	...	92,247	5,219	...	...	97,466
Ferozepore do. ...	...	...	2,343	...	...	18,392	8,652	12	6,128	672	...	26,863	9,324	...	12	36,199
Total Jullundur Division ...	2,412	...	3,02,908	50,684	3,044	1,85,222	32,528	935	1,01,114	2,725	...	5,91,656	85,937	...	3,979	6,81,572
Simla Public Works Division ...	2,37,972	...	1,35,456	54,157	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,73,428	54,157	...	1,126	4,28,711
Do. Civil District ...	...	...	77	...	...	41	...	...	56,444	14,272	384	56,562	14,272	...	384	71,218
Total Simla Division ...	2,37,972	...	1,35,533	54,157	1,126	41	...	...	56,444	14,272	384	4,29,990	68,429	...	1,510	4,99,929
Umballa Public Works Division ...	3,794	...	1,85,449	35,462	2,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,89,243	35,462	...	2,297	2,27,002
Do. Civil District ...	...	...	3,267	...	...	85,501	5,642	856	28,284	1,334	185	1,17,052	6,976	...	1,041	1,25,069
Karnál do. ...	...	...	3,205	...	...	33,893	11,118	1,643	8,984	2,037	...	46,082	13,155	...	1,643	60,880
Total Umballa Division ...	3,794	...	1,91,921	35,462	2,297	1,19,394	16,760	2,499	37,268	3,371	185	3,52,377	55,593	...	4,981	4,12,951
Delhi Public Works Division ...	18,785	...	1,71,072	49,333	972	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,89,857	49,333	...	972	2,40,162
Do. Civil District ...	...	...	2,785	...	...	35,799	4,343	48	4,68,799	1,959	...	5,07,383	6,302	...	48	5,13,733
Gurgaon do. ...	...	...	4,956	...	...	47,227	6,382	557	12,994	1,051	367	65,177	7,433	...	924	73,534
Rohtak do. ...	...	...	2,273	...	...	46,185	2,193	772	9,388	120	...	57,846	2,313	...	772	60,931
Hissar do. ...	...	...	1,555	...	...	44,592	3,794	54	22,935	1,953	40	69,082	5,747	...	94	74,923
Total Delhi Division ...	18,785	...	1,82,641	49,333	972	1,73,803	16,712	1,431	5,14,116	5,083	407	8,89,435	71,128	...	2,810	9,63,283
TOTAL 2ND CIRCLE ...	2,62,963	...	8,13,003	2,21,401	7,439	4,78,460	66,000	4,865	7,08,942	25,451	976	22,63,368	3,12,852	...	13,280	25,89,500
3RD CIRCLE.																
Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	37,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,353	...	...	37,353
Dera Ismail Khan Public Works Division ...	1,08,155	3,009	34,162	52,443	3,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,317	52,443	3,009	3,239	2,01,008
Do. Civil District ...	846	...	1,10,063	...	...	13,615	2,108	...	11,919	418	...	1,36,443	2,526	...	...	1,38,969
Bannu Civil District ...	...	...	5,555	...	...	6,652	1,600	131	21,322	320	148	33,529	1,920	...	279	35,728
Total Dera Ismail Khan Division ...	1,09,001	3,009	1,49,780	52,443	3,239	20,267	3,708	131	33,241	738	148	3,12,289	56,889	3,009	3,518	3,75,705
Dera Gházi Khan Public Works Division ...	1,08,705	344	88,608	43,389	911	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,97,313	43,389	344	911	2,41,957
Do. Civil District ...	500	...	7,954	...	...	7,043	1,022	...	7,823	508	...	23,320	1,530	...	...	24,850
Muzaffargarh do. ...	...	...	5,283	...	...	6,319	2,760	10	2,072	77	...	13,674	2,837	...	10	16,521
Total Dera Gházi Khan Division ...	1,09,205	344	1,01,845	...	911	13,362	3,782	10	9,895	585	...	2,34,307	47,756	344	921	2,83,328

TABLE E—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CIRCLES AND PUBLIC WORKS DIVISIONS.	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL.			DISTRICT FUNDS.			MUNICIPAL FUNDS.			TOTAL.				Grand Total, *i. e.*, of columns 13 to 16.
	Works and Repairs.	Barrack Dept.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Barrack Dept.	Tools and Plant.	
3RD CIRCLE—CONCLUDED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore Public Works Division...	3,096	...	5,12,359	73,642	11,673	2,488	...	...	...	...	...	5,17,943	73,642	...	11,673	6,03,258
Do. Civil District	...	...	8,171	...	...	22,627	3,352	20	66,807	7,766	...	97,605	11,118	...	20	1,08,743
Mooltan do.	...	...	3,777	...	...	27,285	2,990	39	26,821	1,220	4	57,883	4,210	...	43	62,136
Montgomery do.	...	...	4,067	...	...	18,323	2,408	...	2,982	...	...	25,372	2,408	...	...	27,780
Jhang do.	...	...	8,077	235	...	12,443	1,860	...	5,907	750	...	26,427	2,845	...	...	29,272
Total Lahore Division ...	3,096	...	5,36,451	73,877	11,673	83,166	10,610	59	1,02,517	9,736	4	7,25,230	94,223	...	11,736	8,31,189
Amritsar Public Works Division	1,138	...	67,938	6,710	5,062	5,968	...	...	...	...	...	75,044	6,710	...	5,062	86,816
Do. Civil District ...	...	...	2,308	...	...	37,417	4,095	...	57,043	3,347	...	96,768	7,442	...	...	1,04,210
Gurdáspur do.	872	...	3,040	200	13	54,031	6,215	731	18,630	931	...	76,573	7,346	...	744	84,663
Total Amritsar Division ...	2,010	...	73,286	6,910	5,075	97,416	10,310	731	75,673	4,278	...	2,48,385	21,498	...	5,806	2,75,689
TOTAL 3RD CIRCLE ...	2,23,312	3,353	8,61,362	2,13,972	20,898	2,14,211	28,410	931	2,21,326	15,337	152	15,20,211	2,57,719	3,353	21,981	18,03,264
ABSTRACT.																
Direction ...	...	...	...	1,30,312	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,312	...	570	1,30,882
Accounts ...	...	...	...	25,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,470	...	...	25,470
1st Circle ...	1,80,714	3,672	5,58,918	1,80,715	9,896	1,86,388	21,292	505	1,86,097	8,230	161	11,12,117	2,10,237	3,672	10,562	13,36,588
2nd do. ...	2,62,963	...	8,13,003	2,21,401	7,439	4,78,460	66,000	4,865	7,08,942	25,451	976	22,63,368	3,12,852	...	13,280	25,89,500
3rd do. ...	2,23,312	3,353	8,61,362	2,13,972	20,898	2,14,211	28,410	931	2,21,326	15,337	152	15,20,211	2,57,719	3,353	21,981	18,03,264
Examiner's auxiliary	404	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	904	...	...	...	904
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE ...	6,67,393	7,025	22,33,783	7,71,870	38,803 (*a*)	8,79,059	1,15,702	6,301	11,16,365	49,018	1,289	48,96,600	9,36,590	7,025	46,393	58,86,608

(*a*) Outlay on Provincial Tools and Plant ... ... Rs. 40,058
Less on account of Imperial Tools and Plant ... ... " — 1,631
Contribution ... ... " 376

Total ... " 38,803

TABLE F.

Metalled and Unmetalled Imperial, Provincial and District Roads in the Punjab in 1890-91.

P. W. Division or District.	Total Length.		Metal renewed.	Remarks.
	Metalled.	Unmetalled.		
Imperial Roads.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Peshâwar Division ...	...	(a) 16	...	
Râwalpindi ditto ...	(b) 27½	...	...	
Kohât ditto ...	(c) 92½	...	...	
Delhi ditto ...	...	...	...	
Umballa ditto ...	...	...	...	
Simla ditto ...	...	...	...	
Jullundur ditto ...	...	...	...	
Amritsar ditto ...	...	...	...	
Lahore ditto ...	...	...	...	
Dera Ismail Khan Division ...	(c) 107⅛	...	1½	
Dera Ghâzi Khan ditto ...	(d) 8	60	...	
Total Imperial Roads ...	235⅛	76	1½	
Provincial Roads.				
Peshâwar ...	82	357	8	
Râwalpindi ...	258	221	9¾	
Kohât ...	...	93	...	
Delhi ...	97	...	30¼	
Umballa ...	163	34	33¾	
Simla ...	58	166	19¼	
Jullundur ...	186	147	27	
Amritsar ...	45	57	4	
Lahore ...	91½	125	21¼	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	212	...	
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	32½	154	3¼	
Total Provincial Roads ...	1,013	1,566	156½	
District Roads.				
Peshâwar ...	11½	489¾	...	
Hazâra ...	...	335	...	
Kohât ...	1¼	247½	...	
Râwalpindi ...	28¾	1,083¾	...	
Shahpur ...	6	824	...	
Jhelum ...	2	1,080	...	
Gujrât ...	9	603	...	
Siâlkot ...	40¼	788¾	...	
Gujrânwâla ...	4	1,134	...	
Delhi ...	29½	457¼	...	
Gurgaon ...	75	571	...	
Rohtak ...	105	577	...	
Hissar ...	20½	870	...	
Karnâl ...	24½	615½	...	
Umballa ...	23	502½	...	
Simla ...	...	...	...	
Jullundur ...	83½	345¼	...	
Ludhiâna ...	68	226½	...	
Hoshiârpur ...	31½	713	...	
Kângra ...	...	922	...	
Ferozepore ...	24¾	829	...	
Lahore ...	20½	711¾	...	
Mooltan ...	23	1,186	...	
Jhang ...	14	1,055	...	
Montgomery ...	...	1,050	...	
Amritsar ...	16	329	...	
Gurdâspur ...	73½	531½	...	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	823	...	
Bannu ...	...	569	...	
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	7½	500	...	
Muzaffargarh ...	14½	539½	...	
Total District Roads ...	757	20,509½	...	
Grand Total ...	2,005⅛	22,151½	...	

(a). Road from Michni to Abazai.
(b). Murree-Kohâla Cart road.
(c). North-West Frontier road.
(d). Dera Ghâzi Khan-Loralai road.

POST OFFICE.

471. POST OFFICES.—The subjoined statement shows the number of Imperial Post Offices, outlying letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen existing on the 31st March 1891 as compared with the figures for the year 1889-90:—

	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.
Existing on 31st March 1890	720	414	645	298
Opened and entertained during 1890-91	58	30	102	9
Total	778	444	747	307
Closed or discontinued during 1890-91	27	9	77	12
Balance existing on 31st March 1891	751	435	670	295

There has been during the year under report an increase of 31 under the head of Post Offices, 21 under letter-boxes, and 25 under postmen; and a decrease of 3 under the head of village postmen.

472. The mails were conveyed on railway, mail-cart and runners' lines as follows:—

Railway, 2,037 miles against 1,978 miles for 1889-90.
Mail-cart, 903 " " 695 " "
Runners' lines, 2,156 " 2,183 " "

473. The principal changes in the different modes of conveyance of mails that have taken place during the year under report are—

(1). Subsidized mail-cart Delhi to Umballa (*viâ* Karnál) and the Government mail-cart line from Umballa to Kálka were abolished on the opening of the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway.

(2). Dera Gházi Khan to Mithankot runners' line changed into Tonga Dâk line as far as Rájanpur, the portion Rájanpur to Mithankot remaining as a runners' line.

(3). Pathánkot to Dunera (a portion of the line Pathánkot to Dalhousie) changed from runners' into a Tonga line.

(4). The opening of a Tonga Dâk line from Dera Ismail Khan to Tánk by the District authorities. A subsidy is now paid by the Postal Department for the conveyance of mails over this line which was formerly worked by runners paid from the District Dâk funds.

474. The total number of articles of all descriptions given out for delivery during the year 1890-91 was 36,166,832 against 34,740,108 for the preceding year, showing an increase of 1,426,724 articles. Articles returned undelivered numbered 860,574, giving a percentage of 2·38 on the number received for delivery.

475. DISTRICT DAK DEPARTMENT.—The following statement shows the statistics of the District Post for the past official year as compared with the figures for the year 1889-90 :—

	Post Offices.	Village Post-men.	Post-men.	Letter-boxes.	Mileage.	Income from local cess.	Expenditure debited to the Provincial Fund.	Total Expenditure.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1889-90...	31	350	23	46	4,282	...	...	92,252 2 7
1890-91...	37	356	22	48	4,286½	...	20,202 12 0	95,205 11 3

Post carried by mail-carts ... ... 82 miles.
Do. ekkas ... ... 92 „
Do. runners ... ... 4,112½ „

476. Six new Post Offices were opened during the year under report. The slight increase under the heads of village postmen and letter-boxes and decrease under that of postmen require no explanation.

477. The following are the principal changes that took place in the different modes of conveyance of mails over District Dâk lines :—

(1). The District Dâk runners' line from Dera Ismail Khan to Tánk was abolished on the opening of a Tonga Dâk by the District authorities. For the conveyance of mails over this line a subsidy is now paid by the Imperial Post.

(2). The portion of the line Umballa to Sadhaura between Umballa and Shahzádpur was abolished and a new line Barára to Sadhaura established instead.

(3). The Siálkot to Pasrúr ekka dâk line was converted into a runners' line.

(4). The Karnál to Kaithal ekka dâk line was similarly converted.

478. The total District Dâk expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 95,205-11-3 against Rs. 92,252-2-7 for the previous year.

479. Articles posted at the District Dâk Post Offices during 1890-91 numbered 182,915 against 147,001 in the previous year, and 193,505 articles were received for delivery against 152,731 received during 1889-90. The percentage of articles returned as undeliverable on the total number received for delivery was 4·3 against 4·1 of the preceding year. The total number of articles made over to District Dâk postmen and village postmen for delivery during 1890-91 was 997,212 against 990,870 of the previous year. The postmen and village postmen returned 52,647 articles as undeliverable, which gives a percentage of 5·2 on the number given out for delivery. The total number of articles collected by postmen and village postmen for despatch during 1890-91 was 350,518 against 392,238 in the preceding year.

480. The following figures show the total transactions of District Dâk Post Offices, postmen and village postmen for the past year:—

Articles posted for despatch, 533,433 against 539,239 for 1889-90.
Do. received for delivery, 1,190,717 against 1,143,601 for 1889-90.
Do. returned undelivered, 61,040 against 56,132 for 1889-90.

TELEGRAPHS.

481. TELEGRAPHS.—During the year 136 miles of new telegraph line were added, the wire mileage being 552 miles. There were no reductions. At the end of the year under review the line and wire mileage aggregated 4,607 and 12,950 miles respectively against 4,471 and 12,398 at the close of the previous year.

482. Fifty-five new offices were opened and 17 were closed against 47 opened and 15 closed in 1889-90.

483. The following statement shows that there were 38 more offices open at the close of 1890-91 than at the end of 1889-90:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Government Offices	101	113
Railway and Canal Offices	209	226
Offices not open for paid messages	71	80
Total	381	419

484. The number of messages despatched from Government Offices was 291,689, being an increase on the previous year of 28,606.

485. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 4,22,188, or Rs. 69,268 more than in 1889-90.

IRRIGATION.

486. GENERAL.—The Koranga and Fazil Shah, two of the three subsidiary canals from the Ravi above the Sidhnai Weir included in the Revised Project for the Sidhnai Canal sanctioned in 1889-90, were opened during the year.

487. The following is a list of the canals in operation:—

(*a*) *Perennial Canals*—

I.—Swat River Canal.
II.—Western Jumna Canal.
III.—Bári Doáb Canal.
IV.—Sirhind Canal.
V.—Chenab Canal.

(*b*) *Inundation Canals*—

VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.
VII.—Sidhnai Canal.
VIII.—Upper Sutlej Series.
IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenab (or Mooltan) Series.
X.—Indus Series.
XI.—Imperial Canals in Shahpur District.
XII.—Muzaffargarh Series.

488. The total area irrigated by the Perennial Canals during the year was 1,664,977 acres, being an increase of 102,116 acres as compared with 1889-90, and an increase of 265,601 acres as compared with 1888-89.

489. The Inundation Canals irrigated 1,177,765 acres, being a decrease of 56,546 acres as compared with 1889-90, and a decrease of 41,945 acres as compared with 1888-89.

490. The total area irrigated by all canals was 2,842,742 acres, showing an increase of 45,570 acres as compared with 1889-90, and an increase of 228,436 acres as compared with 1888-89.

491. The areas irrigated in 1890-91 and in the previous year on the several canals were—

Names of Canals.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Perennial Canals.			
Swat River Canal ...	88,875	91,195	− 2,320
Western Jumna Canal ...	(a) 388,505	419,968	− 31,463
Bári Doáb Canal ...	535,045	523,409	+ 11,636
Sirhind Canal (Imperial) ...	600,162	488,981	+ 111,181
Chenab Canal ...	52,390	39,308	+ 13,082
Total Perennial Canals ...	1,664,977	1,562,861	+ 102,116
Inundation Canals.			
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal ...	38,604	63,223	− 24,619
Sidhnai Canal ...	(b) 122,525	109,082	+ 13,443
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	137,861	147,775	− 9,914
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	(c) 346,220	374,494	− 28,274
Indus Inundation Canals ...	(d) 218,364	214,544	+ 3,820
Shahpur Inundation Canals ...	21,313	18,535	+ 2,778
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals ...	292,878	306,658	− 13,780
Total Inundation Canals ...	1,177,765	1,234,311	− 56,546
Grand Total ...	2,842,742	2,797,172	+ 45,570

(a). Includes 65,425 acres in Jínd State.
(b). Includes 9,206 acres of *kharába* (area dried up).
(c). Includes 28,482 ditto ditto.
(d). Includes 84 acres irrigated by waste water.

492. *Swat River Canal.*—The scheme for extending this canal across the Kálpáni Nullah into the Utmán Bolak country was re-cast, and was nearly ready for submission for sanction at the end of the year. An estimate for a branch distributary extending towards Naushera is also under preparation. The diversion round the No. III Tráli Culvert, which had been constructed during 1889-90, was closed, and the canal was passed over the culvert. Extra land was taken up at the foot of the heavy embankments to provide earth for repairs. The Pálasai minor distributary was constructed from No. VI Rájbaha, and the Rashkái and Tulandái minor distributaries from No. VIII Rájbaha were commenced and nearly completed. These minor distributaries will increase the commanded area by 4,000 acres. The alignment of the tail of No. VIII Rájbaha was remodelled. Twenty-four outlets were constructed for irrigation direct from the canal; these increase the commanded area by about 3,000 acres. The construction of permanent outlets from the distributaries was proceeded with and distance marks along the distributaries were built. Plantations were extended, and 120 miles of avenues are now established along the main canal and its distributaries. The rainfall registered at Mardán was much above the average, amounting to 34·9 inches against an average of 15·8 inches for the last 10 years. The observed discharge of the River Swat above the canal head was 3,679 cubic feet per second on the 19th of

December 1890. The canal was closed for repairs from the 25th November 1890 to the 1st January 1891, and was closed again on the 9th January, as, owing to the unusually plentiful and continuous cold weather rain, water was not required for irrigation. The closure continued till the 16th March. Besides this long closure, which lasted, with a small break of 8 days in January, for 111 days, there were only two short closures of a few days in April and July respectively. The area irrigated during the year was 88,875 acres against 91,195 acres in 1889-90 and 107,910 acres in 1888-89. The Swat River Canal is now practically complete; there is no further room for extension except by crossing the Kálpáni Nullah and by means of a branch distributary extending towards Naushera, schemes for which are under preparation as mentioned above.

493. *Western Jumna Canal.*—The general estimate for remodelling the Western Jumna Canal was closed on the 31st March 1890, but a few works sanctioned prior to that date had not been completed. These have been entered in detail in the Schedule appended to the Completion Report which has been submitted. The work that remained to be done was of a petty character, consisting principally of payments to be made for land compensation and the fixing of outlets on the remodelled distributaries on the New Delhi Branch. The items entered in the Schedule for completion before 31st March 1891 have all been completed during the year under review, and no further expenditure will be incurred on them. The remaining items in the Schedule will all be completed during the current year (1891-92), the 31st March 1892 being the date entered in the Schedule as probable date of completion. Progress was also made on several new works which were sanctioned during the year as chargeable to the Open Capital Account. Under the head *Main Line and Branches*, the final demarcation of the canal boundaries in the 2nd Sub-Division of the Delhi Division was commenced and completed during the year, and materials were collected at site of the recently sanctioned Báoli Chauki on the New Delhi Branch, though building was not actually commenced during the year. Under the head *Distributaries*, the Rasin Minor of the Bazída Rájbaha, designed to irrigate certain villages that had formerly irrigated from the old abandoned main canal above Rer, was commenced and about half completed, and surveys were also started for an extension of the Butána Rájbaha into the lower part of the Rohtak District. Surveys for an extension from New Delhi Branch into the same district were also made and completed. The principal sanctions and progress of the year were, however, under the head *Drainage and Protective Works*. With the exception of a petty estimate for draining the Samúra Jhíl on the New Main Line, the work done was entirely in the Delhi Division, and included the construction of an inlet into the New Delhi Branch for the Naráina and Ahulána Drainage, which was completed, the widening of Main Drain No. VIII below Gohána, the clearance of the Nai Nullah or Main Drain No. III from Gohána upwards to the junction with Tributary Drainage No. 1, and the clearance of the four side or Tributary Drainages Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Work was in full progress on all the lines at the end of the year, and there was every prospect of their being completed before the rains of 1891. As far as the Delhi Division is concerned, only one minor drainage work will then remain to be carried out, but in the Karnál Division some important

drainage works have yet to be executed which have been held in abeyance pending the completion of the above works in the Delhi Division, upon which the Karnál Division drainages will depend for an outfall. Considerable outlay was incurred during the year under Extensions and Improvements, the principal works completed being as follows:—Discharge runs at heads of Delhi and Hánsi Branches, iron draw-bridge at Satáuli New Delhi Branch, cuts-off on Hánsi Branch at Májra and Kheri Gangan, enlarging Sink and Júa inspection-houses on Butána Canal, and construction of out-houses at Binjhol, Sirdhána, Kailána, Júa and Gangatoli inspection-houses. The following works were in progress at the end of the year:—Bridge over Ganauli Cut, Pontoon Bridge at Mádilpur, Flour Mills at Karnál, Sleeper Wharf at Serái Rohilla Khan near Delhi. The floods in the Jumna were very similar in character to those of the previous year, being of average height, but unusually long duration. The training works at Tájawála suffered considerably, and repairs were more than usually heavy. On the Hánsi Branch good progress was made on the work of raising and strengthening the banks, which is being gradually completed; and as special works of maintenance on the New Delhi Branch may be mentioned the heavy repairs to banks and bed below Khukrána Bridge and the diversion of the Bowána Escape near the crossing of the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway. In addition to the above a good deal of work was done on district drainage works in the Delhi Division. The East Júa and Sheikhpura Drains were commenced and completed during the year, and the very important Mangashpur Drain was also started and about half completed.

494. *Sirsa Branch Canal.*—Alterations to Tájawála under-sluices with the object of providing an over-way for the travellers along the whole length of the dam, and of fitting gates and grooves to four of the left hand bays, were commenced towards the close of the year. Cast-iron grooving had been delivered at site, and the gates required ordered from the Rúpar Workshops. The works required on the Main Line, Western Jumna Canal, had been held in abeyance until good progress had been made on the Sirsa Branch itself, but a commencement was made during the year. During the closure of the canal in February the left wall of the lock at Indri was put in, and most of the wells sunk for the right or land wall. The pitching required below the Indri Regulator was also laid, and the whole of the work on this Lock and Regulator can be completed during the next canal closure. During the closure the widening and rectification of the Main Line immediately above Indri was also completed. The work of raising the piers of the Patrála Dam was also commenced towards the end of the year, and will be shortly completed. Detailed proposals for the Weir, Escape Head and Lock at Dhánora and for the Dhánora Diversion and Escape were worked out and approved before the end of the year, the land demarcated and preparations made for starting the work, for which a large supply of materials had been collected at site, and the Jhandera temporary quarters, which are adjacent to the works, were completed. On the Sirsa Branch itself the Regulator at the head was completed, and work was in progress in the 1st and 2nd sections (Karnál District and Patiála State). In the 1st section all land required for the Branch had been taken up and compensation paid. Work had been started on all the six falls (with bridges) in this section and was well advanced by the end of the year. Of cross-drainage works eight out of nine required had been commenced and two of them completed. The remaining six, including the Rakshi and Chantang

Nullah Siphons, will be completed before the rains of 1891. Five bridges out of the thirteen required in this section had been completed, including the Grand Trunk Road and Delhi-Kálka Railway Bridges, and work on the remainder was well advanced. The channel earthwork in this section, 47 miles in length, was nearly completed, except in the deep cutting in the first 8 miles, which was excavated only to half width, and the cutting back and removal of spoil at Indri was also completed. The permanent inspection-houses at Indri, Barthal, Koel and Mundera, and the temporary quarters at Budhera and Chandana, were all completed. The 2nd or Patiála section was finally aligned during the year, and channel excavation was started and well advanced down to the 63rd mile, many lengths being nearly completed. Water was passed down to the above mile in January and subsequently by a 10 feet channel, and was in great request both for masonry works and filling village tanks. Materials for the works in this section were in course of collection and delivery, but the works had not been started before the end of the year. A commencement was also made of the three chaukís sanctioned for this section. The 3rd or Hissar section has not yet been finally aligned, as it has been deemed of greater importance to push on with the distributaries of the 1st and 2nd sections, and it was not advisable to finally locate the line without additional cross-sections, the country being very irregular and covered with sand hills. The requisite survey work was carried out during the cold weather, and it is hoped that the alignment will be definitely fixed before next cold season. Progress is being made on distributaries *pari passu* with that on the Branch. In the 1st section the main line Habri Rájbaha, which will be the principal distributary, with a discharging capacity of 300 cubic feet per second, and in the 2nd section the Sudkan, or principal Patiála Rájbaha, were both commenced during the year, and the earthwork on the former was well advanced at its close, while materials had all been collected at site of the principal masonry works. The canal was closed at Dádupur from the 3rd to the 6th and from the 8th to the 20th August, but during these periods the New Main Line continued to flow except on one day, being fed by drainage. There was a cold weather closure of the canal from 26th January till the 21st February. The area irrigated during the year was 388,505 acres, including 65,425 acres on the Jínd distributaries.

495. *Navigation.*—The canal-borne traffic amounted to 46,646 tons, valued at Rs. 14,72,461; the receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 40,276, of which 88 per cent. was due to raft traffic.

496. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—A scheme was under preparation for enabling the canal to carry an increased supply during the kharíf. The Kotla rapid on the Main Branch Lower and Nasárki rapid on the Lahore Branch were re-constructed in connection with the scheme for remodelling the canal, and the bed was re-graded between Nasárki and Sarchur. The construction of a new set of flour mills at Dháriwál to take the place of the existing mills and also new mills at Ráya on the Sobráon Branch were commenced, and addition made to the out-houses of several of the mills on the Kasúr Branch. The No. 4 Aliwál Mills were altered so as to improve their working. The out-offices at Bedián and Pohwind Inspection-houses were added to, and a well was sunk in the compound of the inspection-house at Har. Bohoru Rájbaha was extended, and a minor distributary from it and also one from Chabal Rájbaha were sanctioned in connection with the scheme to

abandon the Doburji Rájbaha Escape. A foot-bridge was built over the Dodeh Rájbaha. The recently established plantations on the Sobráon Branch have progressed favourably. The plantations between Kallair and Kunjar have been felled and re-sown. Fifty acres of plantations were felled between Tarn Táran and Ibban road-bridges and the ground re-sown. The Dhámia spur in the Ravi river which had been damaged by floods was partially repaired, and a leading cut was dug to relieve the strain on the spur during floods. Slight repairs were done to the upper training works. The upper and lower training works and the Kamwál cut have worked well. A portion, 240 feet long and 30 feet wide, of the rapid slope below the outlet at Mádhopur was re-laid with Delhi quartzite to replace the Taráki stone, which was found to be too soft to stand the action of the river. The usual clearance of the channel below the outlet was carried out for a distance of 300 feet. The wall on the right bank of the outlet connecting it with the weir was raised 4 feet and also the left abutment river wall, and preparations were made for raising the bridge platform and piers and also the parapet of the inlet. The defence works on the right bank of the Chakki torrent below Dhangu cut were again damaged by floods, three of the spurs constructed last year being destroyed. These have been re-constructed, and new spurs are being constructed between them as well as another spur lower down. All the spurs are also being strengthened. The head channel of the canal was cleared of shingle for a distance of 700 feet. Rapids Nos. 8, 9 and 14 were re-laid during the canal closure, and No. 13, formerly constructed as a cascade in 3 tiers, was converted into a rapid, and the foot-bridges which formerly existed over Nos. 8, 9 and 13, and which obstructed the flow of the water, were removed. Rapid No. 20 was repaired, as establishment and materials could not be spared to re-construct it this year. The crests of the rapids at Kallair and Kila Lál Singh were raised 2 feet. The bed below Tibri Regulator was repaired. The silt berms were cut away from Tibri to Kallair and also from Bahrwál to Vaghi on the Lahore Branch. A new head was built to Babbiáli Rájbaha. A new head was also built for the Egerton Woollen Mills channel to replace the one which failed last year. Cast-iron distance marks were erected along the patrol roads of the Lahore Branch and Main Branch Lower. The work of remodelling the irrigating channels in the Chánga Mánga forest, which is being carried out by the Canal Department for the Forest Department, has made considerable progress; 24 miles out of a total length of 46 miles of new distributaries having been completed to date.

497. There were no high floods in the River Ravi; several unusually high freshets, however, occurred in the cold weather, interfering seriously with the works in progress in the river near the canal head. The supply in the early part of the kharif was lower than usual; an average discharge of 4,283 cubic feet was run during September, which is the maximum ever attained. The rabi supply was, generally speaking, sufficient, as rain fell in every month of the season. The canal was closed for 7 days in August for clearance of the head channel, and for general repairs and remodelling works from the 13th January to the 10th March, 44 days, owing to the copious cold weather rainfall; this long closure of the canal caused no serious inconvenience. There were several short closures of a day or two, owing to accidents to rapids and other works, amounting together with the above to 56 days in all.

498. The total rainfall did not differ widely from the average except near the tail of the canal, where it was considerably in excess of the average, Vahn registering 23 inches against an average of 14½ inches. But the distribution was abnormal, the cold weather rains being unusually heavy; thus in Gurdáspur District, out of a fall of 35 inches, 10½ inches fell in the cold weather, in Amritsar 10½ inches out of 22 inches, and in Lahore District 12 inches out of 20 inches. The realizations on account of water power amounted to Rs. 93,935 against Rs. 63,652 in the preceding year. The discharges of the River Ravi at Mádhopur on the 19th December 1890 and 29th January 1891 showed 2,015 cubic feet and 4,922 cubic feet respectively; and discharges of the Beas river taken at Nowshera on the 19th December 1890 and on the 19th January 1891 showed 4,539 cubic feet and 10,419 cubic feet respectively. Owing to the abnormal cold weather rain the observations taken in January are greatly in excess of the normal discharge of the river in that month. At Shahdera discharges were observed on the 19th December 1890 and on the 7th February 1891, and showed 727 cubic feet per second and 5,789 cubic feet per second. The latter, as explained above, is far in excess of the average. The area irrigated amounted to 535,045 acres, which exceeds that of last year, hitherto the largest on record, by 11,636 acres. The kharíf area was 220,903 acres and the rabi 314,142 acres.

499. *Sirhind Canal.*—The year 1890-91 was that fixed for the completion of the Sirhind Canal Project, and the Construction Estimate was closed on the 31st March 1891. Almost all works included in the scope of the sanctioned project were practically completed in 1889-90, and very little remained to finish during the year under review; but some extensions of the original project had been proposed, the cost of which will be partly covered by savings on the General Estimate, while the balance will involve an excess within the limit of Rs. 8,58,000 sanctioned by the Government of India in its No. 208 I., dated 29th December 1890. A good commencement of these extensions was made towards the close of the year after intimation was received of the above sanction. The Head Works and Main Line were completed in the previous year, but some slight Capital expenditure was incurred on the latter in payment of compensation to Patiála State Jágírdárs for loss of revenue on land occupied by the canal for which a claim had been made by that State. The combined Branch was completed before the beginning of the year under review. On the Abohar and Bhatinda Branches compensation was paid to Patiála Jágírdárs as on the Main Line, and all claims on this account finally settled. On the Abohar Branch the only other Capital expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,730 on the extension of plantations in the Abohar Reservoir, and Rs. 1,623 in commencing one of the chaukís on the proposed new Malukpur Rájbaha. On the Bhatinda Branch Rs. 2,091 were expended in extension of plantations in the Ferozepore Division, the Bhatinda Escape Reservoir was completed and brought into use, two new chaukís were built on the Lambi Rájbaha, and two more were commenced on the proposed line for the extension of that rájbaha towards the Bikaner border. On the Feeder Line telegraph posts were erected between Mánpur and Patiála (47 miles), and signallers' quarters built at the heads of the Kotla and Ghaggar Branches and in the Executive Engineer's office compound at Lehál. A wire was fixed by the Telegraph Department, and communication established with the stations on the canal wire between Mánpur

and Rúpar and Ludhiána. The heads of all Branches of the canal and the Divisional Offices of Ludhiána and Patiála are now in direct telegraphic communication with Rúpar and Chamkaur. On the Kotla Branch a foot-bridge was completed in the 71st mile, and a rest-house was commenced at Dessu at the tail of the Branch, which was not, however, completed during the year.

500. Expenditure was also incurred in the extension of plantations on the Feeder Line, Kotla, Ghaggar and Choa Branches. With the exception of the rest-house at Dessu all sanctioned works on the Patiála Branches were completed before the end of the year. In the Ludhiána Division all distributaries on Abohar Branch were completed before the commencement of the year. In the Ferozepore Division the Jaitu Rájbaha and its Kot Bhái Branch were enlarged so as to extend the area of irrigation from these channels, and towards the end of the year a good start was made on the new Malukpur and Raotah Rájbahás, the earthwork on which was in full progress at the end of the year. In the Ludhiána Division land payments for the Sehnah and Phul Rájbahás, Bhatinda Branch, were completed, and some compensation was also paid to the Patiála Jágírdárs. The Minors on the Dhipáli Rájbaha, which alone remained to complete the distributary system in this Division, were commenced during the year, but not quite completed, though they will all be in operation during kharíf 1891. In Ferozepore Division land payments for Bhatinda Rájbaha were completed, and a very good start was made on the extension of the Lambi Rájbaha towards the Bikaner border. The distributaries on the Native States Branches had all been completed before the commencement of the year, but an outlay of Rs. 106 was incurred on Choa Branch in completing gates and gearing for Rájbaha Heads which had been erected in the previous year. Briefly, it may be said that all the works comprised in the sanctioned General Estimate were completed before the end of the year, with the exception of the Dessu chauki, and some payments remaining to be made for land and for finishing off the re-modelled Jaitu Rájbaha and the Dhipáli Rájbaha Minors, all of which should be completed early in 1891-92. In addition a very good start was made during the last three months of the year on the extension of the original project for which sanction was communicated in December 1890.

501. Under Revenue, the work of strengthening the weir, by re-laying the downstream talus between the two core walls to the revised section, proceeded during the cold weather, during which an additional length of 900 lineal feet were completed, making 1,500 feet in all, and leaving 900 feet to be completed hereafter. Heavy repairs were also executed at the toe of the talus, which is requiring additional protection owing to the gradual deepening of the river bed below it. The lower-sluice gates had an additional 2 feet added to them, as this was found to be necessary. The cranes for the shutters on the weir were brought into use towards the end of the flood season, but require some additional gearing for swinging the shutters into position. A second storey was added to the quarters for the regulating establishment at the canal head, and a sleeping room provided for the use of the Sub-Divisional Officer during floods. The highest flood on record since the completion of the head works occurred in August 1890, but no serious damage was sustained by the works. The floods in the hill torrents were not very heavy during the year. A diversion of the Budki Nullah above the canal was made to protect a village that was

threatened, and some heavy training works were also carried out in the outfall channel to check the erosion on the left bank. Owing to the great depth of floods that can now be passed over the Budki Superpassage it was decided to strengthen the parapets, as had been done in the previous year on the Síswán, and the work was commenced in March, and will be completed before the floods of 1891. An extensive scheme for the drainage of lands in the Khádir, soaked by percolation from the Main Line, was sanctioned and nearly completed during the year. During the closure in May 1890 discharge runs were constructed at Garhi on the Main Line, and below heads of the Feeder Line and Abohar and Bhatinda Branches, and a number of observations were taken during the cold weather. A new flour mill with 10 stones was erected at Sadhána on the Bhatinda Branch, and was practically completed by the end of the year.

502. Extensive repairs were also executed during the May closure below the basins of all the falls on the Abohar and Bhatinda Branches in the Ludhiána Division, where a serious scour of the bed and banks had occurred. The work, which consisted mainly of concrete block pitching, has been successful, though further extensions of the pitching will no doubt be required and will be made as opportunity offers. The construction of a siphon under the Sutlej Navigation Channel for the passage of the Butawah District Inundation Canal, consisting of two openings of 8 feet span, covered with Westwood and Baillies' corrugated iron plates, was commenced in the cold weather, but not completed by the end of the year. A siphon was also made under the District Canal to pass local drainage. The former of these works was chargeable to District Funds. Some improvements were effected to three of the 2nd class chaukís in Ferozepore Division so as to increase the accommodation which was very limited. No works of any importance were carried out in the Patiála Division beyond the alteration of three chaukís similar to those in the Ferozepore Division. The discharges of the River Sutlej at Rúpar taken on the 19th of December 1890 and the 19th of January 1891 showed 4,247 cubic feet and 4,837 cubic feet respectively. The area irrigated during the year exclusive of Native States Branches was 600,162 acres against 488,981 acres in 1889-90, showing an increase of 111,181 acres as compared with the previous year. The canal was closed for 10 days in May and for 6 days in August. Other short closures aggregated 3 days, so that the closures amounted in all to 19 days.

503. *Navigation.*—The canal-borne traffic amounted to 29,190 tons, valued at Rs. 9,27,400, and 6,448 passengers; the receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 12,632, 76 per cent of which belongs to the raft traffic.

504. *Chenab Canal.*—The survey of the drainages over the whole of the area commanded by the present sanctioned project has been completed, and the whole area has been cross-sectioned and contoured maps prepared. Surveys for the extended scheme have also been pushed on with vigour; the whole of the area of the Rechna Doáb within the limits proposed for perennial canal irrigation has been cross-sectioned at intervals of about half a mile, as much as 7,248 miles of levels having been taken during the year. The extension project will shortly be ready for submission to the Government of India. Up to date 552,000 acres of Government waste lands have been demarcated into new villages, being the whole of that falling within the present project. The progress during the year was 322,000 acres. The village water-courses on three rájbahás

have been laid out and partly excavated. The remodelling of the Mián Ali Branch was nearly completed, including the widening of the first five miles of the channel, the addition of a cistern and pitching below the Head Regulator and lengthening its wing walls, the construction of two drainage siphons for the Kassoki and Khangah drainages, the addition of a tail escape, and the construction of four rest-houses. The remodelling of the Rakh Branch also has been nearly completed, two falls having been added at bridges, four other bridges enlarged and a new one built. On the extension of this Branch excavation was in progress, and two bridges and four rest-houses were nearly completed. A great deal of work was done on distributaries. On the Kot Nikka Branch the Dohatta and Kot Nawán minors were completed; on the Háfizabad Branch the Ságar minor was completed; on the Mián Ali Branch the Manawála Rájbaha and its minors were commenced, the Shahkot Rájbaha was commenced and nearly finished, and the Kurriánwála Rájbaha and the Kotha and Khingránwála minors were completed; on the Rakh Branch the Mochiwála, Gilluána, Moránwála and Sangla minors and the Aruri Rájbaha were completed, and the Dahora, Akil, Arbi and Makhiána Rájbahás were commenced. A discharge was taken of the River Chenab at Garhi Gola on the 19th December 1890, which showed 12,413 cubic feet per second; but as the river was in partial flood at the time the result is of no value as indicating the minimum supply of the river. No discharge was observed in January 1891, as the river was again in flood when the preparations were made. The area irrigated during the year was the largest yet recorded, amounting to 52,390 acres against 39,308 acres in 1889-90 and 47,664 acres in 1888-89. The supply in the canal at the commencement of the year was very good. Although the supply bund was carried away in April 1890 a sufficient supply entered the canal. The canal was closed in August for silt clearance, and re-opened in the beginning of September 1890, but the supply obtained was small. It was closed again at the end of September for the construction of a new supply bund, and re-opened in the middle of November 1890 with a very good supply, but the demand was slack owing to rain which fell at intervals throughout the season. The bund was carried away again by a high flood in January 1891, and after that the supply was fluctuating, but, as a whole, sufficient.

505. *Chenab Weir.—The Head Regulator.*—The well sinking was practically completed in May 1890, and the concrete of the foundations in June. During July the construction of the floor and superstructure went on steadily, but on the 6th August work was temporarily stopped by the breaching of the Palku bunds. Early in September the water was pumped out of the site, and by the end of October the slush deposited by the floods was removed, and construction work resumed and continued till the end of February, by which time all the jack arches had been built and the piers and centrings for the main arches were completed. By the end of the year nearly all the pitching was finished, but the arching was not proceeded with owing to scarcity of lime. The construction of the gates was also nearly completed.

506. *The Undersluices.*—The well sinking was completed by the end of June 1890, and the rubble masonry of the floor was well advanced. During July, owing to the high state of the river and to the failure of some of the pumping engines, the foundations were flooded; and when the Palku bund failed on the 6th August the bunds enclosing the undersluice foundations also failed, admitting the

river floods, which covered the whole area with a deposit of slush from 6 feet to 20 feet deep, the removal of which was not completed till the end of December. At the end of March 1891 the piers were completed to 10 feet and the river wall and abutments to 15 feet above floor level, the fish ladder was complete and the ashlar floor and concrete blocks below it were nearly complete, and the pitching and groyne below the divide wall were nearly done. The iron grooves, which were made at Rúpar, were fixed in position, except the upper section and saddles. The design for the gates was approved, but their construction was delayed owing to the non-arrival of the iron from England. Arrangements have been made by which a turbine and hydraulic machinery can be hereafter erected for lifting the gates if found desirable.

507. *The Weir.*—The excavation for the foundations was begun in October 1890, but not much progress was made for want of labour; construction was actually commenced at the end of December at the left flank next the undersluices. At the same time arrangements were made for sinking the wells for the right flank abutment. This work gave a good deal of trouble owing to its being exposed to the action of the main stream of the river and also to the constant floods which occurred, but the wells were successfully started in March 1891, and their masonry was completed by the end of that month. The construction of the weir at the left flank was meanwhile proceeded with, and by the end of March the excavation was nearly completed for a length of 1,400 feet, involving 21 lakhs of cubic feet of excavation; the brick work of the two core-walls was completed for a distance of 1,550 feet, and the crest wall to the same distance to a height of 4 feet below the weir crest; and the pitching of the weir was completed for a length of 1,150 feet, including the crates and blocks.

508. *Feeder Line.*—The progress to the end of the year was 249 lakhs of cubic feet, out of which 47 lakhs were executed by jail labor. There remained 650 lakhs to be done, but most of the upper crust, which was very hard and gave much trouble, has been removed. The construction of all the masonry works on the Feeder Line was commenced, but the progress was slow owing to the limited supply of lime which had to be used, mostly on the more urgent work at the canal head. Steps are being taken to manufacture and store 100,000 cubic feet of lime pending the recommencement of work on the weir next cold weather. The supply of stone has given much trouble. The Taráki quarry from which it was intended to obtain it was not found to supply sufficient, and another quarry was opened at Sohana, two miles from Taráki. On these two quarries proving insufficient arrangements were made for a third at Gajnara, east of Taráki, the siding for which was not ready till March 1891. Some stone was also obtained from Khewra, and some of the ashlar from the hard limestone quarries at Kálaki Sarai and Hasan Abdál. In all nearly 23 lakhs of stone were brought in. Next year nearly double this quantity will be required, but it is hoped that sufficient will be obtained with the aid of the new Sodhi quarry on the Sind-Ságar line. The Wazirabad-Khánki Railway being unballasted could only be worked for a few days in the rainy season, but it has been since much improved by adding boulder dips for drainage. Stoppages also frequently occurred owing to the want of sufficient rolling-stock when troops were required on the frontier, and during the Hardwár fair. Work was also greatly retarded by sickness. From August to November fever was very prevalent, causing a panic amongst the

coolies, nearly all of whom went away and did not return till December. The continued rain in the cold weather much retarded the manufacture of lime and, consequently, the progress on masonry work.

509. *Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.*—The alternative head, the excavation of which was partly done in the previous year, was proceeded with, but not quite completed owing to paucity of labor. It will be completed early in 1891-92, so as to be available, if required, near the end of the kharíf crop. The canal and distributaries were cleared and maintained. The area irrigated during the year was 38,604 acres as compared with 63,223 acres in 1889-90, or a decrease of 24,619 acres. This great falling-off in area was due to the late opening of the canal and the early failure of its supply, owing to the unfavourable set of the river near its head, resulting in the failure of a considerable kharíf area, while there was not time to water for the rabi. The failure would have been greater but for the ample cold weather rainfall.

510. *Sidhnai Canal.*—The Koranga and Fazil Shah, two of the subsidiary canals taking out above the Sidhnai dam, were completed and opened for irrigation during the year, the former being opened in June 1890, and the latter in September. The Abdul Hakím, the third of the subsidiary canals, was nearly completed at the end of the year. The necessary repairs to the dam were carried out, and proposals are under consideration for modifying it so as to adapt it to holding the water surface at the higher level found necessary when the canal head is silted. The Ravi river rose late, so that the Sidhnai Canal received no water till June 18th. A plentiful supply was, however, maintained from that date till the middle of November, and on the 30th December a good supply was again received, which continued during the whole cold weather. The kharíf crops were consequently late, but a large area was raised notwithstanding, and the rabi, favoured by the quite unusual cold weather supply and exceptionally heavy winter rains, was the largest on record, as was also the total area irrigated, which amounted to 122,525 acres as compared with 109,082 acres in 1889-90; the area of matured crops was 113,319 acres against 84,926 in 1889-90.

511. *Upper Sutlej Series.*—Not much progress was made with the construction of the Central Sohág Rájbaha owing to the scarcity of labor. The Khizrah and Nijábat heads of the Khanwáh Canal were improved, and its rájbahás were cleared and widened where necessary. The banks of the Upper Sohág Canal were raised and the channel widened between mile 18 and mile 30. The rainfall registered at Mámoki at the head of the Khanwáh Canal was 21·60 inches, which is a good deal above the average, the excess being mostly in the cold weather. The area irrigated during the year amounted to 137,861 acres against 147,775 acres in 1889-90, or a decrease of 9,914 acres. The falling-off was entirely in the kharíf, and was due to the supply in the river being lower than usual.

512. *Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series.*—The surveys connected with the proposed improvement of the Barkat Ali Khán private canal near Talamba were completed, and the scheme was nearly ready for submission at the end of the year. A supply channel and a diversion for the combined Bakhtawáh and Gajjuhatta Canals were constructed. Four regulators were built on the Shahpur,

Shekhwáh, Gharbia, Jamwáh Kulán and Sirdárwáh Canals respectively, and three regulators on the Háfizwáh, Gajjuhatta and Mubárakwáh Canals, respectively, were commenced. The silt clearance done by chher labor amounted to 570 lakhs of cubic feet, 224 lakhs of which was on the Sutlej Series and 346 lakhs on the Chenab Series. The head of the Wali Muhammad Canal was widened, and also the Khanwáh, Mubárakwáh, Baháwalwáh, Mailsi and the Muhammadwáh, and the head of the Baháwalwáh-Lodhrán Canal. The Hájiwáh Canal was silt cleared and maintained. The Sutlej river rose abnormally late, being more than two feet lower than usual during April and the early part of May. The area irrigated was 346,220 acres, or a decrease of 28,274 acres as compared with 1889-90, when the area reached 374,494 : the latter, however, was an unusually high figure.

513. *Indus Series.*—Reclamation bunds were constructed near Kharakwála and Dera Gházi Khan. The Shah Jamál bunds, constructed in 1886 and 1875, which were breached in 1889, were repaired and strengthened. The River Indus was favourable for irrigation till the beginning of September, when it fell rapidly, leaving most of the canals dry before the kharíf crops were matured or the rabi ploughings completed. A high flood occurred at the beginning of August, which was of great benefit to the sailába tracts. The only point at which severe erosion occurred was near the Fanja bund. The area of land carried away by erosion on the right bank of the river was 808 acres against 1,705 acres in 1889-90 and 804 acres in 1888-89. The silt clearances amounted to about 260 lakhs. The area irrigated was 218,364 acres against 214,544 acres in 1889-90, which latter exceeded all former records.

514. *Shahpur Imperial Canals.*—The area irrigated on the Shahpur Imperial Canals was 21,313 acres against 18,535 acres in 1889-90 and 20,157 acres in 1888-89. The area this year is the highest ever recorded on these canals. A scheme has been under preparation during the year for enlarging and extending the new Sahiwál Canal, which promises to prove a very remunerative one. A survey of the canals in the upper part of the district is also in hand, and when this is complete a project for improving the system in that part will be taken up. The canals in this district are capable of a good deal of improvement, and the area of irrigation can, it is believed, be much extended.

515. *Muzaffargarh Canals.*—The extension of the Sulimán and Puran Canals was completed during the year, and regulators were provided on the Sulimán and Rattanwáh Canals. From the "Zar-i-nagha" Fund 18 masonry works were built, all but two being completed during the year, the principal being regulators on the Ganesh and Khudádád Canals. The quantity of work done by the "chhers" was 738½ lakhs of cubic feet. The canals on which most work was done were the Puran, Surab, Sulimán and Ganesh Canals. On the Puran a new rájbaha and a branch 10 miles long were added, and parts of the channel and branches widened and extended. On the Surab several bends were cut off and the banks strengthened. Owing to the slow rise and sudden fall of the Chenab and Indus rivers the working season on all the canals was shorter than usual. The area irrigated amounted to 292,878 acres against 306,658 acres in 1889-90. It is the highest area, with the exception of 1889-90, which has ever been reached, and the rabi area is the highest on record, being slightly greater than the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

516. In Appendix No. 51 will be found a comparative statement of the accounts of the Punjab Government for the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91 grouped under the three heads Imperial, Provincial and Local. The local receipts and charges consist for the most part of the income of and expenditure from the District Funds administered by District Boards; a separate notice of the constitution, working and accounts of these bodies is contained in Chapter III of this Report. The only other Local Funds of any magnitude are the Patwárís' Funds representing the cess levied under the Land Revenue Act for the payment of Patwárís. The cess and disbursements therefrom amounted in 1890-91 to Rs. 12,67,000 and Rs. 11,79,000 respectively. These and the transactions of the District Funds already mentioned being deducted, the remaining local receipts and charges are comparatively small and appertain to a few incorporated Local Funds of little importance.

517. The financial contract between the Imperial and Local Governments having remained unaltered no change was made in the distribution between Imperial and Provincial of the general as distinguished from the local revenues and expenditure. The Provincial shares, including contributions from and to Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 1,70,46,000 and Rs. 1,67,67,000, the result being a surplus of Rs. 2,79,000. The balance at credit of the Local Government at the end of the year was Rs. 27,53,000, or Rs. 17,53,000 more than the prescribed minimum balance.

518. The following review of the accounts is for the most part taken from the Accountant-General's Appropriation Report for the year.

519. During the year no important changes were made in the classification of the revenue and expenditure, but some local receipts and charges connected with the planting and conservation of trees along roads under the charge of District Boards, which in 1889-90 were credited and debited to XXI and 26—Scientific and other Minor Departments, were in 1890-91 transferred to XXXII and 45—Civil Works respectively.

520. In the sanctioned Budget for 1890-91 the revenue and expenditure (excluding contributions between Provincial and Local) were estimated at Rs. 3,81,55,000 and Rs. 2,43,16,000 respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,38,39,000. In the Revised this surplus was raised to Rs. 1,46,87,000 in consequence (1) of enhanced income expected from Stamps, Excise, Provincial Rates, Assessed Taxes, Judicial Fines and Owner's Rates, counterbalanced by a decline under Land Revenue and Forests, and (2) from savings anticipated in charges on account of Land Revenue, Forests, Courts of Law, Jail, Police, Education, Miscellaneous and Public Works. The Actuals give a surplus of Rs. 1,47,30,000, or Rs. 43,000 more than the Revised.

521. In the following statement a comparison is made between the receipts of the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Revenue.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Difference, + more – less.
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue	3,47,54	3,49,12	+ 1,58
B.—Interest	2,02	2,27	+ 25
C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	38	39	+ 1
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	16,13	15,91	– 22
E.—Miscellaneous	4,04	4,70	+ 66
H.—Railways	1,02	1,12	+ 10
J.—Irrigation	2,86	4,85	+ 1,99
K.—Civil Works	6,11	6,42	+ 31
Total	3,80,10	3,84,78	+ 4,68

The improvement of 1,58 in the Principal Heads of Revenue is chiefly in Excise, which has increased by 1,79 owing to the suppression of illicit practices and the enhancement of fees for licenses to sell imported liquor. The Income Tax collections are expanding and yielded 68 more than in 1889-90 owing principally to more vigilant administration. On the other hand, Forest shows a decrease of 87. The increase under Interest is the result of enlarged sums of advances. The falling-off under Civil Departments is chiefly in Magisterial fines, which were exceptionally high in 1889-90. The advance in Miscellaneous is largely in the earnings of Jail Presses, which now print all Judicial registers, &c. The enhancement under Irrigation is mainly in the Owner's Rate owing to both *Rabi* and *Kharíf* having been considerably above the average. The excess in Civil Works is caused by the transfer to this head of the local income from sale of road-side trees formerly credited to XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

522. In the following statement the expenditure of the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91 is compared :—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Difference, + more – less.
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue	50,78	50,41	– 37
B.—Interest	2,25	2,37	+ 12
C.—Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,42	1,43	+ 1
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	1,20,11	1,23,06	+ 2,95
E.—Miscellaneous	17,33	18,04	+ 71
H.—Railways	2,15	1,97	– 18
J.—Irrigation	30	51	+ 21
K.—Civil Works	38,76	39,69	+ 93
Total	2,33,10	2,37,48	+ 4,38

The reduction under Direct Demands occurs principally in Refunds and Provincial Rates, amounting to 46 and 90 respectively, counterbalanced by

an increase of 91 under Land Revenue. In 1889-90 the head "Refunds" included a special item connected with Land Revenue, while the savings in Provincial Rates have resulted from withdrawing the allowances formerly paid to Lambardárs and Patwárís. The increase in Land Revenue is partly in Salaries of District Officers, owing to their number having been increased during the year, and partly to higher expenditure on account of Tour Charges and the Travelling Allowance, &c., of Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs. The rise in Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments is caused partly by the revision of the Civil Secretariat, the Provincial Law Department, and the Process-serving establishments, and partly by the purchases which became necessary in the Jail Department in order to print Judicial registers. Under Education the local expenditure for schools was high. The Political expenditure was also high in consequence of the deputation of Captain Younghusband and Dr. Robertson and of the Zhob and Gomal Expeditions, and the Scientific and Minor Departments by the Census outlay. Under Miscellaneous, Superannuation Allowances and Pensions continue to grow, and Stationery and Printing has been charged this year with the cost of lithographing Judicial registers. The increase under Irrigation consists of provincial and local contributions to canals in the Ferozepore District, and in Civil Works it is due to enhanced outlay on Public Works by District Boards.

523. The several heads of Revenue and Expenditure will now be noticed in detail.

A.—Principal Heads of Revenue.

524. I—Land Revenue—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Ordinary Revenue	2,16,18	2,16,73
Assessment of Alienated Lands, less quit-rent	2,09	1,91
Sale of proprietary rights, sale of Waste Lands, &c., and Receipts for the improvement of Government Estates.	1	16
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue	8,67	8,35
Total	2,26,95	2,27,15

Notwithstanding suspensions and remissions, which became necessary towards the end of the year by reason of damage done by locusts, the *Ordinary Revenue* was better in 1890-91 than in the previous year owing to the revision of settlements in some districts. The deficiency in *Assessment of Alienated Lands* was caused by the illness and death of the Nawáb of Mamdot, whereby about 9 due from his estate was not received till the following year. Under *Fisheries and other Miscellaneous Revenue* Mutation Fees were exceptionally high in 1889-90 in the Kángra and Gujrát Districts, the total amount realized being 2,78 in that year against 2,22 in 1890-91.

525. II—Opium—

[Thousands of Rupees.]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department	37	29

The decline under this head is attributable to the price of the Benares drug having been reduced from Rs. 10-8-0 to Rs. 7-4-0 per seer, as well as to its having been largely superseded by opium from Málwa.

526. IV—Stamps—

[Thousands of Rupees.]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Court-fees Stamps	25,65	25,41
Commercial and other Stamps	12,93	13,05
Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	38	41
Total	38,96	38,87

The sale of *Court-fees Stamps* is dependent for the most part on the amount and value of Civil litigation, and the sum realized from them in 1890-91 has approached very nearly the accounts of the previous year. There is also very little difference in the receipts from *Commercial and other Stamps.*

527. V—Excise—

[Thousands of Rupees.]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
License and Distillery Fees, and Duties for Sale of Liquors and Drugs ...	11,69	13,10
Opium	4,16	4,58
Other Receipts...	6	2
Total	15,91	17,70

The advance in *License and Distillery Fees* noticed last year has continued in 1890-91 and is due very much to the same causes, namely, the suppression of illicit practices, the increased consumption of licit liquor, and the enhancement of fees for licenses to sell imported liquor. A further reason for the increase in 1890-91 has been the extension of the system of auction sale to licenses for the vend of all Indo-European spirits other than rum. The *Opium*

receipts have risen partly in consequence of the increased consumption of Málwa and Excise Opium, and partly by the operation of the new Opium Rules, which have checked the consumption of the produce of their own crops by poppy cultivators, thereby increasing the value of the vend licenses. Opium smugglers also have been rigorously prosecuted.

528. Of the total Excise revenue two-thirds is derived from liquors and one-third from opium and drugs; the increased receipts during 1890-91 were derived from both sources of taxation. The only heads of income which show a falling-off are still-head duty on rum and European spirits, acreage duty on poppy cultivation, and fines. A duty on malt liquors was imposed for the first time and yielded nearly 19, including 6 remaining uncollected at the end of the year.

529. VI—PROVINCIAL RATES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
District and Local Rates and Cesses	27,19	26,98
Patwáris' Cess	12,73	12,67
Rates on Wards' Estates	5	15
Total	39,97	39,80

The Actuals of 1889-90 included 88, which were credited to this head by *per contra* debit to 8—Provincial Rates on account of remuneration to village headmen and patwárís for collecting the rate. This remuneration having been discontinued, no such item is entered in the accounts of 1890-91. If 88 be deducted from the Actuals of 1889-90, the result will show considerable improvement in the receipts of 1890-91 arising out of the re-settlement of certain districts in the Province. The increase in *Rates on Wards' Estates* is due to the enhanced rates now levied for the management of such estates.

530. VIII—ASSESSED TAXES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts 1890-91.
Income Tax	11,20	11,88

The improvement as compared with 1889-90 has accrued from assessments on private incomes, and is ascribed to more vigilant administration. Many

Deputy Commissioners have taken a great interest in the work of assessing the Income Tax during the past two years, and it is for the most part to their exertions and care that the increased revenue derived from the tax is due. Where assessments were inadequate, satisfactory re-assessments have now been made, and in most districts the limit of the demand has perhaps now been reached.

531. IX—FOREST REVENUE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency ...	5,50	5,24
Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers.	3,28	2,73
Other Receipts	43	37
Total	9,21	8,34

The decrease of 87 in 1890-91 is attributable to the dullness of the timber market and to there being large stocks on hand, in consequence of which a considerable amount of timber was kept back and the receipts under this head alone fell off by not less than 2,24. This large decrease was almost balanced by increased sales (from 98 to 2,95) of departmentally worked fuel to the Railway; but the revenue from drift and waif wood was lower by 10, and sales of fire-wood and charcoal diminished by 46.

532. X—REGISTRATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Fees for Registering Documents	1,79	1,75
Fees for Copies of Registered Documents	43	45
Other Receipts	1	13
Total	2,23	2,33

The total revenue in 1890-91 exceeded that of the previous year owing to a larger number of documents having been registered. There are fluctuations, however, in the amounts credited under the first and third minor heads, and these are due to such items as "Fees for searching records" and "Miscellaneous Fees" being now classified under the latter, to which they properly belong.

533. XI—TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Tributes from Mandi	1,00	1,00
Ditto Kapurthala	1,31	1,31
Tributes and Contributions under Rs. 5,000	43	45
Fees on succession to Native States	...	...
Total	2,74	2,76

The amount realized on account of *Tributes and Contributions under rupees five thousand* was unusually small last year on account of the abatement allowed to the Chamba State as compensation for land taken up for the Bakloh Cantonment.

A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

534. 1—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Land Revenue	98	36
Stamps	39	35
Assessed Taxes	14	18
Other Revenue Refunds	4	20
Total	1,55	1,09

Land Revenue refunds were abnormally high last year owing to a special adjustment with the Irrigation Department connected with the Sohág and Pára Canals in the Montgomery District. The amounts paid in 1890-91 do not call for remark. The excess in *Other Revenue Refunds* is in Excise refunds, and is due to a payment of 14 to certain Native States as their share of the duty on Málwa opium imported into their territories.

535. 2—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Assignments and Compensations	1,62	1,56

These charges call for no remark.

536. 3—LAND REVENUE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Charges of District Administration	18,30	19,20
Survey and Settlement	5,86	5,97
Land Records and Agriculture	30	36
Management of Government Estates	16	15
Allowances to District and Village Officers	12,51	12,36
Total	37,13	38,04

The *Charges of District Administration* in 1890-91 exceeded those of the previous year by 90, of which 28 is due to larger payments on account of salaries, the number of officers having been increased. The remainder of the excess is made up of 25 in Office Expenses and Miscellaneous, 14 in Travelling Allowances of Tahsíldárs and their Náibs, and 23 distributed in small sums over the other services. The head *Survey and Settlement* includes, in 1890-91, 18 for the survey and demarcation of the lands commanded by the Chenab Canal and by the Kuranga Rájbaha, in the Mooltan District, for which there was no corresponding payment in 1889-90. The charges on account of *Land Records and Agriculture* were low in 1889-90 owing to the operation of the Leave and Acting Allowance Rules.

537. 6—STAMPS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.		Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Charges on sale of Stamps including Discount ...	Court-fees Stamps ...	45	43
	Other Stamps	62	63
Stamps supplied from Central Stores		65	60
Total		1,72	1,66

The decrease in 1890-91 under *Stamps supplied from Central Stores* has been caused partly by a smaller issue of stamps than was expected and partly by the rise in sterling exchange which diminished the cost price of the stamps.

538. 7—EXCISE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Charges of collections	50	55

The increase is due mainly to the introduction of a revised scale of District Preventive Establishment from the commencement of the year. The charges of the year amount to between 3 and 4 per cent. of the Revenue.

539. 8—PROVINCIAL RATES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Establishment and other charges	99	9

The saving as compared with the expenditure in 1889-90 has accrued from discontinuance of the allowance formerly granted to Lambardárs and Patwárís for collecting the Local Rate imposed under Act XX of 1883.

540. 10—ASSESSED TAXES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Collection of Income Tax	11	11

The cost of collecting the Income Tax is now practically a fixed quantity. Up to 1888-89 the expenditure on this account was more or less increased by the occasional employment of a special officer to supervise assessments. During the past two years the charge, which consists of the salaries and contingent charges of the petty establishments allowed for the compilation of statistics, &c., has not exceeded 11, though the collections have increased by 68.

541. 11—FOREST EXPENDITURE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Conservancy and Works. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency.	2,51	2,38
Conservancy and Works. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers.	2	2
Conservancy and Works. Other charges	1,06	1,30
Establishment	2,86	2,90
Total	6,45	6,60

The large increase in the cost of *Conservancy and Works* is due partly to survey and working plan operations in progress in Bashahr, to the purchase of nearly 10 worth of Tramway Stock for use in the Chánga Mánga Plantation, and to extra work on fuel supplied to the Railway. Only 21 per cent. of the year's gross revenue was spent on protection and improvement of the forests.

542. 12—REGISTRATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
District charges	71	71

The cost of the Registration Department was the same as in the previous year.

B.—INTEREST.

543. XII—INTEREST—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).	99	1,13
Interest on Loans to Land-holders, &c.	20	13
Interest on Advances to Cultivators	74	93
Interest on Government Securities...	9	8
Total	2,02	2,27

The larger amount received in 1890-91 as compared with the previous year under the first head is due mainly to a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 granted to the

Peshâwar Municipality in the previous year and to a loan of Rs. 35,000 advanced to the Edwardes-abad Municipality in the year under review. An account of Municipal loans will be found in the notice of Municipal administration contained in Chapter III. The reduction in *Interest on Loans to Land-holders, &c.*, as compared with 1889-90 is due partly to some accounts having been closed and to others having been diminished. The *Interest on Advances to Cultivators* has increased owing to increase in the amount of advances.

544. 13—INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Interest on Government of India Stock Notes	1	...
Interest on Provincial Advances and Loan Accounts	1,69	1,75
Total	1,70	1,75

The payment on Advances and Loans is the interest paid by the Provincial to the Imperial Government on the outstanding loans of the Provincial Loan Account. The Provincial Government, on the other hand, realized, under the preceding head, 2,19 of interest on the loans granted from that account, the transactions in which thus resulted in a net gain of 44 to the Provincial Revenues.

545. 14—INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Savings Bank Deposits	55	61
Miscellaneous	...	1
Total	55	62

The interest on *Savings Bank Deposits* is paid to the Provident Institution of the North-Western State Railway, and the increase in 1890-91 as compared with the previous year arises from the growth of that Institution.

C.—POST OFFICE.

546. XIII—POST OFFICE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
District Post Collections	38	39

547. 15—POST OFFICE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
District Post Charges	1,42	1,43

About 1 of the receipts and the same amount of charges are Provincial and represent the income and expenditure of a Mail Cart service maintained by the Provincial Government between Dera Ismail Khan and Tánk to facilitate communications in connection with the opening up of the Gomal Pass on the Dera Ismail Khan frontier. The remaining receipts and 47 of the charges are local and represent the earnings and cost of maintenance of Mail Cart services managed by the District Boards of Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohát and small grants to certain private dâk services in Gurgaon, Karnál and Rohtak. The remaining 95 of charges are the cost of the District as distinct from the Imperial post. The District Dâk is paid from the Provincial Revenues and District (Local) Funds in the proportions of 1 and 2, the charge in the latter case being against the District Post Cess.

D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

548. XVI A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Sale Proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	13	11
Court-fees realized in cash	10	6
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (including Magisterial fines)	4,37	4,17
Other Receipts	38	41
Total	4,98	4,75

The nature of the receipts will be apparent from the headings; the differences in the figures are ordinary fluctuations and call for no remark.

549. XVI B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Sale Proceeds of Jail Manufactures...	1,69	1,60
Other Receipts	27	45
Total	1,96	2,05

The decline in *Sale Proceeds of Jail Manufactures* as compared with the Budget is ascribed to reduced sales of Jail-made carpets durries and other

woollen and cotton fabrics. The increase in *Other Receipts* occurs entirely in the hire of convicts, who were employed to a larger extent than in the preceding year on Public Works.

550. XVII—POLICE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	5,42	5,47
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons ...	36	37
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle-trespass Receipts)	1,01	1,04
Other Receipts	11	11
Total	6,90	6,99

No remarks.

551. XIX—EDUCATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Fees and Fines	55	59
Contributions	1	2
Other Receipts	7	6
Total	63	67

College Fees amounted to 9 against 6 in the previous year. In Secondary and Primary Schools the fee collections aggregated 50 as compared with 49 in 1889-90. The bulk of the realizations appertain to schools maintained by District Boards.

552. XX—MEDICAL—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Medical College and School Fees	1	2
Hospital Receipts	7	10
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	9	10
Contributions	13	14
Other Receipts	5	3
Total	35	39

No remarks.

553. XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation	5	9
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts	60	46
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	52	39
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	14	12
Total	1,31	1,06

The decrease of *Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts* is confined to the local section of the account, and due to the transfer of the produce of road-side trees to XXXII—Civil Works. The falling-off in *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs* is in the local accounts also, and occurred principally in the Rohtak District, where the Autumn Fair of 1890-91 was badly attended owing to the Biloch Fair in the Jínd territory having been held much about the same time, and the usual Spring Fair was postponed to the beginning of the year 1891-92 instead of being held before the close of 1890-91.

D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.

554. 18—Administration—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor...	96	96
Staff and Household Expenses	22	21
Civil Secretariat	2,02	2,19
Tour Expenses	26	49
Financial Commissioners, &c.	1,86	1,88
Commissioners	3,33	3,38
Account Offices	1,56	1,61
Paper Currency Office	11	12
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration	42	49
General Establishment of Local Funds	1,19	1,24
Total	11,93	12,57

The excess over 1889-90 in the expenditure on account of the *Civil Secretariat* proceeds from the reorganization of that office, involving the appointment of an additional Secretary. *Tour Expenses* were unusually small in 1889-90, the usual tours of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having been shortened for various reasons. The increase in *Account Offices* is due partly to increments and partly to the appointment of two Probationers in the superior staff.

The charges relating to the *Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration* were high in 1890-91 owing to the furlough allowance of the permanent incumbent of that office having been drawn in this country. The differences in *General Establishment of Local Funds* consists of small items spread over several districts.

555. 19 A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
High Courts, Chief Courts, &c.	3,29	3,23
Law Officers	38	42
Civil and Sessions Courts	11,67	11,67
Courts of Small Causes	38	38
Criminal Courts	12,37	12,86
Refunds	47	45
Total	28,56	29,01

The charge for *High and Chief Courts* in 1889-90 included the salary of a temporary sixth Judge for a part of that year. The expenses of *Law Officers* have increased owing to the recent revision of the Law Department involving the appointment of additional Public Prosecutors and an increase of salary to the Government Advocate. The excess in *Criminal Courts* is mainly in the salaries of officers (28), a larger number of officers having been employed in 1890-91 than in 1889-90.

556. 19 B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Jail Manufactures	1,20	1,43
Other Jail Charges	7,22	7,37
Other Charges	2	3
Total	8,44	8,83

The excess over 1889-90 in *Jail Manufactures* is due to the printing of Judicial registers, &c., undertaken by the Jail Department, which has thereby earned a larger income under the head XXIII—Stationery and Printing. The cost of Jail maintenance was 15 more than in the previous year.

557. 20—POLICE—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Superintendence	1,32	1,38
District Executive Force	23,88	23,87
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,42	5,47
Railway Police	1,29	1,32
Special Police	1,47	1,58
Cattle Pounds	31	30
Other Charges	3	4
Total	33,72	33,96

Some extra expenditure was incurred under the head *Special Police* by revision of the Kohát Militia and the Border Police in Dera Ghází Khan. With these exceptions the Police Establishments remained generally on the same scale as in the previous year.

558. 22—EDUCATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Direction	46	46
Inspection	1,50	1,60
University	31	34
Government Colleges, General	60	58
Government Schools	6,25	6,53
Grants-in-aid	2,73	2,68
Scholarships	61	66
Other Charges...	15	17
Total	12,61	13,02

Of the total expenditure on Education the Provincial Revenues provided 7,61 and District (Local) Funds 5,41; in the previous year the outlay from these sources was 7,52 and 5,09. By far the largest portion of the additional grants from the District Funds was devoted to Primary Education.

559. 23—ECCLESIASTICAL—

[Thousands of Rupee .]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Church of England	1,90	1,92
Church of Scotland	13	7
Allowances to other Clergymen	17	19
Other Charges	33	29
Total	2,53	2,47

No remarks.

560. 24—MEDICAL—

[Thousands of Rupees.]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Medical Establishments	3,03	2,95
Sanitation and Vaccination	1,11	1,06
Medical Schools and Colleges	1,05	1,04
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,71	2,87
Lunatic Asylums	33	33
Other Charges	1	1
Total	8,24	8,26

From the Provincial Revenues were met 5,29 and from District (Local) Funds 2,97 of this expenditure, the shares in the previous year having been 5,33 and 2,91. The cost of Dispensaries was considerably greater in 1890-91 owing to large purchases of quinine for gratuitous distribution to the rural population.

561. 25—POLITICAL—

[Thousands of Rupees.]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Political Agents	1,56	1,88
Charges on the North-West Frontier	2,34	2,38
Political Subsidies	12	12
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	31	38
Darbár Presents and Allowances to Vakíls, &c.	8	11
Refugees and State Prisoners	6,58	5,59
Other Charges	78	1,71
Total	11,77	12,17

The difference under *Political Agents* between the two years is due to the Political Agency at Gilgit having been established in July 1889 and to the Political

Agent with the Afghán Refugees in Ráwalpindi having been on furlough during the greater part of that year, whereas the Actuals of 1890-91 comprise a full year's charge on these accounts. The head *Other Charges* in 1890-91 includes 24 and 55 on account of Dr. Robertson's mission and the Zhob and Gomal Expeditions, respectively, and 18 more than in 1889-90 on account of Captain Younghusband's mission.

562. 26—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Provincial Museums	24	5
Experimental Cultivation	7	9
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	23	21
Botanical and other Public Gardens	1,11	97
Other Agricultural Charges	49	57
Provincial Statistics	10	11
Other Statistical Charges	3	2
Miscellaneous	4	75
Total	2,31	2,77

The expenses of the *Provincial Museums* in 1889-90 included a special grant of 20 from the Provincial Revenues to the Fund subscribed by the public of Lahore and the Punjab generally to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee by the establishment of a Memorial Institute. The Institute building is to accommodate the existing Provincial Museum. The reduction of expenditure on *Botanical and other Public Gardens* is caused by the transfer to 45—Civil Works of expenditure incurred by District Boards on Arboriculture. A portion of this expenditure was transferred in 1889-90 and the remainder in 1890-91. The increase under *Miscellaneous* is due to the Census.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

563. XXII—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Funds	67	62
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	63	79
Other items	5	6
Total	1,35	1,47

The decline under the first head is in subscriptions to the old Bengal Civil Fund caused by the retirement and absence on leave of the older members of

the service. The increase in *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities* has accrued partly in the Public Works Department from a re-distribution of the expenditure connected with the Sirhind Canal and partly from new contributors.

564. XXIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery	13	28
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications	2	3
Other Press Receipts	43	88
Total	58	1,19

The *Receipts from Sale of Stationery* were unusually small in 1889-90 owing to the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, being unable to supply in full the indents of the North-Western Railway. The rise in *Other Press Receipts* is in the earnings of the Jail Presses, and is due to the Lahore Central Jail Press having undertaken the printing of all Judicial registers.

565. XXV—MISCELLANEOUS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Premium on Bills	6	6
Unclaimed Bills	2	1
Unclaimed Deposits	51	49
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	2	3
Rents	41	41
Other items	1,09	1,04
Total	2,11	2,04

These receipts are more or less of a fluctuating character. The *Rents* represent fees charged for the occupation of staging bungalows and sarais by travellers. The *Other items* include 68 of toll collections on the Khaibar road.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

566. 27—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Territorial and Political Pensions	2,60	2,52
Charitable Allowances	1,38	1,28
Total	3,98	3,80

The fluctuations are attributable partly to pensions due but not drawn, and partly to lapses.

567. 29—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	7,19	7,64
Compassionate Allowances	27	26
Gratuities	9	11
Other Charges...	8	2
Total	7,63	8,03

The increase of *Superannuation and Retired Allowances* represents a net increase resulting on the one hand from the grant of new pensions and the transfer of pensions from other Provinces, and on the other from lapses arising from death and removal from the Punjab.

568. 30—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Purchase of Stationery	1,28	1,23
Government Presses	1,11	1,21
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	1,11	1,18
Other Charges...	95	1,45
Total	4,45	5,07

The increase in *Other Charges* is connected with the work undertaken by the Lahore Central Jail Press for the Judicial Department, and is counterbalanced by the enlarged receipts under XXIII—Stationery and Printing.

569. 32—MISCELLANEOUS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Allowances and Rewards	5	5
Charges for Remittance of Treasure	24	22
Charitable Donations...	8	8
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	14	14
Petty Establishment	45	49
Special Commission of Enquiry	1	...
Other items	27	16
Total	1,24	1,14

No remarks.

H.—RAILWAY EXPENSES.

570. XXVI—STATE RAILWAYS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Traffic Receipts	1,02	1,12

571. 38—STATE RAILWAYS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Interest on Debt	1,98	1,99

These accounts represent the financial interest of the Local Government in the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway. The line was constructed by the Provincial Government, but is worked by the Government of India as part of the North-Western Railway system on a contract by which the Local Government receives a percentage on the capital outlay in lieu of the net earnings, and pays interest at 4 per cent. on the capital advanced by the Government of India for the construction of the line.

J.—IRRIGATION.

572. XXIX—MAJOR WORKS—DIRECT RECEIPTS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
In charge of Civil Officers	2,29	4,16

The difference between the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91 is due (1) to both *Rabi* and *Kharíf* in the latter year having been considerably above the average; (2) to collections for both crops having fallen within the year; and (3) to the Owner's Rate in the Hissar District having been realized in full during the year contrary to expectation.

573. XXX—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial...	48	56
Local	9	13
Total	57	69

The excess in *Provincial* collections as compared with the accounts of 1889-90 is due partly to enlarged receipts obtained from the Shahpur Canal and to the income (4) of the Shah Nahr Canal in the Hoshiárpur District having been entered in the accounts for the first time. This canal was private property and was taken over by the Government at the request of the irrigators.

574. 42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
In charge of Civil Officers	...	4

The charge in 1890-91 represents a special refund of owner's rate made, under orders of the Government of India, to certain jágírdárs.

575. 43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
In charge of Public Works Officers—		
Provincial...	5	6
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial...	24	30
Local	1	11
Total	30	47

The rise in the *Provincial* and *Local* expenditure in charge of Civil Officers is due to special grants-in-aid to private canals in the Ferozepore District. In 1889-90 the outlay incurred by Public Works Officers was on account of preliminary surveys for canal projects; in 1890-91 the outlay represents the cost of maintaining the Shah Nahr Canal in Hoshiárpur and the Hájiwah Canal in Mooltan, which were taken over from private proprietors.

K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

576. XXXII—CIVIL WORKS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial...	3,67	3,34
Local	1,96	2,60
In charge of Public Works Officers—		
Provincial...	48	46
Local	...	2
Total	6,11	6,42

The smaller amount realized in the *Provincial* account during 1890-91 as compared with the previous year is due to smaller sales of Nazúl property. In the local section of the accounts the difference is due mainly to a change of classification and partly also to larger sales of dead and fallen trees.

577. 45—CIVIL WORKS—

[*Thousands of Rupees.*]

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial...	35	33
Local	18	1,12
In charge of Public Works Officers—		
Provincial...	28,60	28,23
Local	9,63	10,01
Total	38,76	39,69

The increase in the *Local* expenditure is due to additional outlay on Public Works by District Boards.

578. SALT.—The following information regarding the revenue and expenditure of the four Punjab Divisions of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91 is derived from the Commissioner's report for the latter year. The receipts and charges are wholly Imperial, and being adjusted in the accounts of the Government of India do not appear in Appendix 51 of this Report :—

DIVISIONS.	GROSS REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE, EXCLUDING TREATY PAYMENTS.		NET REVENUE.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab Mines...	55,14,955	49,99,310	2,65,860	2,86,372	52,49,095	47,12,938
Kohát Mines	2,73,504	2,22,922	53,152	58,522	2,20,352	1,64,400
Mandi Mines	40,849	37,524	8,539	6,580	32,310	30,944
Delhi Salt Sources	8,50,595	6,09,388	36,823	33,287	8,13,772	5,76,101
Total ...	66,79,903	58,69,144	3,64,374	3,84,761	63,15,529	54,84,383

579. PUNJAB MINES.—The quantity of salt sold at the four mines which constitute this Division fell from 21,40,981 maunds in the previous year to 19,40,281 maunds in the year under report, the resulting decrease of revenue (duty and price) being Rs. 5,11,120. The increase of trade in this salt in 1888-89 and 1889-90 was unprecedentedly large, and some shrinkage was probably to be expected under any circumstances. Special causes, however, operated to bring about the large reduction that actually took place. The railway freight on Khewra

salt for stations on the East Indian Railway was considerably increased during 1889-90, and, as was anticipated at the time, the effect of this enhancement has been to reduce very greatly the quantity of salt despatched to certain marts on that line and to close others, some completely, some almost so, to Lahori salt. These marts were all till then of growing importance in the trade of this Division. But even with a reduced trade on the East Indian Railway the results might have been better had not disquieting rumours been current during two-thirds of the year that the duty on salt would be reduced to Rs. 2 per maund. These rumours, though contradicted, disturbed the minds of traders, who became afraid to invest largely and left their stocks unreplenished. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the through traffic with the Punjab did not suffer from these rumours, but on the contrary was brisker than ever. Taking the Punjab alone the sales in this branch were larger by 27,047 maunds than those of 1889-90. The branch of trade that did suffer is the ordinary trade at the Warthganj Depôt to the extent of 1,63,074 maunds; at the Warcha Depôt 30,291 maunds; and at Kálabágh 4,382 maunds. That the through traffic trade did not suffer is apparently due (1) to the facilities for obtaining salt, which the system itself has always afforded to small dealers, and (2) to the still greater facilities which it afforded during 1890-91 owing to the opening of the Post Offices for the receipt of salt revenue.

580. The expenditure incurred in the Division was as follows:—

Years.	Fixed.	Excavation.	Other Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	1,45,901	57,145	62,814	2,65,860
1890-91	1,47,154	72,649	66,569	2,86,372

The net increase of Rs. 1,253 in the fixed charges is due to the rate of pay of peons having been raised to Rs. 7 per mensem, a measure which raised the cost of this class of establishment by Rs. 3,029.

In excavation charges there was an increase of Rs. 15,504 owing to a larger quantity of salt (20,49,782 maunds) having been excavated as compared with the quantity in the preceding year (14,37,091 maunds).

In other contingent expenditure there was an increase of Rs. 3,755, which, omitting petty and ordinary causes of increase and decrease, is due on the one hand to extra expenditure in mine improvements and wagon tramway renewals, and on the other hand to diminished expenditure in the clearance of salt at Warthganj, the issues of salt being less than in the year preceding. The expenditure incurred in the clearance of salt under the through traffic system at the Warthganj Depôt (Rs. 33,527) was more than made good by the charge of 6 pies per maund levied to cover this outlay. The following is an

account of the receipts and expenditure for the past two years, showing a profit in 1889-90 of Rs. 22,022 and in 1890-91 of Rs. 22,748:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	61,575	56,275
Expenditure	39,553	33,527
Gain ...	22,022	22,748

581. Kohat Mines.—These mines are in the charge of the Deputy Commissioner of the Kohát District under the Punjab Government, and are looked after, under the Deputy Commissioner's orders, by a Superintendent of Salt Revenue, whose services were transferred to the Punjab Government for the purpose. The sales, which were very large both in 1888-89 and 1889-90, decreased as compared with the latter year by 128,991 maunds. The cause assigned by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát for the falling-off in the sales during 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90 is that all available carriage was requisitioned for the Khairabad Camps of Exercise and later on for the Miranzai Expedition; while the heavy and continued falls of snow prevented the Kabul traders from making their usual annual purchases.

582. Mandi Mines.—As compared with 1889-90 there was a falling-off in sales of 3,642 maunds in British territory and 6,997 maunds in Native States, or a total of 10,639 maunds. The causes of this decrease are (1) the heavy and prolonged monsoon rains of 1890, which caused landslips that blocked the mines and carried away portions of the roads, completely cutting off the mines for the time being; (2) the kharíf harvest was unusually abundant, and after the rains ceased carriage was drawn off by the grain trade; (3) the winter of 1890-91 was a most severe one, and rain and snow and the extreme cold kept the traders away from the mines for a long time.

583. The revenue derived from Mandi salt by the British Government and the Rája of Mandi was as follows:—

Year.	Total amount realized, at Re. 1 per maund up to the 27th January 1888, at Re. 1-1-6 per maund from 28th January 1888, and at Re. 1-2-0 from 15th September 1889.	Due to British Government at two-thirds of duty, *viz.*, 4 annas per maund up to 27th January 1888, and at 5 annas per maund from 28th January 1888.	Balance due to Rája.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	1,44,435	40,849	1,03,586
1890-91	1,35,159	37,524	97,635

No change occurred during the year in the price and duty of Mandi salt. The share of the duty received by the British Government is 5 annas per

maund, and the Rája receives as the price of the salt and his share of the duty 13 annas per maund.

584. DELHI SALT SOURCES.—The statistics of stocks, manufacture, and sales at the Sultánpur Salt Works are given in the appended statement :—

YEAR.	Stock at commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Sold during the year.	Stock in hand at close of year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1889-90	1,64,135	2,66,980	(a) 3,29,641	1,01,474
1890-91	1,01,474	1,90,485	(b) 2,36,858	55,101

	Mds.
(a) Includes wastage	790
(b) Ditto ditto	1,363

The stocks in hand, manufacture, and sales all show a large falling-off. The causes which have combined to affect the prosperity of the Sultánpur Salt Works are the inferiority of the produce and the large cost of production owing to the indebtedness of the manufacturers, and the manner in which the salt is manufactured, that is, by solar evaporation in shallow masonry pans, which are expensive to construct and repair. Before the days when the Rájpútána Salt Sources and the Punjab Mines were opened out by railways, this salt, produced close to the populous districts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, had a very large sale, but with cheap railway communication rock salt and Sambhar are driving it out of the market. The price of the latter was in January last reduced to 2¾ annas a maund, and it is now as cheap as Sultánpur salt in the great salt mart of Cawnpore, while it is greatly superior in quality.

585. Owing to indebtedness and to diminished profits arising out of the fall in price, the number of open or working factories in the eight clusters which comprise the Sultánpur Salt Works fell during the year 1890-91 to 84 from 192 in the year 1889-90.

586. CANAL REVENUE.—The canals in the Punjab show the following results for 1890-91 :—

I.—Canals in operation classed as Productive and Protective.

587. Excluding contributions from Native States for the Sirhind Canal, the Capital outlay during the year on canals in operation amounted to Rs. 18,90,211 :—

		Rs.
Direct Charges ...		18,51,502
Indirect ditto ...		38,709
		18,90,211
The total Capital invested to end of 1890-91 amounted to ...		6,18,47,738
DEDUCT—		
Half Direct charges for the year	Rs. 9,25,751	
Indirect charges to date	„ 26,89,968	
		36,15,719
Balance on which interest is chargeable for the year ...		5,82,32,019
Income from all sources, less refunds ...		58,30,440
Working Expenses ...		21,73,686
Balance—Excess Revenue (being 5·91 per cent. on Rs. 6,18,47,738) ...		36,56,754
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 5,82,32,019 ...		23,29,281
Net result after paying interest (Profit) ...		13,27,473
Ditto ditto in 1889-90 (Profit) ...		5,80,027

This satisfactory result is mainly due to the better working of the Western Jumna, Bári Doáb and Sirhind Canals.

If the outlay under "Canals under construction," which include the Sirsa Branch, Western Jumna Canal, and the Jhelum Canal (the latter in abeyance) be taken into account, the excess revenue shows a return of 5·85 per cent., and the net profit after paying interest is Rs. 13,12,452.

588. The *Swat Canal* earned a profit of 3·92 per cent. against 4·18 in 1889-90. There was a small increase in the income realized, but the charges for maintenance were higher than those of the previous year.

589. The *Western Jumna Canal* shows a substantial increase in the percentage of profit, *viz.*, 9·23 per cent. against 5·99 per cent. in 1889-90.

590. The *Bári Doáb Canal* continues to show satisfactory results, the percentage of profit being 8·08 against 7·39 in 1889-90.

591. The *Sirhind Canal* earned a profit of 4·56 per cent. against 2·96 per cent. in 1889-90, and has for the first time paid its interest charges for the year. The steady improvement in the working of this canal is satisfactory.

592. The *Chenab Canal*, which has hitherto worked at a loss, paid its maintenance charges for the year. The profit earned was, however, very small, *viz.*, 0·08 per cent. There was a loss of 0·67 per cent. in 1889-90.

593. On the *Lower Sohág and Pára Canal* the maintenance charges exceeded the revenue, and the percentage of loss was 2·34 against a profit of 3·00 per cent. in 1889-90. The falling-off in the income is due to the failure of the canal supply in September 1890; also both the Capital expenditure and Maintenance charges were larger than those of the previous year.

594. The *Sidhnai Canal* shows a profit of 10·88 per cent. against a profit of 15·82 per cent. in 1889-90. The falling-off is due mainly to the large remissions on account of "Kharaba" during the rabi of 1889-90; the maintenance charges were below those of the previous year.

II.—Canals not classed as Productive.

595. The Capital outlay at the close of the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 18,76,685 against Rs. 18,61,412 at the end of 1889-90:—

	Rs.
The income from all sources, less refunds and excluding adjustments, amounted to	10,23,587
Working Expenses	8,61,226
Balance Profit, being 8·65 per cent. on Rs. 18,76,685 ...	1,62,361

In 1889-90 the percentage of profit was 16·84 per cent.

596. The financial results for 1890-91 of all the "Canals not classed as Productive" compare unfavourably with the results of the previous year. The falling-off is most marked in the case of the *Indus Series*, where there was a loss of 10·72 per cent. against a loss of 0·58 per cent. in 1889-90.

597. The other canals concerned are—the *Upper Sutlej Series*, which earned a profit of 5·11 per cent. against a profit of 9·76 in 1889-90; the *Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series*, on which the profit earned was 178·80 per cent. against 217·90 in 1889-90; and the *Shahpur Canals*, which show a profit of 26·93 per cent. against 52·34 per cent. in the previous year.

598. ASSESSMENTS.—On the canals classed as "Protective and Productive Works" there is an increase in assessment of Rs. 6,05,937 as compared with 1889-90, due to larger areas irrigated on most of the canals.

On canals not classed as "Productive" the amount of assessments is nearly the same as that of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 10,27,346 against Rs. 10,30,625 in 1889-90.

Particulars.		Canal classed as Protective. I.—Swat River Canal.	Canals classed as Productive. II.—Western Jumna Canal.	III.—Bári Doáb Canal.	IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial).	V.—Chenab Canal.	VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	VII.—Sidhnai Canal.	Total Protective and Productive.	Canals under construction.	Canals not classed as Productive.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital Outlay to end of	1889-90	35,71,579	1,11,20,864	1,64,06,476	2,35,63,278	37,83,838	6,70,413	8,41,079	5,99,57,527	1,50,333	18,61,412	6,19,69,272
	1890-91	36,03,495	1,11,92,828	1,64,33,558	2,32,87,392	57,03,153	6,91,557	9,35,755	6,18,47,738	6,33,765	18,76,685	6,43,58,188
II.—Income realized during the year—												
Direct, *viz.*, water-rent and Miscellaneous Receipts.	1889-90	2,48,964	11,27,038	13,96,001	13,38,638	77,102	1,02,880	2,24,064	45,14,687	...	3,86,129	49,00,816
	1890-91	2,50,482	15,96,831	14,92,736	16,84,259	97,848	63,825	1,80,237	53,66,218	...	4,21,591	57,87,809
Indirect, *viz.*, Land Revenue due to Irrigation Works, including Water-advantage Rate.	1889-90	...	47,364	4,24,673	...	...	− 19,927	...	4,52,110	...	6,35,938	10,88,048
	1890-91	...	23,680	4,40,458	...	...	84	...	4,64,222	...	6,01,996	10,66,218
Total Direct and Indirect ...	1889-90	2,48,964	11,74,402	18,20,674	13,38,638	77,102	82,953	2,24,064	49,66,797	...	10,22,067	59,88,864
	1890-91	2,50,482	16,20,511	19,33,194	16,84,259	97,848	63,909	1,80,237	58,30,440	...	10,23,587	68,54,027
III.—Charges for the year—												
Maintenance, including Establishment ...	1889-90	99,657	5,07,984	6,08,856	6,41,215	1,02,515	62,860	91,028	21,14,115	...	7,08,561	28,22,676
	1890-91	1,09,092	5,86,853	6,05,419	6,20,752	93,023	80,124	78,423	21,73,686	...	8,61,226	30,34,912
Interest on Capital Outlay	1889-90	1,36,484	4,21,474	6,28,871	8,94,676	1,34,515	25,746	30,889	22,72,655	2,864	...	22,75,519
	1890-91	1,38,416	4,23,814	6,31,593	8,90,656	1,84,170	26,238	34,394	23,29,281	15,021	...	23,44,302
Total ...	1889-90	2,36,141	9,29,458	12,37,727	15,35,891	2,37,030	88,606	1,21,917	43,86,770	2,864	7,08,561	50,98,195
	1890-91	2,47,508	10,10,667	12,37,012	15,11,408	2,77,193	1,06,362	1,12,817	45,02,967	15,021	8,61,226	53,79,214
IV.—Net Profit and Loss—												
(*a*). Including Interest on Capital outlay	1889-90	12,823	2,44,944	5,82,947	− 1,97,253	− 1,59,928	− 5,653	1,02,147	5,80,027	− 2,864	3,13,506	8,90,669
	1890-91	2,974	6,09,844	6,96,182	1,72,851	− 1,79,345	− 42,453	67,420	13,27,473	−15,021	1,62,361	14,74,813
(*b*). Excluding Interest on Capital Outlay. On Direct Income. Amount	1889-90	1,49,307	6,19,054	7,87,145	6,97,423	− 25,413	40,020	1,33,036	24,00,572	...	− 3,22,432	20,78,140
	1890-91	1,41,390	10,09,978	8,87,317	10,63,507	4,825	− 16,299	1,01,814	31,92,532	...	− 4,39,635	27,52,897
On Direct Income. Percentage on Capital Outlay	1889-90	4·18	5·57	4·80	2·96	− 0·67	5·95	15·82	4·00	...	− 17·32	3·35
	1890-91	3·92	9·02	5·40	4·56	0·08	− 2·36	10·88	5·16	...	− 23·43	4·28
On Total Income, Direct and Indirect. Amount ...	1889-90	1,49,307	6,66,418	12,11,818	6,97,423	− 25,413	20,093	1,33,036	28,52,682	...	3,13,506	31,66,188
	1890-91	1,41,390	10,33,658	13,27,775	10,63,507	4,825	− 16,215	1,01,814	36,56,754	...	1,62,361	38,19,115
On Total Income, Direct and Indirect. Percentage on Capital Outlay	1889-90	4·18	5·99	7·39	2·96	− 0·67	3·00	15·82	4·76	...	16·84	5·11
	1890-91	3·92	9·23	8·08	4·56	0·08	− 2·34	10·88	5·91	...	8·65	5·93

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

599. SANITATION.—The year 1890 was the most unhealthy known in the Punjab since the registration of deaths was commenced in the year 1868, there having been 146,743 fewer births than deaths registered, and the registered death-rate exceeding the birth-rate by 7·79 per 1,000.

600. The Provincial birth-rate was 39·08 per 1,000 of population, 1·2 per 1,000 less than the birth-rate registered in 1889. As in 1889, the highest birth-rates were registered in the districts of Siálkot, Gurdáspur and Jullundur, namely, 50·15, 48·83 and 47·3 per 1,000 respectively, and the lowest, 13·58 and 16·81 in those of Simla and Pesháwar.

601. Of the 736,406 births registered the proportion of male to female was in the ratio of 114·88 to 100; the greatest excess of male over female births, in the ratio of 166·94 to 100, being recorded in the district of Pesháwar.

602. There were 883,149 deaths registered in the Province during 1890, a death-rate of 46·87 per 1,000, calculated on the census population of 1881, exceeding that of 1889 by 15·25 per 1,000 and the average rate of the previous five years by 17 per 1,000. The male and female death-rates were 45·59 and 48·38 per 1,000 respectively, and the greatest excess of female over male mortality, 8·42 per 1,000, was registered in the Siálkot District.

603. The highest death-rates, 102·07, 85·96 and 79·47 per 1,000, were registered in the districts of Siálkot, Gujránwála and Gujrát respectively, the rates of mortality in these districts being respectively 71, 54 and 51 per 1,000 greater than the average of the previous five years. Deaths were most numerous during the months of September, October and November. In the Siálkot District during these months the registered mortality was at the annual rate of 269 per 1,000, and in the Gujrát and Gujránwála Districts the rate was 209 per 1,000; while in these areas the rainfall during the same period was approximately double the average of the previous five years.

604. The recorded Muhammadan death-rate for the year was 50·06 and that of Hindús 42·93 per 1,000, and, excluding the frontier districts in which registration is very imperfect, the Muhammadan and Hindu death-rates were respectively 56 and 43·52 per 1,000, the greater mortality among Muhammadans being chiefly noticeable in districts in which fever was most prevalent during the autumn months.

605. The registered birth-rate of the 49 principal Municipal towns was 38·72 per 1,000. This rate is 0·52 per 1,000 less than that recorded in the previous year, and differs but little from that of the Province as a whole. The suburbs and town of Jullundur headed the list with rates of 62 and 57 per 1,000, followed by Chiniot with 54 per 1,000. As in the three previous years, the lowest rate, 16 per 1,000, was recorded in the suburbs of Lahore; the next lowest birth-rates were recorded in Jhelum and Shahabad, the respective rates being 19 and 22 per 1,000.

606. The death-rate in the same towns was 47·72 per 1,000, being 11·05 per 1,000 higher than the rate registered in 1889. Excluding these towns the death-rate of the rural areas of the Province was 46·82 per 1,000, so that the mortality in the larger Municipal towns was, contrary to ordinary experience, only 0·9 per 1,000 greater than that of the rural areas. The mortality registered in Gujrát was greater than that recorded in any other Municipal town in the Province, the death-rate having reached the very high figure 129·11 per 1,000. Wazirabad, in the Gujránwála District, had the next highest recorded mortality, 84·25 per 1,000, followed by Jalálpur, in the Gujrát District, with a death-rate of 75·08 per 1,000. At Gujrát it is stated that there was a ceaseless downpour of rain during July and August, which converted the town into an island and the country for miles round into little better than a marsh.

607. The lowest death-rate, 25·74 per 1,000, was recorded in the suburbs of Delhi, and the next lowest rate, 26·26 per 1,000, at Dera Gházi Khan. In the towns of Jhajjar, Rewári and Jhelum the registered mortality did not exceed 30 per 1,000.

608. For the fourth year in succession cholera appeared in an epidemic form in the Province, 3,401 deaths being reported to have occurred from it, compared with 2,838 in 1889. The largest number of deaths occurred in the districts of Umballa, Delhi, Gurgaon, Kángra and Karnál. Thirty-four Municipalities and 269 villages were attacked, the death-rate from this cause for the former being 1·17 and for the latter 7·72 per 1,000 of the population of the places affected.

609. Eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-two deaths were recorded under small-pox, a death-rate of 0·47 per 1,000, the highest rate 1·99 per 1,000 having been registered in the Karnál District.

610. The mortality from fever in 1890 was the largest on record, 692,511 deaths occurring from this cause. The next highest recorded rate was in 1879, when 472,939 deaths from fever were registered. Nearly one-half of the fever mortality was registered during the months of September, October and November. In March, April and May the fever mortality was above the average, due probably to the contemporaneous prevalence of influenza.

611. The Siálkot District appears to have suffered most, the death-rate from fever having been 83·94 per 1,000. Gujránwála had a fever death-rate of 76·46 and Gujrát 69·37 per 1,000. The Jhelum, Gurdáspur, Amritsar and Lahore Districts also suffered severely. The fever mortality was highest in the districts above named, but the death-rate from this cause was higher than the average of the previous five years in every district in the Province, with

the exception of Delhi and Gurgaon. As has been already remarked, in the three districts where the fever epidemic was most severe the rainfall during the third quarter of the year was double the average of the corresponding period of the previous five years. The Muhammadans being the poorer class suffered more than Hindús, the Muhammadan death-rate in the town of Gujrát during September, October and November being as high as 466 per 1,000, while that of the Hindús was only 235. Large quantities of quinine were distributed in the affected areas of these districts with good effect.

612. Seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty-three deaths were registered under the head of dysentery and diarrhœa during 1890, a death-rate of 0·91 per 1,000. In 1889, 18,066 deaths were registered as due to bowel complaints, a term for which dysentery and diarrhœa has now been substituted.

613. Five thousand six hundred and eighty-nine deaths were registered under the head of "Injuries" against 6,381 in 1889, the respective death-rates having been 0·30 and 0·34 per 1,000.

614. Rupees 12,57,560 were spent in the Province during the year 1890 on sanitation, compared with Rs. 9,83,370 during the previous year. The excess was not generally distributed, but was chiefly due to the large sums expended on the Delhi Water-works. Among the more important sanitary works undertaken it may be noted that at Delhi the conservancy tramway was completed, and the water-works were well in progress, Rs. 2,13,777 having been expended out of ten lakhs estimated cost. A scheme for draining the city is also under consideration. At Kálka a water-supply project was practically completed at a cost of Rs. 11,434. The drainage works of Ludhiána and Gujránwála made fair progress. A drainage scheme for the village of Mozang, which adjoins the civil station of Lahore, has been sanctioned, but the work still remains to be carried out.

615. At Amritsar the filling up of the city ditch was completed, and over 200 acres of land have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The water scheme for the city is, however, still in the experimental stage. A combined scheme for the drainage of the city and cantonment of Ráwalpindi and one for the water-supply of Murree at a cost of 7½ lakhs are under consideration. At Peshávar the city water-works were approaching completion, Rs. 2,48,787 having been expended out of a total of Rs. 3,13,867.

616. The total expenditure of Municipal Committees on sanitation amounted to nearly 26·69 per cent. of their gross income, which compares favourably with the expenditure of 1889, when not more than 21·5 per cent. of the gross income was devoted to the same purposes.

617. A Sanitary Board was constituted in the Punjab in August 1890. In the orders appointing it the Lieutenant-Governor observed that for the present the Board would be a consultative body, but that he was at once prepared to delegate to it, from time to time, powers in respect to any particular project or work, or in regard to any special enquiries which might seem necessary.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

618. In 1889 there were 208 hospitals and dispensaries established in the Province exclusive of those in Native States. During the year 1890 seven new dispensaries were opened, *viz.*, one in the Lahore City, a branch of the Lady Aitchison Hospital for women, one in Mehráj in the Ferozepore District, and one in Botála Jhanda Singh in the Gujránwála District: both of these have accommodation for the treatment of in-door patients. The other four are out-door dispensaries in Fázilpur, Dera Ghází Khan District, and in Shahkot, Adampur and Bhogpur, in the Jullundur District. The statistics of a dispensary in Nimal, Bannu District, which was previously only opened temporarily, but is now a permanent institution, were also included in the returns. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries open throughout the year was therefore 216.

619. The following statement shows the number of dispensaries open, the total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door, and the income from different sources, with expenditure, for the past three years:—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.			Income.				Expenditure.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Government.	Municipal and other Funds.	Other sources.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888 ...	203	43,667	2,087,034	2,130,701	28,552	3,78,740	24,151	4,31,443	4,29,904
1889 ...	208	45,125	2,266,916	2,312,041	27,865	3,87,008	29,269	4,44,142	4,41,380
1890 ...	216	48,147	2,532,349	2,580,496	32,720	4,06,542	33,483	4,72,745	4,65,568

The total number of patients treated was 2,580,496, being an increase of 268,455 over that of the previous year. This gives a percentage of 13·7 on the total population of the Province as compared with 12·27 in 1889. Of the above number, 1,501,845 were men, 491,397 women and 587,254 children, the percentage of each class on the total number being 57·14, 19·16 and 23·70 respectively, or nearly exactly the same as in the previous year.

620. The year was an exceptionally unhealthy one, and the mortality greater than in any previous year. This accounts to a great extent for the large increase in the number of patients treated, but a certain portion of the increase must also be ascribed to the natural expansion in the work of the dispensaries, and to the increased popularity of these institutions.

621. The increase in attendance was more or less marked in the majority of the classified diseases, but particularly so in malarial fevers and their *sequelæ*. Five hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and seventy-three patients were treated for these fevers, being an increase of 161,105 over the number in 1889. Malaria leaves its mark on the inhabitants of the areas affected, and it is inevitably followed by depressed vital conditions, by liability to other diseases, and by an increased mortality. We must therefore expect to find a very considerable increase in the attendance for other diseases,

especially in the following, which are more or less influenced by malaria, *viz.*, diseases of the digestive system, including those of the liver, &c., which show an increase of 35,263, dysentery 15,649, diseases of the spleen 7,245, scurvy 3,416, and debility 2,380. Only 201 cases of small-pox were treated and 2,702 of cholera, the former being less and the latter more prevalent than in 1889.

622. The daily average attendance of out-door patients was 14,854 as compared with 13,509 in 1889.

623. The number of in-patients treated was 48,147, with a daily average of 1,596, composed of 1,235 men, 246 women and 115 children. The available number of beds was 2,917, of which 884 were for women and children; 1,321 beds were, therefore, vacant daily, *viz.*, 798 for men and 523 for women and children, or 45 per cent.

624. In the sadr dispensaries there were 1,190 beds, of which 812 were occupied and 32 per cent. were vacant. In branch dispensaries there were 1,727 beds, of which 785 were occupied and 54 per cent. vacant. The percentage of deaths among in-door patients was 5·45 as compared with 4·74 in 1889.

625. The number of major operations performed amounted to 11,105, or 795 less than the previous year. This decrease is, however, only apparent, as the "setting" of certain fractures was excluded from the list of major operations in 1890, and as these in 1889 amounted to 1,500, there is in reality an increase in the number of major operations. Those principally performed were extraction of the lens, 4,013; removal of stone from the bladder by lithotomy, 814, by litholopaxy, 742,—total 1,556; operations on joints, 1,160; amputations, 286. The districts in which the greatest number were performed were Lahore, 1,602; Jullundur, 912; Amritsar, 839; Gurdáspur, 655; and Hissar, 627. One hundred and forty-five women were confined in hospitals during the year. Of these 75 were cases of natural labour, and the remainder were all more or less complicated, requiring either manual or mechanical interference before delivery could be effected. There were 9 deaths among these cases,—a small mortality considering the conditions of the patients on admission and the long duration of labour before they are brought into hospital.

626. The income of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,72,745, derived from the following sources, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Local Boards	2,16,491
Municipalities	1,90,051
Provincial funds	32,720
Private subscriptions	27,590
Interest and sale of investments	5,893

The expenditure was Rs. 4,65,568. Both were slightly higher than in 1889, chiefly due to the increased number of dispensaries.

627. LEPER ASYLUMS.—Six hundred and thirty lepers were treated as in-patients in the following Asylums:—Umballa, 51; Dakhni Serái, 146; Tarn Táran, 273; Ráwalpindi, 76; Bába Lakhan, 66; Dharmsála, 18. Of these, 208 were

new admissions. There were 102 deaths during the year. One hundred and thirty-six left the Asylums of their own accord, leaving 392 under treatment at the end of the year. The mortality appears to be excessive, but, as a rule, only the worst cases apply for admission, and many of them merely come to the Asylums to die.

628. The income of the whole six amounted to Rs. 21,237, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,128.

629. The average cost per head in the different asylums was as follows :—Umballa, Rs. 45; Dakhni Serái, Rs. 29; Tarn Táran, Rs. 34; Ráwalpindi, Rs. 27; Bába Lakhan, Rs. 35; and Dharmsála, Rs. 48. The difference in cost is due to local causes and to the pay of establishment in the smaller asylums being distributed over a smaller number of inmates.

630. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—There are two in the Province, *viz.*, at Lahore and Delhi. The total number of patients treated during the year was 334 males and 85 females,—total 419. Of these, 62 males and 5 females—total 67—were criminals. Of the total number confined 54 were cured and 13 improved. There were 34 deaths, or a percentage of 8 on population.

631. The expenditure was in the Lahore Asylum Rs. 25,823-15-8 and in Delhi Rs. 11,587-11-3. The net profits from manufactures were at Lahore Rs. 1,582-11-2, and at Delhi Rs. 732-13-4. The actual cost to Government of each inmate was at Lahore Rs. 107-1-0 and at Delhi Rs. 120-2-11.

VACCINATION.

632. VACCINATION.—During the year 1890-91 the Vaccination establishment of the Province consisted of 35 Native Supervisors, 42 1st Class, 77 2nd Class and 181 3rd Class Vaccinators. An additional 3rd Class Vaccinator was appointed in the Mooltan District, but with that exception the strength of the establishment remained the same as in the previous year.

633. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 71,043, or Rs. 4,628 less than during the previous year. The district and special establishments cost respectively Rs. 1,198 and Rs. 3,457 less than they did last year, but the expenditure incurred by the cantonment staff was Rs. 27 greater than in the year 1889-90.

634. Eight hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and forty-two persons were vaccinated during the year, of whom 479,646 were males and 370,496 females. In 1889-90, 934,110 vaccinations were performed, or 83,968 more than during 1890-91. The decrease is due entirely to the smaller amount of work done in the Kángra District. In 1889-90 vaccination work in Kángra was under a Special Superintendent, and 183,691 operations were performed; in 1890-91 only 20,413 persons were vaccinated in that district. Excluding that district, however, the number of operations in the Province exceeded that of the previous year by 79,310

635. Of the total number of vaccinations, 595,134 were cases of primary vaccination and 255,008 were re-vaccinations, and of the former 94·95 per cent. were successful and of the latter 56·1.

636. There were 49,620 fewer primary operations performed by the district and special staffs than in the previous year, on account of the excessive sickness and mortality that occurred among children during the autumn months. The principal decrease occurred in the districts of Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála and Gurdáspur, where the infantile mortality was particularly high.

637. Excluding Kángra, there were 118,250 more re-vaccinations performed by the district and special staffs in 1890-91 than in the previous year. The greatest increase in the number of re-vaccinations took place in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnál, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Montgomery, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Hazára, Pesháwar, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh.

638. Animal lymph was used in 581,664 cases, or 335,559 more than in the previous year. In every district, with the exception of Bannu, a considerable number of vaccinations were performed in this way. The districts in which animal lymph was principally used were Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál, Simla, Mooltan, Jhang, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi, Hazára, Kohát and Muzaffargarh.

639. Experiments with animal lymph preserved in lanolin were made by Dr. Dyson, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and by Dr. Hendley, the Civil Surgeon of Pesháwar. Their experiments proved that animal lymph preserved in this manner gives fairly good results after it has been kept for a considerable length of time.

640. In the larger Native States of the Punjab which have their own establishments vaccination was prosecuted with fair vigour in 1890-91. In the States of Patiála and Baháwalpur more operations were performed than in the previous year.

641. During the year 1890-91 rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the cantonment of Kasauli were promulgated, and the provisions of Act XIII of 1880 (The Vaccination Act) were applied to the Municipalities of Umballa and Rohtak.

CENSUS.

642. CENSUS.—A census of the Province was taken on the 26th February 1891. The same schedule was adopted both in the British districts and in the Native States, and the work was done with equal vigour and heartiness in British and Native territory. The figures were abstracted during the summer. The following statements show the main results arrived at :—

	Persons.			Males.			Females		
	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.
British territory	20,866,847	18,843,186	+ 2,023,661	11,255,986	10,202,597	+ 1,053,389	9,610,861	8,640,589	+ 970,272
Native States	4,263,280	3,860,696	+ 402,584	2,324,091	2,111,766	+ 212,325	1,939,189	1,748,930	+ 190,259
Total Province ...	25,130,127	22,703,882	+ 2,426,245	13,580,077	12,314,363	+ 1,265,714	11,550,050	10,389,519	+ 1,160,531

643. The following is the distribution by religions :—

	Hindus.			Sikhs.			Jains.			Mussalmans.			Christians.			Parsis.			Buddhists.			Jews.			Others.		
	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
British territory ...	7,743,477	4,200,982	3,542,495	1,389,934	783,682	606,252	39,477	21,129	18,348	11,634,192	6,209,442	5,424,750	53,587	37,726	15,861	357	219	138	5,768	2,769	2,999	27	15	12	28	22	6
Native States ...	2,494,223	1,359,504	1,134,719	480,547	268,533	212,014	6,206	3,277	2,929	1,281,451	692,312	589,139	322	190	132	55	40	15	468	230	238	6	3	3	2	2	...
Total Province ...	10,237,700	5,560,486	4,677,214	1,870,481	1,052,215	818,266	45,683	24,406	21,277	12,915,643	6,901,754	6,013,889	53,909	37,916	15,993	412	259	153	6,236	2,999	3,237	33	18	15	30	24	6

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

644. GENERAL STATISTICS.—The table below contains a general summary of the statistics of educational institutions of all kinds for the last two years :—

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges. English ...	6	6	...	...	389	358	31	...	1,02,861	1,07,671	...	4,810
Arts Colleges. Oriental...	1	1	...	...	79	81	...	2	20,541	18,689	1,852	...
Medical College ...	1	1	...	...	124	106	18	...	61,370	57,849	3,521	...
High Schools... ...	47	45	2	...	13,841	13,278	563	...	4,53,863	4,20,529	33,334	...
Middle Schools ...	210	205	5	...	30,937	31,195	...	258	3,27,540	3,19,371	8,169	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	257	250	7	...	44,778	44,473	305	...	7,81,403	7,39,900	41,503	...
Primary Schools ...	1,726	1,677	49	...	83,249	84,763	...	1,514	3,83,772	3,72,500	11,272	...
Total Schools for general education	1,983	1,927	56	...	128,027	129,236	...	1,209	11,65,175	11,12,400	52,775	...
Schools for special instruction	12	13	...	1	1,124	1,114	10	...	1,22,492	1,22,148	344	...
Total Schools for general education and for special instruction	1,995	1,940	55	...	129,151	130,350	...	1,199	12,87,667	12,34,548	53,119	...
FOR FEMALES.												
High Schools ...	6	5	1	...	508	453	55	...	40,999	32,270	8,729	...
Middle Schools ...	20	19	1	...	1,138	1,023	115	...	62,492	63,061	...	569
Total Secondary Schools ...	26	24	2	...	1,646	1,476	170	...	1,03,491	95,331	8,160	...
Primary Schools ...	299	299	...	...	9,012	8,530	482	...	71,274	66,698	4,576	...
Total Schools for general education	325	323	2	...	10,658	10,006	652	...	1,74,765	1,62,029	12,736	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females ...	2,328	2,271	57	...	140,401	140,901	...	500	16,47,204	15,80,786	66,418	...
Carried over ...	2,328	2,271	57	...	140,401	140,901	...	500	16,47,204	15,80,786	66,418	...

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	2,328	2,271	57	...	140,401	140,901	...	500	16,47,204	15,80,786	66,418	...
INDIGENOUS AND OTHER PRIVATE SCHOOLS.												
For Males	6,314	7,397	...	1,083	93,313	106,852	...	13,539	...	...	...	...
For Females... ...	998	806	192	...	11,999	9,422	2,577	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	7,312	8,203	...	891	105,312	116,274	...	10,962	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ...	9,640	10,474	...	834	245,713	257,175	...	11,462	...	...	...	...
Scholarships... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,274	1,34,987	...	6,713
Other charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,58,131	7,17,082	41,049	...
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,33,609	24,32,855	1,00,754	...

	Number of Scholars.			
	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
High stage — Boys ...	1,708	1,598	110	...
High stage — Girls ...	22	25	...	3
Middle stage. — Boys ...	10,955	10,449	506	...
Middle stage. — Girls ...	370	322	48	...
Total — Boys ...	12,663	12,047	616	...
Total — Girls ...	392	347	45	...
Upper Primary stage. — Boys ...	23,612	23,671	...	59
Upper Primary stage. — Girls ...	865	810	55	...
Lower Primary stage. — Boys ...	91,791	93,532	...	1,741
Lower Primary stage. — Girls ...	9,362	8,835	527	...
Total — Boys ...	115,403	117,203	...	1,800
Total — Girls ..	10,227	9,645	582	...

	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
From Imperial Revenues...	1,31,869	1,29,636	2,233	...
" Provincial Revenues	7,37,496	7,12,787	24,709	...
" District Funds ...	5,65,813	5,27,879	37,934	...
" Municipal Funds ...	3,27,150	3,15,412	11,738	...
" Fees — Tuition fees...	3,96,073	3,47,618	48,455	...
" Fees — Other fees ...	36,087	36,669	...	582
" Other sources ...	3,39,121	3,62,854	...	23,733
Total ...	25,33,609	24,32,855	1,00,754	...

The number of public institutions rose from 2,271 to 2,328, or by 57; whereas there was a fall of 500 in the number of scholars, or from 140,901 to 140,401. There was a decline in the private institutions from 8,203 to 7,312, and in the number of scholars from 116,274 to 105,312, or by as many as 10,962. Putting both public and private institutions together, there are now 9,640 of these in the Province, giving instruction to 245,713 scholars, or to about 8·7 per cent. of the children of a school-going age.

645. As at the close of the previous year, the number of Colleges remains 8,—7 Arts Colleges and 1 Medical College. The Arts Colleges have altogether 468 students against 439 in the previous year—all males; and the Medical College has 124 against 106, including 4 females. The total number of students receiving a University education is 592, or 47 more than last year.

646. The number of secondary schools for boys rose during the year from 250 to 257, and the number of scholars from 44,473 to 44,778. There are besides 26 secondary schools for girls, with an attendance of 1,646, as compared with 24 schools and 1,476 scholars last year. The total of secondary schools for both boys and girls is therefore 283, with 46,424 scholars.

647. The primary schools for boys increased from 1,677 to 1,726, or by 49 schools; but the number of scholars fell by 1,514, or from 84,763 to 83,249. The primary schools for girls remained, as in the previous year, 299, with an increase of 482 scholars, or from 8,530 to 9,012.

648. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 25,33,609, being an increase of Rs. 1,00,754 on the return of last year. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,47,204, the indirect to Rs. 8,86,405. The increase in *direct* expenditure was Rs. 66,418, distributed over nearly all the different classes of public institutions. The increase in *indirect* expenditure was Rs. 41,049.

649. The returns continue to show a large increase in tuition fees, amounting this year to Rs. 48,455. The rise extends through all classes of institutions. In the colleges it amounted to Rs. 6,170; in secondary schools to Rs. 36,179; in primary schools to Rs. 5,366; and in institutions for special training to Rs. 740.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

650. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.—The following table compares the number of successful candidates in the University and Departmental Examinations for the last two years:—

			Number of successful candidates.			
			1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Master of Arts Examination			3	1	2	...
Master of Oriental Learning			...	1	...	1
2. Bachelor of Arts			37	34	3	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning			4	4	...	...
3. Intermediate	Arts ... Calcutta ...	... ...	...	2	...	2
	Arts ... Punjab ...	... ...	84	117	...	33
	Oriental, Punjab ...	... ...	3	3	...	...
4. Entrance Examination, Calcutta		Boys ...	57	87	...	30
		Girls ...	1	5	...	4
5. Ditto, Punjab	English	Boys ...	321	376	...	55
	English	Girls ...	1	2	...	1
	Vernacular ...	Boys ...	10	11	...	1
6. Middle School, Middle Standard and 7th Standard examinations	English	Boys ...	1,745	1,799	...	54
	English	Girls ...	33	24	9	...
	Vernacular ...	Boys ...	865	892	...	27
	Vernacular ...	Girls ...	7	7	...	...
7. Upper Primary and 4th Standard examinations ...		Boys ...	7,613	7,406	207	...
		Girls ..	226	220	6	...
8. Lower Primary and 2nd Standard examinations ...		Boys ...	11,612	11,413	199	...
		Girls ...	533	438	95	...

651. In the Degree Examinations of the Punjab University there was a slight increase in the number of passes, except in the Master of Oriental Learning Examination. In the Intermediate Examination the number of successes was smaller, but the percentage of passes, namely 57, was not unfavourable. The results for the Entrance Examination, with only 38 per cent. of successes, against 46 in the previous year, were not satisfactory. There was a slight decrease in the passes by the Middle School and Middle Standard Examinations, but the percentages of success were high. All the Primary Examinations show an advance on the previous year; and the increase on the side of the girls' schools is especially satisfactory. This year the higher examinations of the Calcutta University are blank, and only 58 passes are recorded for Entrance against 92 in the previous year. Of the successes, 16 out of 18 candidates were from the European Schools, which is an excellent result. During the year 10 out of 26 candidates passed by the Final Standard for European Schools.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

652. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—The Arts Colleges remain, as last year, 6 in number, namely, the Government College, the American Mission College and the Dayá Nand Anglo-Vedic College, in Lahore; the St. Stephen's Mission College, in Delhi; the Municipal Board College, in Amritsar; and the Scotch Mission College, in Siálkot. The Government College and the Mission College, Lahore, and the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, prepare students for the Degree Examinations; whereas the other three Colleges instruct only up to the Intermediate Examination.

653. The following statement gives the number of students in all the Colleges at the close of the year, with their distribution over the classes:—

		1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First year	137	121	16	...
	Second year	128	137	...	9
B. A. Class ...	Third year	75	36	39	...
	Fourth year	44	56	...	12
M. A. Class		5	8	...	3
Total		389	358	31	...

There is an increase in the total of 31 students; and the increase in the first year class, notwithstanding the high fees that are now levied, is promising for higher education in the Province.

654. LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.—At the close of the year the total number of students on the rolls was 297, or 3 less than in the previous year. In the College, or Assistant Surgeons' classes, the number rose from 106 to 124; whereas in the School, or Hospital Assistants' classes, they fell from 193 to 174, owing to a decrease in the number of stipends. In the

Second or Final Examination for Licentiate in Medicine, 5 out of 13 candidates passed, 3 of these taking the M. B. Degree, which is the first instance of students of the College obtaining this qualification. In the First Licentiate in Medicine Examination, 18 out of 27 candidates passed. From the School, 29 out of 49 candidates passed the Hospital Assistants' Examination, 2 of these being females.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL (NATIVE BOYS).

655. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The table below compares the statistics of Secondary schools for native boys for the past two years :—

		Anglo-Vernacular.									Number of				
		Government and Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Total.	Vernacular Board schools.	Vernacular Aided schools.	Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.	Number learning English.	Number of agriculturists.	Open scholarships.	Jubilee scholarships.	Zamíndári scholarships.	Other close scholarships.	Total.
Number of High schools.	1890-91	19	19	4	42	...	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	17	19	4	40	...	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Middle schools.	1890-91	52	16	12	80	125	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	53	14	9	76	124	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	2	3	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Secondary schools.	1890-91	71	35	16	122	125	1	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	70	33	13	116	124	1	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	1	2	3	6	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars. High stage	1890-91	745	660	175	1,580	...	49	1,629	1,614	201	306	61	11	65	443
	1889-90	665	616	192	1,473	...	57	1,530	1,515	175	309	53	...	85	447
	Increase	80	44	...	107	...	...	99	99	26	...	8	11	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	17	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	20	4
Middle stage.	1890-91	4,044	2,198	590	6,832	3,923	...	10,755	6,832	2,371	584	143	6	568	1,301
	1889-90	3,851	2,151	444	6,446	3,819	...	10,265	6,446	2,305	547	144	...	619	1,310
	Increase	193	47	146	386	104	...	490	386	66	37	...	6	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	51	9
Total Secondary stage.	1890-91	4,789	2,858	765	8,412	3,923	49	12,384	8,446	2,572	890	204	17	633	1,744
	1889-90	4,516	2,767	636	7,919	3,819	57	11,795	7,961	2,480	856	197	...	704	1,757
	Increase	273	91	129	493	104	...	589	485	92	34	7	17	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	13
Upper Primary stage.	1890-91	4,962	2,190	626	7,778	3,102	...	10,880	7,778	2,378	13	9	2	49	73
	1889-90	5,108	2,108	501	7,717	3,159	...	10,876	7,717	2,301	13	4	...	40	57
	Increase	...	82	125	61	...	...	4	61	77	...	5	2	9	16
	Decrease	146	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary stage.	1890-91	6,324	3,328	929	10,581	10,149	...	20,730	625	5,004	...	...	...	2	2
	1889-90	6,531	3,397	697	10,625	10,453	...	21,078	811	4,744	...	...	...	8	8
	Increase	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	207	69	...	44	304	...	348	186	...	...	...	...	6	6
Total Primary stage.	1890-91	11,286	5,518	1,555	18,359	13,251	...	31,610	8,403	7,382	13	9	2	51	75
	1889-90	11,639	5,505	1,198	18,342	13,612	...	31,954	8,528	7,045	13	4	...	48	65
	Increase	...	13	357	17	...	...	...	...	337	...	5	2	3	10
	Decrease	353	...	...	...	361	...	344	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1890-91	16,075	8,376	2,320	26,771	17,174	49	43,994	16,849	9,954	903	213	19	684	1,819
	1889-90	16,155	8,272	1,834	26,261	17,431	57	43,749	16,489	9,525	869	201	...	752	1,822
	Increase	...	104	486	510	...	...	245	360	429	34	12	19	...	...
	Decrease	80	...	...	...	257	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	3

656. The number of Secondary schools of all classes has increased from 241 to 248, giving now 122 Anglo-Vernacular and 126 Vernacular schools. The increase was in 2 High and 4 Middle Anglo-Vernacular schools, and 1 Middle Vernacular school. There are now 43 High schools in the Province, all but 1 being Anglo-Vernacular. The number of Middle schools is 205,—80 Anglo-Vernacular and 125 Vernacular. Two of the new schools are Aided, 3 Unaided, and 2 Board Schools. The single High Vernacular school is that connected with the Oriental College at Lahore.

657. Corresponding with the increase in the number of schools, there is an advance from 43,749 to 43,994 in the scholars. Of these, 1,629 belong to the High Departments, and 10,755 to the Middle, or altogether 12,384 to the Secondary stage of instruction. The remainder, or 31,610, belong to the Primary stage.

658. The amount taken in fees rose during the year from Rs. 2,39,066 to Rs. 2,64,277, or by Rs. 25,211, and now equals about 37 per cent. of the total expenditure.

659. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The following table compares the statistics of Primary schools for native boys for the past year :—

		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.			Number of agriculturists.
			Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.	
Government and Board Schools.	1890-91 ...	1,646	11,997	66,621	78,618	44,344
	1889-90 ...	1,602	12,138	67,902	80,040	46,065
	Increase ...	44	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	141	1,281	1,422	1,721
Aided Schools	1890-91 ...	67	356	3,588	3,944	548
	1889-90 ...	65	346	3,804	4,150	529
	Increase ...	2	10	...	...	19
	Decrease ...	...	...	216	206	...
Unaided Schools ...	1890-91 ...	10	127	453	580	32
	1889-90 ...	6	76	378	454	16
	Increase ...	4	51	75	126	16
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1890-91 ...	1,723	12,480	70,662	83,142	44,924
	1889-90 ...	1,673	12,560	72,084	84,644	46,610
	Increase ...	50	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	80	1,422	1,502	1,686
Zamíndári Board Schools ...	1890-91 ...	212	617	6,303	6,920	4,812
	1889-90 ...	172	409	5,583	5,992	4,155
	Increase ...	40	208	720	928	657
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of scholars in Primary schools and Primary departments of Secondary schools.	1890-91 ...	...	23,360	91,392	114,752	52,306
	1889-90 ...	...	23,436	93,162	116,598	53,665
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	76	1,770	1,846	1,359

660. There is an increase of 50 schools, but a decrease of 1,502 scholars. The decrease, it will be observed, is mainly in the Lower Primary stage. The new schools were mostly Zamíndári schools, increased efforts having been made in that direction during the year, especially in the Ráwalpindi Circle. The fall in the number of scholars extended to all but the Jullundur Circle, in which there was a considerable increase, and is attributed partly to the higher fee rates, but chiefly to the unusual prevalence of sickness in different parts of the Province at the time of the annual inspection.

661. The income from fees rose during the year by Rs. 3,528, or about 8 per cent., which is especially satisfactory when taken in connection with the fall in attendance.

662. ZAMINDARI SCHOOLS.—There were at the close of the year 212 Zamíndári schools, with 6,920 scholars, being an increase of 40 schools and 928 scholars on the returns of the previous year. The increase in the scholars is scarcely proportionate to the increase in the number of schools; but these schools suffered from the unusual sickness, at the time of the inspection, equally with the ordinary Primary schools. There is also an increase in the number of agriculturists attending these schools, which is now 4,812, or nearly 70 per cent. of the whole. A simplified scheme of studies was introduced during the year, and the number of passes by the revised standards, or an average of about 74 per cent., was decidedly satisfactory.

663. SCHOOLS IN NATIVE STATES.—The following table gives a summary of the educational statistics supplied by Native States, which are still incomplete in some respects:—

	Patiála.	Baháwalpur.	Jínd.	Kapurthala.	Nábha.	Farídkot.	Máler Kotla.
Arts Colleges	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary public schools — Anglo-Vernacular	11	6	3	3	2	...	1
Secondary public schools — Vernacular ...	3	1	1	2	...	1	...
Primary public schools	75	34	9	29	3	1	1
Special schools	1	8	4	...	...	...	...
Scholars in Arts Colleges	28	97	...	...	...	...	...
Scholars in Secondary public schools. — Anglo-Vernacular	1,437	546	329	727	221	...	180
Scholars in Secondary public schools. — Vernacular ...	457	51	65	133	...	5	...
Scholars in Primary public schools	3,529	932	208	902	120	95	21
Scholars in special schools...	5	119	175	...	...	...	...
Indigenous schools ... ... — Advanced ...	33	33	...	...	8	2	2
Indigenous schools ... ... — Elementary ...	96	452	7	164	3	...	3
Indigenous scholars ... ... — Advanced ...	282	276	...	...	269	100	177
Indigenous scholars ... ... — Elementary ...	1,347	3,621	82	1,795	85	...	46
Scholars in all schools	7,085	5,642	859	3,557	695	200	424
Scholars learning English	1,005	308	84	453	166	...	54
Number of boys on the rolls	6,614	4,947	859	3,535	695	200	424
Number of girls on the rolls	471	695	...	22	...	...	...
Total male population ...	806,984	314,395	136,909	138,638	145,155	53,848	38,550
Males per scholar in public schools	148	180	176	79	426	538	192
Males per scholar in all schools	114	56	159	39	209	269	91

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

664. CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—The number of students on the roll at the close of the year was 75 against 77 in the previous year,—18 in the Senior English Class, 26 in the Junior, and 31 in the Vernacular Class. Of the total, 15 are teachers sent in for training. The Senior English Class is made up of 2 B. A.'s, 1 who failed in the B. A. Examination, 9 Intermediate passed men, 4 who had failed in that examination, and 2 teachers. The Junior English Class is composed of 6 teachers and 20 others, all of whom have passed the Entrance Examination. The Vernacular Class has 7 teachers and 24 ordinary students.

665. For the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate 20 candidates appeared from the Senior English Class, and 15 passed,—3 in the First Division against 10 out of 20 in the previous year, which is a very good result, and creditable to the staff. One of the failures was in English by one mark only. It is satisfactory to find no failure recorded in the Practice of Teaching. Besides those from the Central Training College, 8 out of 18 private candidates passed the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination.

666. From the Junior English Class 21 candidates appeared for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 19 passed,—8 in the First Division. This result speaks well for the excellence of the teaching, there being again no failures in the Practice of Teaching. Of 8 private candidates not belonging to the College all failed.

667. For the Senior Vernacular Certificate 32 candidates appeared from the Vernacular Class, and only 15 passed,—3 in the First Division. This is a poor result, the failures being chiefly in Urdu, Science and School Management. Only 2 failed in the Practice of Teaching, showing that this very important matter is well in hand throughout the institution. Twenty-one private candidates also appeared in this examination, of whom 9 passed.

668. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The following table gives the number of Normal schools for masters, the number of students at the end of the year, the expenditure, and the results of the Certificate Examinations :—

			1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS			4	4	...	...
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	Government stipendiaries		267	239	28	...
		Total	267	239	28	...
	In Ordinary class ...	Teachers	119	118	1	...
		Others	87	63	24	...
	In Zamíndári class reading	Urdu	8	...	8	...
		Hindi	17	16	1	...
		Punjabi	28	30	...	2
		Pashtu	8	12	...	4
EXPENDITURE	On Establishments and Contingencies.	From Provincial revenues	Rs. 15,851	Rs. 14,183	Rs. 1,668	Rs. ...
		Total	15,851	14,183	1,668	...
	On stipends ...	From Provincial revenues	16,101	14,825	1,276	...
		From District Funds	36	59	...	23
		Total	16,137	14,884	1,253	...
		GRAND TOTAL	31,988	29,067	2,921	...
Results of examinations—Junior Vernacular Certificate			112	108	4	...
Zamíndári certificate			46	...	46	...

The number of Normal schools remains as last year, namely 4,—at Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi. The number of students has increased from 239 to 267, or by 28, which is satisfactory.

669. For the Junior Vernacular Certificate 186 candidates appeared from the Normal schools, of whom 112 passed, against 108 out of 232 in the previous year. The examination for Zamíndári Certificates was held for the first time during the year, and of 58 candidates 46 passed, or about 79 per cent.

670. TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—The arrangement at present existing for the supply of female teachers is by means of Normal Classes in connection with the best female schools. During the past year the only regularly-constituted Normal Class was in connection with the Victoria School at Lahore, from which 4 students appeared in the Senior Certificate Examination, and 1 passed, earning a *First Grade* Certificate. The others also, by having passed the Middle Standard Examination, and undergone a course of training for one year, although they failed in the examination, are entitled to *Second Grade* Senior Certificates.

INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

671. THE VETERINARY SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The number of students is returned as 83, against 90 last year,—45 in the First Class, and 38 in the Second. The Principal considers even the present numbers too large for both the premises and the staff, and suggests either a limitation of the former, or an extension of both the latter. A decrease of Rs. 4,530 in the expenditure is accounted for by the difference between the pay of the present and former Principal. The number of scholarship-holders has decreased from 41 to 39, leaving 44 of the present students as non-stipendiaries. This speaks well for the usefulness of the institution. The result of the Final Examination was very satisfactory, 37 out of 44 having passed, or 84 per cent.

672. THE LAW SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The following table gives the statistics of the Law school for the last two years:—

		1890-91.	1889-90.
Number of students		65	54
Expenditure.		Rs.	Rs.
Fees		2,919	2,229
Other sources		4,262	4,227
Total		7,181	6,456
Results of Examinations.		No.	No.
Preliminary Examination	Candidates	13	10
	Passes	9	8
First Certificate Examination	Candidates	13	19
	Passes	6	10
Licentiate-in-Law Examination	Candidates	13	5
	Passes	7	2

The number of students has increased since last year from 54 to 65; and there is a corresponding rise in the return of fees. The expenditure stands much as it was in the previous year. The examination results, when it is remembered how high the standard is—50 per cent. having to be got in each paper—are quite satisfactory. The granting of power to the University to confer Law Degrees will, no doubt, react on the Law school, making it not only more important, but exacting more of it. During the year a grant of Rs. 200 a month was sanctioned in aid of the school.

673. THE MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE.—At the close of the year there were altogether 117 students on the roll, compared with 98 in the previous year. Of these 15 belonged to the Engineering Class, 54 to the class for Architectural and Constructive Drawing with Carpentry and Wood-carving, 41 to the class for Decorative Design, and 7 to the Modelling and Moulding class. The

Engineering Class prepares for the First Examination in Engineering of the Punjab University. In all the other classes, besides the special study of each, free-hand drawing, linear perspective, and practical geometry are obligatory subjects. In the Carpentry class 38 are at the advanced stage of instruction; in the class for Decorative Design 28; and in the Modelling class, all the students. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 15,104, or Rs. 3,220 less than the previous year. The results of the year's work were quite satisfactory. The building has been enlarged, from which much benefit to the school is expected.

674. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—There were four Industrial schools returned last year, with 362 scholars on the rolls, namely, the Railway Technical school at Lahore, the Municipal Board schools at Amritsar and Delhi, and the Unaided school at Kasúr in the Lahore District. The school at Kasúr was closed during the year, leaving three remaining, which are attended as follows:—

Railway Technical school, Lahore	193
Municipal Board school, Amritsar	94
Municipal Board school, Delhi	57
Total ...	344

675. *The Railway Technical School, Lahore.*—The Railway Technical school was opened in 1889, and its success up to date may be said to have been remarkable. It has already a middle department, with 17 scholars; and the numbers below are increasing rapidly. The school, as was explained last year, is intended for the sons and near relatives of the artisans employed in the North-Western Railway Workshops. It has a *General* and a *Special* side. On the former, a plain ordinary school education is given, and on the latter, the eye and hand are trained in drawing and a handicraft. Up to the present only one handicraft has been tried, namely carpentry, with elementary wood-carving; but it is proposed to add gradually instruction in iron-work and other crafts. The school is very popular, and, with the completion of the new building, now in course of erection, a great accession of scholars may be expected. There are 14 John Lawrence Scholarships tenable in the school. The total direct expenditure for the last school year amounted to Rs. 3,600.

676. *The Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar.*—The Municipal Board Industrial school at Amritsar contained at the time of the last inspection 94 scholars with 44 others attending for technical instruction merely. During the year a good deal was done to introduce some systematic instruction in general knowledge in addition to the technical subjects, and the progress made is reported to have been satisfactory. On its technical side the school is divided into four sections, for drawing, modelling, carpentry and metal-work, which contained 53, 40, 37 and 8 scholars respectively.

677. *The Municipal Board Industrial School, Delhi.*—The Industrial school at Delhi contained at the end of the school year 57 scholars. These all pursue the ordinary Lower Primary school course, and are taught a little drawing and wood-carving in addition. The school is still in its elementary stage, but it is promising, and every encouragement is being given to it.

678. *Other Industrial Schools.*—Besides the schools above referred to, Shahzáda Suraya Jah's school at Delhi and Bhái Búta Singh's school at Ráwalpindi continue to prosper; but these are, as yet, Industrial schools only in name. It is expected, however, that the publication of the rules

for grants-in-aid to Industrial schools, which was done during the year, will induce these and other schools to make more of the technical branches.

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

679. The table below shows the number and distribution of public schools for native girls and the scholars attending them for the last two years :—

		High Schools: Anglo-Vernacular.	High Schools: Vernacular.	High Schools: Total.	Middle Schools: Anglo-Vernacular.	Middle Schools: Vernacular.	Middle Schools: Total.	Total of Secondary Schools: Anglo-Vernacular.	Total of Secondary Schools: Vernacular.	Total of Secondary Schools: Total.	Primary Schools.	Grand Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Number of Girls learning English.	Number of Scholarships.
Number of Board Schools	1890-91 ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	180	182	...	...
	1889-90 ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	176	178	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Aided Schools	1890-91 ...	2	...	2	3	2	5	5	2	7	112	119	...	...
	1889-90 ...	2	...	2	3	1	4	5	1	6	117	123	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...
Number of Unaided Schools	1890-91 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	4	...	...
	1889-90 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	4	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars in High stage	1890-91 ...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	8	...
	1889-90 ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...
Middle stage	1890-91 ...	32	...	32	35	49	84	67	49	116	...	116	80	26
	1889-90 ...	20	...	20	26	53	79	46	53	99	...	99	56	26
	Increase ...	12	...	12	9	...	5	21	...	17	...	17	24	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary stage.	1890-91 ...	40	...	40	35	49	84	75	49	124	...	124	88	2
	1889-90 ...	30	...	30	26	53	79	56	53	109	...	109	66	2
	Increase ...	10	...	10	9	...	5	19	...	15	...	15	22	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary stage.	1890-91 ...	34	...	34	33	88	121	67	88	155	446	601	56	431
	1889-90 ...	47	...	47	44	74	118	91	74	165	382	547	80	378
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	14	...	64	54	...	53
	Decrease...	13	...	13	11	...	...	24	...	10	...	...	24	...
Lower Primary stage.	1890-91 ...	62	...	62	89	237	326	151	237	388	8,472	8,860	62	...
	1889-90 ...	62	...	62	100	168	268	162	168	330	8,068	8,398	62	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	69	58	...	69	58	404	462	...	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary stage.	1890-91 ...	96	...	96	122	325	447	218	325	543	8,918	9,461	118	431
	1889-90 ...	109	...	109	144	242	386	253	242	495	8,450	8,945	142	378
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	83	61	...	83	48	468	516	...	53
	Decrease...	13	...	13	22	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	24	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1890-91 ...	136	...	136	157	374	531	293	374	667	8,918	9,585	206	457
	1889-90 ...	139	...	139	170	295	465	309	295	604	8,450	9,054	208	404
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	79	66	...	79	63	468	531	...	53
	Decrease...	3	...	3	13	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	...

The number of schools remains as last year, or 305, but the number of scholars has increased from 9,054 to 9,585. Besides these, 360 girls attend zenána classes, giving in all only 9,945 girls in the Province in receipt of a useful education. There are also 993 private schools, with a nominal attendance of 11,957; but the instruction imparted is not of much practical value. Of the number attending the public schools, 116 belong to the secondary stage of instruction against 99 in the previous year. The examination results for the year were less favourable in the higher, but more favourable in the lower, standards than in the previous year.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

680. EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.—The following table gives the number of schools for European and Eurasian children at the end of the year, and the number and distribution of the scholars attending these, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	Boys. 1890-91.	Boys. 1889-90.	Boys. Increase.	Boys. Decrease.	Girls. 1890-91.	Girls. 1889-90.	Girls. Increase.	Girls. Decrease.	Total. 1890-91.	Total. 1889-90.	Total. Increase.	Total. Decrease.
Number of schools.												
Sanáwar Asylum ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Murree Asylum ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Aided ... High ...	2	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	3	1	...
Aided ... Middle ...	5	4	1	...	11	10	1	...	16	14	2	...
Aided ... Primary...	3	3	...	...	4	3	1	...	7	6	1	...
Aided ... Total ...	10	9	1	...	17	14	3	...	27	23	4	...
Unaided ... Middle ...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	2
Unaided ... Primary ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Unaided ... Total ...	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	4	...	3
Total public schools ...	12	13	...	1	20	18	2	...	32	31	1	...
Private schools ...	4	4	...	...	5	4	1	...	9	8	1	...
Total public and private schools...	16	17	...	1	25	22	3	...	41	39	2	...
Number of scholars in												
Sanáwar Asylum ...	259	243	16	...	210	214	...	4	469	457	12	...
Murree Asylum ...	91	96	...	5	84	72	12	...	175	168	7	...
Aided schools. High ...	182	179	3	...	78	28	50	...	260	207	53	...
Aided schools. Middle ...	252	181	71	...	588	507	81	...	840	688	152	...
Aided schools. Primary ...	107	99	8	...	94	80	14	...	201	179	22	...
Aided schools. Total ...	541	459	82	...	760	615	145	...	1,301	1,074	227	...
Unaided schools. Middle ...	...	25	...	25	19	51	...	32	19	76	...	57
Unaided schools. Primary ...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
Unaided schools. Total ...	...	45	...	45	19	51	...	32	19	96	...	77
Total public schools ...	891	843	48	...	1,073	952	121	...	1,964	1,795	169	...
Private schools ...	63	30	33	...	42	52	...	10	105	82	23	...
Total public and private schools...	954	873	81	...	1,115	1,004	111	...	2,069	1,877	192	...
Scholars in Public Schools in												
High stage ...	80	68	12	...	13	15	...	2	93	83	10	...
Middle stage ...	205	187	18	...	249	220	29	...	454	407	47	...
Total Secondary stage ...	285	255	30	...	262	235	27	...	547	490	57	...
Upper Primary stage...	248	240	8	...	268	258	10	...	516	498	18	...
Lower Primary stage...	358	348	10	...	543	459	84	...	901	807	94	...
Total Primary stage ...	606	588	18	...	811	717	94	...	1,417	1,305	112	...
Total Secondary and Primary stages	891	843	48	...	1,073	952	121	...	1,964	1,795	169	...

The number of schools has increased by 2 since last year, and is now 41 instead of 39, or 16 boys' and 25 girls' schools. There is a decrease of 1 school on the boys' side, but an increase of 3 on the girls'. The number of scholars has increased from 1,877 to 2,067, or by a little over 10 per cent. This is as yet, however, only a small fraction of the children of this class in the Province of a school-going age.

681. There are now 8 High schools instead of 7 last year, owing to the raising of the Convent Boarding school at Simla to the High grade. Of the remaining schools, 17 are of the middle grade, 7 primary, and 4 ungraded private schools. The numbers reading in the Secondary classes of the public schools have increased from 490 to 547, of whom 93, mostly boys, are in the high department.

682. The examination returns for the year were very satisfactory, especially for the Entrance Examination. The Final Standard Examination appointed for European schools was accepted during the year by the Punjab University as equivalent to Matriculation, which, it is believed, will make this examination more attractive. In the examination for scholarships, the Christ Church Boys' school and the Mayo Orphanage at Simla, and the St. Deny's and Convent schools at Murree specially distinguished themselves.

683. MUHAMMADANS, HINDUS AND SIKHS.—The table given below shows the number of Muhammadans, Hindús and Sikhs attending the various institutions, both public and private, at the end of the year :—

	Muhammadans.				Hindus.				Sikhs.			
	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges, English...	74	92	...	18	271	226	45	...	36	31	5	...
Oriental College ...	49	50	...	1	19	25	...	6	11	6	5	...
Medical College ...	24	15	9	...	76	68	8	...	11	5	6	...
In Secondary stage. Anglo-Vernacular.	2,410	2,210	200	...	5,134	4,882	252	...	716	694	22	...
In Secondary stage. Vernacular...	1,212	1,121	91	...	2,190	2,179	11	...	567	517	50	...
In Primary stage ...	45,914	47,261	...	1,347	56,474	57,143	...	669	11,710	11,575	135	...
In Training Schools ...	128	110	18	...	183	184	...	1	31	21	10	...
In School of Art ...	58	48	10	...	19	21	...	2	39	27	12	...
In Law School... ...	13	8	5	...	46	44	2	...	6	2	4	...
In Medical School ...	68	73	...	5	75	93	...	18	24	21	3	...
In Industrial Schools ...	183	232	...	49	47	27	20	...	112	98	14	...
In other Special Schools	63	65	...	2	10	14	...	4	10	11	...	1
Total Public Institutions.	50,196	51,285	...	1,089	64,544	64,906	...	362	13,273	13,008	265	...
Scholars at Private Schools.	64,050	76,785	...	12,735	22,582	22,195	387	...	4,894	5,508	...	614
Total Scholars at Institutions of all kinds.	114,246	128,070	...	13,824	87,126	87,101	25	...	18,167	18,516	...	349
Percentage on boys of school-going age of—												
Scholars in Secondary stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	·28	·26	·02	...	88	·83	·05	...	·75	·72	·03	...
Scholars attending Public Institutions.	5·93	6·06	...	·13	11·08	11·14	...	·06	13·84	13·56	·28	...
Scholars attending Institutions of all kinds.	13·50	15·14	...	1·64	14·96	14·95	·01	...	18·94	19·30	...	·36
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
In Secondary stage. Anglo-Vernacular.	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
In Secondary stage. Vernacular	22	17	5	...	24	20	4	...	7	16	...	9
In Primary stage ...	3,894	3,656	238	...	3,802	3,575	227	...	1,461	1,435	26	...
Total at Public Schools.	3,918	3,673	245	...	3,826	3,596	230	...	1,468	1,451	17	...
Scholars at Private Schools.	10,715	8,024	2,691	...	885	1,027	...	142	251	197	54	...
Total Scholars at Schools of all kinds	14,633	11,697	2,936	...	4,711	4,623	88	...	1,719	1,648	71	...
Percentage on girls of school-going age of—												
Scholars attending Public Schools.	·53	·50	·03	...	·79	·73	·06	...	2·03	2·00	·03	...
Scholars attending Schools of all kinds.	2·00	1·59	·41	...	·97	·95	·02	...	2·38	2·28	·10	...

684. The total number of Muhammadan pupils fell during the year from 139,767 to 128,879, or by nearly 8 per cent. The decrease was exclusively on the boys' side, and chiefly in the private schools. On the girls' side there was an increase, in both classes of schools, amounting in the total to a little over 25 per cent. In the private schools for boys the decrease amounted to 12,735. The percentage in attendance on schools of all kinds of boys of a school-going age decreased from 15·14 to 13·5; whereas on the girls' side this percentage rose from 1·59 to 2. The returns for Hindús and Sikhs are very much as for the previous year, being 91,837 against 91,724 of the former, and 19,886 against 20,164 of the latter. In public schools for boys the percentage for Muhammadans, compared with the number of a school-going age, is 5·93, for Hindús 11·08, and for Sikhs 13·84. In public schools for girls the percentage for Muhammadans is ·53, for Hindús ·79, and for Sikhs 2·03. In schools of all kinds for girls the percentages are respectively 2, ·97 and 2·38.

685. NATIVE CHIEFS.—The only special provision in the Province for the education of the sons of chiefs and gentlemen of rank is the Aitchison College, the attendance in which rose during the year from 68 to 76. Three others from the same institution attended the Lahore Government College for instruction. Of those actually reading in the College, 18 were in the High Department, 26 in the Middle, and 32 in the Primary.

686. The appearance of the classes in the Inspector's examination was favourably reported on. Nine boys appeared in the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, and 5 passed. Of these 4 had previously gone up for the Calcutta Entrance Examination, of whom 1 passed. In the Middle School Examination 5 out of 9 candidates were successful. All the candidates in the Upper Primary Examination, 10 in number, passed; and 5 out of 8 passed by the Lower Primary Standard. The progress of this institution during the year was very marked in all respects.

687. Throughout the Province the ordinary Board and Aided schools are attended, to some extent, by boys of family rank; some are under private tuition, and very few are now without any instruction whatever.

688. LOW-CASTE SCHOOLS.—Special schools exist for the education of low-caste boys in the Delhi, Gurgaon, Simla, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Gujránwála, Siálkot and Ráwalpindi Districts,—all supported by Missionary Societies. In the Gurgaon District special efforts are also made to encourage the education of Mina boys, by the offer of small stipends; but this has not, up to the present, been attended with much success. The Sánsís of the Siálkot District have taken more kindly to education, with some satisfactory results. None of the public schools of the Province, however, are really closed to low-caste children, and frequently such boys are to be found attending the ordinary schools; but they have to sit at a respectful distance from the others, frequently outside the door, and can scarcely be said to get a full share of the instruction.

689. PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—The following table contrasts the number of private schools of different kinds for native children, and the number of scholars attending them, for the last two years :—

	Number of schools.				Number of scholars.			
	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arabic and Persian schools	665	796	...	131	7,520	10,541	...	3,021
Sanskrit schools	129	148	...	19	1,888	2,054	...	166
Mahájani schools	318	351	...	33	9,538	8,804	734	...
Indigenous Vernacular schools. For boys...	1,107	1,285	...	178	21,163	21,537	...	374
Indigenous Vernacular schools. For girls...	51	62	...	11	737	765	...	28
Schools teaching religious books by rote. For boys...	3,884	4,605	...	721	47,078	58,154	...	11,076
Schools teaching religious books by rote. For girls...	918	715	203	...	10,319	7,473	2,846	...
Other schools ... For boys...	207	208	...	1	6,063	5,732	331	...
Other schools ... For girls...	24	25	...	1	901	1,132	...	231
TOTAL ...	7,303	8,195	...	892	105,207	116,192	...	10,985

The decrease in both schools and scholars is very marked. Last year the fall, which was greater than that now recorded, was attributed to the exclusion from the returns of schools having less than six scholars, of which there were many. This cause, no doubt, still operates to some extent ; but the variation is mostly owing to the incompleteness of the returns.

690. INDIGENOUS AND OTHER PRIVATE SCHOOLS EXAMINED FOR GRANTS.—The following table shows the number of indigenous and other private schools examined for grants during the year, the number of scholars attending them, the number of passes by the various standards, the amount of grants earned and the whole contrasted with the returns of the previous year :—

		1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of institutions	Indigenous schools ...	276	202	74	...
	Other schools	136	120	16	...
	Total	412	322	90	...
Number of scholars	Indigenous schools ...	10,216	7,434	2,782	...
	Other schools	5,229	4,262	967	...
	Total	15,445	11,696	3,749	...
Number of passes by	First Standard	2,791	2,065	726	...
	Second "	1,576	1,179	397	...
	Third "	855	571	284	...
	Fourth "	469	326	143	...
	Fifth "	218	142	76	...
	All Standards	5,909	4,283	1,626	...
Amount of grants earned ...	Attendance grants ...	5,488	3,906	1,582	...
	Instruction "	13,063	8,065	4,998	...
	Staff "	8,672	5,716	2,956	...
	Total Grants	27,223	17,687	9,536	...

There is, it will be observed, an increase under all the heads, 90 schools having been examined more than in the previous year and 3,749 scholars. A few girls' schools were also examined during the year ; and it is expected that, with the enhanced staff grants recently sanctioned, the number applying to be examined will steadily increase.

691. PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.—The chief agency for the preparation of the books required by the Department is the Text-Book Committee, to which belongs the duty of determining what books are required for the schools, and of arranging for their preparation. The Committee also examines any books that may be referred to it or to the Department, and, if these are approved, recommends them for use in schools, for school or college libraries, or for Government patronage. It has now also the further duty of devising means for the encouragement of Vernacular literature. Much useful work was done by the Committee during the year.

692. When books have been approved by the Text-Book Committee for use in the schools, they are handed over to the *Mufíd-i-Am* Press, the contract with which was renewed during the year, to be printed and published. The Proprietor of the Press is also required to keep a supply of all books used in the schools which are otherwise published; and he has continued to discharge all the parts of his undertaking with efficiency and promptitude.

693. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.—The sixth annual meeting of the General Educational Conference was held at Lahore in the month of April last. Various matters were considered by the Conference, of which the following were the most important:—

The levy of fees during the long vacation in Government and Board Schools and Colleges.

Revision of the Instruction Grants for optional subjects, as the number of such subjects has been reduced for the Middle and Entrance Examinations.

Instruction Grants, under Article 70 (*c*), when the Middle School Examination has been completely passed, half grants having been drawn in the previous year for passing in three compulsory subjects only.

Revision of the conditions required for admission to the Junior Vernacular and Zamíndári Certificate Examination, with the question whether the Junior Vernacular Certificate is sufficient for admission to the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination.

The offices for which the holders of different grades of Teachers' Certificates are eligible.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor accepted, with slight alterations, the conclusions arrived at by the Conference; and a Resolution was published in the Gazette, setting forth those conclusions and conveying the thanks of the Government to the members of the Conference.

694. The Departmental Conference held two meetings immediately after the General Conference. A number of important matters were considered, including the work of District Inspectors, and the mode of inspection; the examining of indigenous schools by the ordinary standards; and other matters chiefly connected with the arrangements and working of the Department. The recommendations of the Conference were generally approved by Government, and a Circular was issued notifying the decisions arrived at.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

695. **Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.**—The following is a list of the Vernacular newspapers published in the Province during the year 1890:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
1	Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Jullundur ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly	195 copies.
2	Aftáb-i-Punjab ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Three times a week	300 „
3	Aína-i-Hind* ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly	30 „
4	Akhbár-i-Am ...	Do. ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Daily	800 „
5	Akhbár Jia Lál Parkásh.	Delhi ...	General news ...	Hindi ...	Monthly	200 „
6	Akbár-ul-Akhyár† ...	Do. ...	Organ of the orthodox Muhammadans.	Urdu ...	Weekly	275 „
7	Akhmal-ul-Akhbár ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	175 „
8	Al Saddiq	Ferozepore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do.	419 „
9	Arya Gazette ...	Do. ...	Organ of the Arya Samáj.	Do. ...	Do.	290 „
10	Ashraf-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	100 „
11	Bharat Sudhar ...	Lahore ...	General news and religious.	Do. ...	Do.	400 „
12	Bharatri Risala† ...	D. I. Khan ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Monthly	300 „
13	Delhi Punch† ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Weekly	275 „
14	Dharm Jiwan ...	Do. ...	Religious	Do. ...	Do.	250 „
15	Dost-i-Hind ...	Bhera, District Shahpur.	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do.	700 „
16	Dúrbín	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	80 „
17	Ghamkhar-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do.	300 „
18	Imperial Paper ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do	300 „
19	Jain Parkásh Hindústán.	Delhi ...	Organ of the Jains...	Hindi ...	Monthly	200 „
20	Kaisari Akhbár ...	Jullundur ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly	125 „
21	Kaisar-ul-Akhbár ...	Karnál ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do.	400 „
22	Kayasth Conference Gazette.*	Lahore ...	Religious and social	Do. ...	Do.	500 „
23	Khair Andesh† ...	Umballa ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	250 „
24	Khair-Khwáh-i-Alam.	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	210 „
25	Khair-Khwáh-i-Hind	Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	210 „
26	Khair-Khwáh-i-Kashmir.	Lahore ...	Interests of the Kashmir State; political and general news.	Do. ...	Do.	250 „
27	Khair-Khwáh-i-Punjab.	Siálkot ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	400 „
28	Khshatri Gazette* ...	Lahore ...	Religious and social	Do. ...	Monthly	60 „
29	Koh-i-Núr	Do. ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Three times a week	325 „
30	Lahore Gazette ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly	100 „
31	Lytton Gazette ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	384 „
32	Mitra Vilasa ...	Lahore ...	Political and literary	Hindi ...	Do.	50 „
33	Mukhbir Sádiq ...	Kasúr ...	Political and general news.	Urdu ...	Do.	20 „
34	Mulki Mukhbir† ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	700 „
35	Nának Parkásh, Kapurthala.	Do. ...	Affairs in Kapurthala, &c., and general news.	Do. ...	Monthly	300 „
36	Násim-i-Jinat† ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly	110 „
37	Núr Afshán ...	Ludhiána ...	Religious	Do. ...	Do.	800 „
38	Nusrat-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	210 „
39	Punjab Gazette ...	Siálkot ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do.	300 „
40	Punjab Punch ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	200 „
41	Punjab	Amritsar ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	375 „
42	Punjabi Akhbár† ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Twice a week ...	200 „
43	Paisa Akhbár ...	Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Weekly	1,300 „
44	Páte Khán	Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	200 „
45	Patiála Akhbár ...	Patiála ...	Organ of the Patiála State.	Do. ...	Do.	200 „
46	Rafa-i-'Am	Siálkot ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	400 „
47	Rafiq-i-Hind† ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do.	400 „
48	Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Twice a week ...	350 „
49	Ravi †	Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Weekly	300 „
50	Reformer	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	400 „
51	Rekhta Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	180 „
52	Riaz-i-Hind... ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	400 „

* Started during the year 1890.
† Have ceased to exist.

1 Serial No.	2 Name of Paper.	3 Place of publication.	4 Subject-matter.	5 Language.	6 Period of publication.	7 Circulation.
53	Sadiq-ul-Akhbár ...	Baháwalpur ...	Organ of the Baháwalpur State.	Urdu ...	Weekly	600 copies.
54	Safir-i-Hind ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	384 "
55	Ditto* ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Twice a month ...	300 "
56	Sahifa-i-Qudsi* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Weekly	312 "
57	Saráj-ul-Akhbár ...	Jhelum ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Do.	380 "
58	Sat Dharam Parcharak.	Jullundur ...	Religious and social	Do. ...	Do.	500 "
59	Simla Gazette† ...	Simla ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	100 "
60	Singh Sahai* ...	Amritsar ...	Religious and political	Do. ...	Do.	300 "
61	Surdarshan Chakar*	Delhi ...	Religious and general news.	Urdu (Nágri character).	Monthly	250 "
62	Táj-ul-Akhbár ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Political and general news.	Urdu ...	Weekly	300 "
63	Tohfa-i-Kashmir † ...	Lahore ...	General news and Kashmir affairs.	Do. ...	Do.	80 "
64	Victoria Paper ...	Siálkot ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Daily	950 "
65	Wazír-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Weekly	400 "
66	Wazír-ul-Mulk ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do.	300 "
67	Tribune	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	English...	Twice a week ...	1,000 "

* Started during the year 1890.
† Have ceased to exist.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

696. CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The number of visitors to the Museum during the year under report was 183,980, showing a decrease of 41,259 from the average of the preceding four years. This result is attributed partly to the extraordinary prevalence of sickness during the monsoon season and partly to the issue of through tickets by the Railway authorities to pilgrims visiting the Hardwár fair, who would otherwise have been likely to break journey at Lahore. The receipts of the year were Rs. 3,784, and the expenditure Rs. 3,742. The sales from the Art Sale-room amounted to Rs. 9,241, showing a decrease of Rs. 168 on the sales of the previous year.

697. Amongst the additions which have been made to the collection of antiquities are a number of sculptured stones from a site near Choya Saidan Shah in the Salt Range. The collection of coins has been enriched partly by purchase and partly by gifts from the Asiatic Societies of Bengal and Bombay, and a catalogue of the coins has been compiled. The new Museum, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales in February 1890, is under construction.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

698. Previous to October 1885 the Archæological Survey Department throughout India was under the superintendence of Major-General Cunningham, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., who submitted his reports direct to the Government of India. From that month, however, the Government of India sanctioned the arrangement tentatively for a period of five years, whereby the Bengal Presidency was divided into three charges of comparative limited extent, to be undertaken by small independent survey parties. An Archæological Surveyor was appointed for the Punjab, with Sind and Rájpútána, whose duties were mainly to conduct the work of survey and to advise the Local Government as to the various monuments or buildings of antiquity or interest which require to be preserved or restored. In respect to the actual work of survey that officer was directly subordinate to the Director-General of Archæological Survey of India, who, as the Executive Head of the Department, was responsible to the Government of India for exercising a detailed professional check over such work. On the expiration of the above noted period the Government of India resolved to reduce the establishments employed, the Punjab Survey party being transferred to the North-Western Provinces, except the Surveyor, whose appointment came to a termination in October 1890. The annual reports of work done by that officer have been submitted by the Punjab Government to the Government of India, but the only report published was that for the year 1888-89, which was undertaken by the Punjab Government. The Archæological Surveyor besides preparing a list of monuments possessing historical interest has revised an initial list which had been drawn up by local officers and has compiled therefrom an exhaustive list of objects of archæological interest throughout the Province, which, with the Annual Report for 1888-89, has been distributed to Local Governments, to local officers, and other officers known to be interested in the subject.

699. The funds at the disposal of the Punjab Government for archæological purposes being very limited, it has been found necessary to spread the cost of restoring buildings of interest over several years. In that under report it may be noticed that progress has been made with the restoration of the Diwán-i-Khás in the Delhi Palace, the Tomb of the Emperor Jehángír at Shahdera, and the preservation of the Shálimár Gardens at Lahore.

700. The following statement shows the expenditure that has been incurred on restorations and repairs to buildings of historical and archæological interest during the four years 1887-88 to 1890-91 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Actual Outlay during				
P. W. Division.	No.	Items.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Total 1887-88 to 1890-91.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rawalpindi ...	1	Rája Mán Singh's residence and a Baoli in Fort Rohtás, Jhelum District.	...	...	...	1,588	1,588
	2	Mankyala Tope, Ráwalpindi District ...	...	...	...	1,203	1,203
	3	Baoli in Fort Gujrát	...	...	...	301	301
	4	Haru Munára, near Sheikhupura, Gujránwála District.	...	...	300	...	300
	5	Mián Khairáj Dín's Khángah at Pindi Bhattián.	...	103	...	...	103
	6	Tank and Tomb of the Begam of the King of Delhi at Eminabad, Gujránwála District.	...	199	...	...	199
	7	Tomb of Ghulám Shah Faqír, Gujránwála District.	...	48	...	...	48
	8	Satghara Temple at Katás, Jhelum District.	...	1,156	...	...	1,156
	9	Sohal Gateway, Fort Rohtás, Jhelum District.	...	650	...	...	650
	10	Chilliánwála Monument	...	...	805	2,282	3,087
	11	Nicholson's Monument and Fountain at Margalla, Ráwalpindi District.	...	84	...	...	84
Peshawar ...	12	Monuments of historical interest, Pesháwar District.	...	78	...	...	78
	13	Stone containing inscription in Bactrian Páli at Shahbáz Garhi, Yusafzai, Pesháwar District.	...	...	164	...	164
		Total 1st Circle ...	...	2,318	1,269	5,374	8,961
Delhi ...	14	Díwán-i-Khás, Delhi	4,806	614	2,032	2,841	10,293
	15	Humáyún's Tomb, Delhi	266	994	1,645	450	3,355
	16	Sikandar Lodi's Mother's Tomb, Mahrauli.	18	...	...	...	18
	17	Madrassa opposite Khairpur Mosque ...	86	...	...	...	86
	18	Sikandar Lodi's Tomb	57	250	...	...	307
	19	Khairpur Mosque	68	448	1,461	182	2,159
	20	Ibráhím Lodi's Tomb, Delhi	3	...	...	...	3
		Carried over ...	5,304	2,306	5,138	3,473	16,221

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Actual Outlay during				
P. W. Division.	No.	Items.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Total 1887-88 to 1890-91.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward ...	5,304	2,306	5,138	3,473	16,221
Delhi—concld.	21	Kutab Minár, Mahrauli	247	70	1,529	1,290	3,136
	22	Muhammad Shah Tughlak's Tomb ...	324	138	128	249	839
	23	Safdar Jang's Tomb, Delhi	116	1,265	726	91	2,198
	24	Nizám-ud-dín's Tomb, Delhi	17	239	177	155	588
	25	Lál Bungalow, Delhi	210	92	87	5	394
	26	Moti Masjid, Mahrauli	...	161	...	459	620
	27	Memorial Monuments, Delhi	51	129	55	68	303
	28	Khwája Khizar's Tomb, Sonepat ...	42	71	74	15	202
	29	Chauburji Mosque on Ridge, near Delhi	...	411	...	...	411
	30	Old Fort, Delhi	40	100	40	54	234
	31	Jamáli Kamáli Tomb, Mahrauli	...	...	373	65	438
	32	Saman Burj, Delhi	161	145	152	...	458
	33	Jantar Mantar and Jai Singh's Observatory, Delhi.	...	197	303	...	500
	34	Sher Mandal	...	188	166	5	359
	35	Iláhi Gate	...	...	135	407	542
	36	Chaunsath Khamba, Delhi	...	...	14	189	203
	37	Sunáhri Masjid, Delhi	...	...	25	...	25
	38	Diwán-i-Am, Delhi	...	...	...	117	117
	39	Sultán Gauri's Tomb, Mahrauli	...	...	...	32	32
	40	Saman Burj and Díwán-i-Khás	...	...	...	337	337
	41	Kankar pathway at Reservoir, Delhi ...	...	...	...	136	136
	42	Moti Masjid in Fort, Delhi	132	...	9	224	365
	43	Certain historical buildings, Delhi ...	...	...	157	...	157
	44	Gujri Mahal, Hissar	...	...	...	256	256
	45	Exploration of large mound, Agroha ...	...	300	...	...	300
Umballa ...	46	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thánesar ...	...	...	1,039	662	1,701
	47	Ibráhím Lodi's Tomb and Kabuli Bágh Mosque, Pánipat.	...	2,571	1,594	251	4,416
Jullundur ...	48	Hut for Chaukídár looking after two tombs built in the reign of Emperor Jehángír, Nakodar.	...	...	219	...	219
	49	Battlefield Monuments, Ferozepore ...	114	136	43	207	500
		Total 2nd Circle ...	6,758	8,519	12,183	8,747	39,207

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Actual Outlay during				
P. W. Division.	No.	Items.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Total 1887-88 to 1890-91.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	50	Shálimár Gardens, Lahore	1,047	955	1,993	3,499	7,494
		Emperor Jehángír's Tomb, Shahdera ...	1,002	1,039	2,179	2,953	7,173
		Asafjah's Tomb					
		Tomb of Núrmahal					
		Maqbara and Masjid Hazrat Jetisan, near Bhágwánpura.					
		Maqbara Dái Angun					
		Gumbaz Alimardán, Shálimár Road ...					
		Bahádur Khán, Shálimár Road					
Lahore ...	51	Kothi Koart Sáhib	...	...	...	460	460
		Gumbaz, Garhi Shahu					
		Do., Núrpura					
		Maqbara, Shahbalawál					
		Do., Kot Khaja					
		Gumbaz, Bhágwánpura					
		Maqbara, ditto					
		Tomb of Zabul Nisan, daughter of Emperor Aurangzeb.					
	52	Mahárája Ranjít Singh's Tomb	200	198	201	201	800
	53	Bárándari at Hazúri Bágh	277	196	277	402	1,152
	54	Palace, Fort Lahore	401	399	500	1,048	2,348
D. G. Khan ...	55	Sir Henry Durand's Tomb, Dera Ismail Khan.	195	195	188	161	739
D. I. Khan ...	56	Monument of Captain Muchan, Bannu...	...	...	...	8	8
		Total 3rd Circle ...	3,122	2,982	5,338	8,732	20,174
		Grand Total ...	9,880	13,819	18,790	22,853	65,342

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

701. There is nothing to add to the information on this subject given in the Annual Reports of recent years except that the Right Reverend Symphorian Mouard, D. D., O. C., first Roman Catholic Bishop of Lahore, died at Lahore on the 14th of July 1890 and was succeeded by the Right Reverend Emmanuel Van den Bosch, D. D., O. C., who was consecrated Bishop on the 18th of January 1891.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending Rabi 1890.

[Columns 2 to 6 (b) in square miles.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct			Net Area dealt with in this Return.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated other than Forest.					Mileage of Communications.			
					6(a).	6(b).	6(c).				10(a).	10(b).							
						According to the village papers.					Available for cultivation.								
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Areas for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Hissar	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5,217	5,238·8	3,352,795	1,405,542	1,083,075	2,488,617	3,792	670,744	148,789	823,325	40,853	...	21	870	122
Rohtak	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,802·7	1,153,766	635,642	300,984	936,626	5,099	144,463	67,578	217,140	...	...	66	556	12
Gurgaon	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1,941·2	1,242,357	812,021	134,933	946,954	...	136,354	157,299	293,653	1,750	30	79	492	62
Delhi	1,290	...	34	34	1,256	1,269·1	812,238	472,530	68,565	541,095	...	128,677	141,458	270,135	1,008	79	135	378	59
Karnál	2,600	...	...	...	2,600	2,594·0	1,660,183	507,586	319,423	827,009	8,470	577,789	246,915	833,174	...	73	77	615	53
Umballa	9,576	7,036	...	7,036	2,540	2,412·7	1,544,116	705,831	254,321	960,152	2,654	199,227	370,064	571,945	12,019	72	165	491	87
Simla	6,380·4	6,303	...	6,303	77·4	77·5	49,621	8,322	1,883	10,205	95	21,644	8,073	29,812	9,604	...	66	939	1
Kángra	11,339	1,535	6,033	7,568	3,771	3,888·5	2,488,654	404,556	89,693	494,249	163,070	638,069	235,015	1,036,154	958,251	...	...	922	...
Hoshiárpur ...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,226·2	1,424,789	689,615	41,597	731,212	3	178,821	495,187	674,011	19,566	...	34	647	...
Jullundur	2,031	598	102	700	1,331	1,352·9	865,831	595,393	99,848	695,241	1,387	73,833	95,268	170,488	102	80	149	340	49
Ludhiána	1,615	162	58	220	1,395	1,389·7	889,411	671,398	88,139	759,537	20	57,519	71,965	129,504	370	53	133	226	36
Ferozepore ...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,069·9	2,604,762	1,338,389	690,108	2,028,497	...	424,394	151,781	576,175	90	148	59	829	146
Mooltan	23,364	17,285	160	17,445	5,919	5,918·8	3,788,048	659,522	60,800	720,322	1,513,926	1,181,763	253,649	2,949,338	118,388	224	51	1,203	130
Jhang	5,849	...	...	...	5,849	5,831·8	3,732,328	342,664	8,495	351,159	2,206,689	1,001,935	172,545	3,381,169	...	180	8	946	...
Montgomery ...	5,754	...	211	211	5,543	5,610·5	3,590,774	428,407	30,557	458,964	1,552,014	877,219	154,571	2,583,804	548,006	243	...	1,005	82
Lahore	3,711	...	102	102	3,609	3,621·1	2,317,516	857,099	368,246	1,225,345	733	572,082	290,164	862,979	229,192	104	196	844	121
Amritsar	1,601	...	54	54	1,547	1,561·2	999,143	700,008	66,755	766,763	463	93,825	135,293	229,581	2,799	...	72	319	61

No. 1.—AREA OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1890—concluded.

[Columns 2 to 6 (*b*) in square miles.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct			Net Area dealt with in this Return.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated other than Forest.					Mileage of Communications.			
					6(*a*).	6(*b*).	6(*c*).				10(*a*).	10(*b*).							
						According to the village papers.					*Available for cultivation.*								
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Areas for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Gurdáspur ...	5,015	3,126	6	3,132	1,883	1,820·3	1,164,945	741,948	92,641	834,589	713	113,755	206,741	321,209	9,147	80	70	534	48
Siálkot	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	1,957·5	1,252,824	796,500	128,448	924,948	4,662	148,238	174,887	327,787	89	30	43	789	30
Gujrát	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,936·6	1,239,430	690,080	118,586	808,666	1,068	207,760	168,620	377,448	53,316	72	55	650	76
Gujránwála ...	3,039	...	...	...	3,039	3,003·5	192,221	617,129	137,635	754,764	19,978	706,070	224,709	950,757	216,700	82	51	1,127	47
Shahpur	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	4,769·4	3,052,395	454,574	176,808	631,382	788,154	1,335,418	297,334	2,420,906	107	112	6	1,071	75
Jhelum	3,995	...	...	...	3,995	4,070·6	2,605,156	715,499	377,463	1,092,962	94,020	168,782	1,055,656	1,318,458	193,736	127	128	1,080	74
Ráwalpindi ...	4,850	...	...	...	4,850	5,055·9	3,235,760	941,547	350,018	1,291,565	2,076	266,124	1,319,081	1,587,281	356,914	96	142	1,123	166
Hazára	3,391	...	620	620	2,771	2,845·8	1,821,307	369,446	55,175	424,621	...	29,739	1,215,488	1,245,227	151,459	36	...	1,000	...
Peshawar	2,444	...	5	5	2,439	2,491·4	1,594,527	420,622	420,283	840,905	...	330,071	423,039	753,110	512	146	99	596	47
Kohát	2,771	...	673	673	2,098	2,097·6	1,342,439	173,827	74,116	247,943	69,413	133,955	852,928	1,056,296	38,200	84	124	60	...
Bannu	4,032	...	185	185	3,847	3,828·7	2,450,375	589,614	182,257	771,871	94,751	723,395	860,358	1,678,504	...	76	69	628	80
Dera Ismail Khan	9,782	...	342	342	9,440	9,273·8	5,935,209	661,350	192,194	853,544	619,529	3,127,788	1,334,348	5,081,665	...	120	91	732	93
Dera Ghází Khan	5,394	...	687	687	4,707	4,577·3	2,929,461	564,839	58,466	623,305	129,372	1,516,199	643,089	2,288,660	17,496	239	25	900	...
Muzaffargarh ...	3,634	...	507	507	3,127	3,126·9	2,001,215	436,013	13,329	449,342	252,334	991,105	262,016	1,505,455	46,418	277	25	539	64
Grand Total ...	150,162·4	38,324	10,218	48,542	101,620·4	101,661·9	65,063,596	19,407,513	6,084,841	25,492,354	7,534,485	16,776,757	12,233,908	36,545,150	3,026,092	2,586	2,239	23,051	1,821

No. 2.—Climate of the Punjab for the Year 1890.

Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Temperature in Shade (*in degrees Fahrenheit*).									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			*July.*			*December.*					
	January to May 1890.	June to September 1890.	October to December 1890.	Total annual.	Highest Maximum.	Mean.	Lowest Minimum.	Highest Maximum.	Mean.	Lowest Minimum.	Highest Maximum.	Mean.	Lowest Minimum.	January to May 1890.	June to September 1890.	October to December 1890.
Hissar	1·8	7·8	0·3	9·9												
Sirsa	1·0	11·8	0·6	13·4	117·4	92·9	67·2	106·4	89·3	75·1	84·5	58·8	37·2	N. W.	S. W.	S. E.
Rohtak	1·3	18·7	0·8	20·8												
Gurgaon... ...	1·6	25·2	0·3	27·1												
Delhi	2·3	26·7	0·4	29·4	114·0	93·3	70·6	103·0	85·6	77·1	82·6	61·6	40·2	S. W. & N. W.	S. & W.	S. W.
Karnál	1·9	35·8	1·3	39·0												
Umballa	2·1	41·6	1·9	45·6												
Simla	9·6	65·2	3·8	78·6	84·5	67·8	49·9	75·9	64·7	58·0	59·9	45·4	30·0	S. E.	S. & E.	S. E.
Dharmsála ...	11·1	116·7	5·2	133·0												
Hoshiárpur ...	3·8	27·4	1·9	33·1												
Jullundur ...	2·0	12·8	2·1	16·9												
Ludhiána ...	2·5	19·6	1·5	23·6	114·8	90·6	68·5	101·3	86·5	74·6	75·7	57·6	39·4	N. W.	S. E. & S. W.	N. W.
Ferozepore ...	1·2	13·5	1·9	16·6												
Mooltan	0·7	4·9	2·4	8·0	120·3	93·5	65·2	111·2	94·1	78·2	75·3	57·6	39·2	N. W. & N. E.	S. E.	N. W.
Jhang	0·8	8·6	2·1	11·5												
Montgomery ...	0·5	8·3	2·3	11·1	120·9	92·9	64·8	107·9	93·1	75·1	73·8	56·1	38·8	N. E.	S. E.	S. E. & N. E.
Lahore	2·2	22·3	2·9	27·4	114·3	88·7	64·5	101·8	86·6	73·4	71·8	55·7	37·2	N. E.	S. E.	N. E.
Amritsar ...	2·4	20·0	4·0	26·4												
Gurdáspur ...	3·3	25·2	3·3	31·8												
Siálkot	4·3	43·9	5·3	53·5	115·5	88·8	66·3	103·5	86·8	72·3	72·0	54·7	38·7	N. W. & N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
Gujrát	4·0	34·4	4·3	42·7												
Gujránwála ...	4·4	27·7	3·5	35·6												
Shahpur... ...	2·0	5·4	4·3	11·7												
Jhelum	4·5	26·6	3·8	34·9												
Ráwalpindi ...	6·7	38·0	6·1	50·8	108·5	82·9	58·6	102·0	84·4	69·2	68·6	51·4	32·9	N. W.	N. E.	N. W.
Murree	9·7	39·7	19·1	68·5	88·7	67·1	41·7	78·6	65·6	49·8	53·2	38·0	20·2	S. E. & N. E.	N. W.	S. E. & N. E.
Abbott-abad ...	10·7	25·7	10·2	46·6												
Pesháwar ...	3·8	3·4	6·5	13·7	111·0	84·0	60·0	110·0	90·7	72·9	68·7	52·9	36·9	S. W.	N. W.	S. W.
Kohát	7·3	6·7	4·3	18·3												
Bannu	6·5	5·0	3·1	14·6												
Dera Ismail Khan	1·1	4·3	3·5	8·9	115·5	89·6	63·8	109·5	93·4	71·8	72·7	54·8	36·9	N. W.	N. E.	N. W.
Dera Gházi Khan	0·7	1·4	2·1	4·2												
Muzaffargarh ...	1·1	3·8	2·9	7·8												

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab), 1890-91.

Showing the area in square miles, population, &c., according to the Census of 1881.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Districts, Executive.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants and more.	Number of Villages.
Delhi ...	Hissar	6	5,192	504,183	Bhiwáni, 33,762; Hissar, 14,167; Hánsi, 12,656; Sirsa, 12,292.	998
	Rohtak	4	1,792	553,609	Rohtak, 15,699; Jhajjar, 11,650	514
	Gurgaon	5	1,938	641,848	Rewári, 23,972; Palwal, 10,635...	1,264
	Delhi	3	1,271	643,515	Delhi, 173,393; Sonepat, 13,077	805
	Karnál	3	2,405	622,621	Pánipat, 25,022; Karnál, 23,133; Kaithal, 14,754.	1,003
	Umballa	6	2,533	1,067,263	Umballa, 67,463; Jagádhri, 12,300; Sádhaura, 10,794; Rúpar, 10,326; Shahabad, 10,218.	2,222
	Simla	2	77	42,945	Simla, 12,305	228
Jullundur ...	Kángra	5	9,069	730,845	*Nil*	613
	Hoshiárpur ...	4	2,230	901,381	Hoshiápur, 21,363	2,176
	Jullundur	4	1,354	789,555	Jullundur, 52,119; Ráhon, 11,736	1,298
	Ludhiána	3	1,378	618,835	Ludhiána, 44,163; Jagraon, 16,873.	902
	Ferozepore ...	5	3,959	650,519	Ferozepore, 39,570	1,637
Lahore ...	Mooltan	5	5,915	551,964	Mooltan, 68,674	1,467
	Jhang	3	5,961	395,296	Maghiána-*cum*-Jhang, 21,629; Chiniot, 10,731.	833
	Montgomery ...	4	5,574	426,529	*Nil*	1,619
	Lahore	4	3,694	924,106	Lahore, 130,960; Kasúr, 17,336	1,482
	Amritsar	3	1,573	893,266	Amritsar, 151,896	1,073
	Gurdáspur ...	4	1,822	823,695	Batála, 24,281	2,336
Rawalpindi	Siálkot	5	1,959	1,012,148	Siálkot, 39,613	2,245
	Gujrát	3	1,936	689,115	Gujrát, 18,743; Jalálpur, 12,839	1,410
	Gujránwála ...	3	2,635	616,892	Gujránwála, 22,884; Wazirabad, 16,462.	1,233
	Shahpur	3	4,700	421,508	Bhera, 15,165	717
	Jhelum	4	3,734	589,373	Jhelum, 21,107; Pind Dádan Khan, 16,724.	980
	Ráwalpindi ...	7	4,937	820,512	Ráwalpindi, 52,975	1,699
Peshawar ...	Hazára	3	2,835	407,075	*Nil*	936
	Pesháwar	6	2,502	592,674	Peshâwar, 79,982; Naushahr Kalán, 12,953.	733
	Kohát	3	2,974	181,540	Kohát, 18,179	211
Derajat ...	Bannu	4	3,862	332,577	*Nil*	488
	Dera Ismail Khan	5	9,296	441,649	Dera Ismail Khan, 18,988 ...	791
	Dera Gházi Khan	4	4,400	363,346	Dera Ghâzi Khan, 18,935 ...	744
	Muzaffargarh ...	4	3,106	338,605	*Nil*	733
	Total ...	127	106,613	18,842,264		35,390

*No. 3 A.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab), 1890-91.

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its Dependencies, constituted 1st January 1859.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Revenue.	
Names of Commissioner-ships.	Names of Districts, Executive.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants and more.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of Civil Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Land.	Gross.
												Rs.	Rs.
Delhi ...	Delhi	3	1,290	638,689	Delhi, 192,579; Sonepat, 12,611	813	11	32	24	12	1,097	7,82,059	11,71,489
	Gurgaon	5	1,984	668,929	Rewári, 27,934; Palwal, 11,227	1,264	11	21	25	8	506	11,41,719	13,16,755
	Karnál	3	2,440	683,718	Karnál, 21,963; Pánipat, 27,547; Kaithal, 15,768	1,009	11	14	40	15	603	6,73,243	8,46,726
	Hissar	5	5,163	776,006	Bhiwáni, 35,487; Hánsi, 15,190; Hissar, 16,854; Sirsa, 16,415	1,009	11	20	36	26	670	5,84,690	7,43,644
	Rohtak	4	1,797	590,475	Rohtak, 16,702; Jhajjar, 11,881	514	9	19	20	7	433	9,06,501	10,83,166
	Umballa	6	2,754	1,033,427	Umballa, 79,294; Jagádhri, 13,029; Sádhaura, 10,445; Shahabad, 11,473	2,223	23	28	28	16	969	8,38,854	12,94,799
	Simla	2	102	44,642	Simla with Kasumpti and Jatogh, 13,836	16[illegible]	8	9	12	2	239	16,954	1,77,009
Jullundur ...	Jullundur	4	1,433	907,583	Jullundur, 66,202; Kartárpur, 10,441; Ráhon, 10,667	1,356	17	24	24	5	483	13,80,623	19,56,802
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,244	1,011,659	Hoshiárpur, 21,552; Tánda Urmur, 11,632	2,189	17	30	48	12	478	13,60,140	17,61,787
	Kángra	6	2,343	763,030	......	773	11	26	34	10	408	6,07,565	9,29,255
	Ludhiána	3	1,453	648,722	Ludhiána, 46,334; Jagraon, 18,116	906	14	18	54	13	550	9,17,835	12,27,841
	Ferozepore	5	4,302	886,676	Ferozepore, 50,437	1,645	18	27	44	16	656	8,88,396	12,83,126
Lahore ...	Lahore	4	3,678	1,075,379	Lahore, 176,854; Kasúr, 20,290; Chunián, 10,339	1,672	21	30	26	13	1,397	8,07,262	15,50,522
	Amritsar	3	1,601	992,697	Amritsar, 136,766	1,081	16	32	30	12	888	9,62,651	15,22,792
	Gurdáspur	4	1,889	943,922	Batála, 27,223	2,401	14	17	21	8	558	12,83,189	16,84,750
	Mooltan	5	6,079	631,434	Mooltan, 74,562	1,593	13	25	44	25	852	7,81,806	10,73,103
	Jhang	3	5,871	436,841	Jhang, Maghiána, 23,290; Chiniot, 13,476	849	10	11	37	18	479	4,67,180	5,88,060
	Montgomery	4	5,754	499,521	......	2,626	10	18	40	15	483	5,53,523	6,83,132
Rawalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi	7	4,844	887,194	Ráwalpindi, 73,795	1,841	21	30	36	17	1,036	9,33,082	13,34,676
	Jhelum	4	3,995	609,056	Jhelum, 12,878; Pind Dádan Khan, 15,055	1,077	11	12	35	16	499	7,22,101	9,17,881
	Gujrát	3	2,051	760,875	Gujrát, 18,050; Jalálpur, 11,065	1,440	10	10	28	5	369	6,10,633	7,99,814
	Shahpur	3	4,840	493,588	Bhera, 17,428	837	10	18	54	19	419	4,70,297	6,17,408
	Gujránwála	3	3,017	690,169	Gujránwála, 26,785; Wazirabad, 15,786	1,241	12	21	32	12	565	5,28,522	7,70,338
	Siálkot	5	1,991	1,119,847	Siálkot, 55,087	2,272	20	20	25	13	528	11,45,518	15,47,917
Derajat ...	Dera Ismail Khan	5	9,440	486,201	Dera Ismail Khan, 26,884	835	14	20	50	15	603	4,64,296	6,32,913
	Dera Gházi Khan	4	5,606	404,031	Dera Gházi Khan, 27,886	760	18	29	30	8	504	3,79,963	5,31,027
	Bannu	4	3,847	372,276	......	490	13	17	52	29	442	4,47,446	5,76,701
	Muzaffargarh	3	3,422	381,095	......	762	9	20	45	19	369	6,23,779	7,70,607
Peshawar ...	Peshávar	6	2,444	703,768	Peshávar, 84,191; Chársadda, 10,619; Parang, 12,327	738	17	28	38	9	1,107	7,10,686	9,71,879
	Hazára	3	2,991	516,288	Abbott-abad, 10,163	1,304	11	12	65	16	487	2,26,497	3,10,065
	Kohát	3	2,771	203,175	Kohát, 27,003	306	9	9	70	20	479	1,02,237	1,49,085
	Total	126	103,436	20,860,913		37,996	420	647	65	12	19,156	2,23,19,247	3,08,26,069

* Based on the Census returns of 1891.

[A]

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1891.

Districts.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults. Of 15 and over.		Youths. Of 10 to 14.		Children. Below 10.		Total Population. All ages.			Number per square mile of area recorded at time of Census.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	
Hissar	100,786	240,362	204,524	46,742	38,128	127,805	118,445	414,909	361,097	776,006	150
Rohtak	79,347	188,626	167,306	34,690	27,137	90,126	82,590	313,442	277,033	590,475	329
Gurgaon	67,589	211,127	199,903	38,558	27,926	100,544	90,871	350,229	318,700	668,929	337
Delhi	81,779	211,311	187,197	36,834	27,057	88,656	79,634	344,801	293,888	638,689	495
Karnál	78,551	227,341	192,958	42,030	30,140	101,519	89,730	370,890	312,828	683,718	280
Umballa	157,702	352,282	289,730	66,526	47,937	148,573	128,379	567,381	466,046	1,033,427	375
Simla	7,686	21,461	10,582	2,362	1,607	4,268	4,362	28,091	16,551	44,642	437
Kángra	199,364	243,345	223,736	44,308	34,360	109,408	107,873	397,061	365,969	763,030	80
Hoshiárpur	178,935	325,605	287,966	57,476	43,460	156,967	140,185	540,048	471,611	1,011,659	451
Jullundur	135,293	298,028	256,916	48,698	33,796	146,151	123,994	492,877	414,706	907,583	633
Ludhiána	112,882	212,518	182,122	41,516	29,370	100,375	82,821	354,409	294,313	648,722	446
Ferozepore	104,227	280,911	230,233	53,215	39,435	151,474	131,408	485,600	401,076	886,676	206
Mooltan...	119,022	204,347	162,582	34,884	24,494	107,927	97,200	347,158	284,276	631,434	104
Jhang	78,937	132,539	114,215	22,953	17,899	78,097	71,138	233,589	203,252	436,841	74
Montgomery	77,246	152,290	125,247	26,286	20,949	91,037	83,712	269,613	229,908	499,521	87
Lahore	156,043	352,143	282,211	58,465	42,595	181,585	158,280	592,293	483,086	1,075,379	292
Amritsar	130,745	317,570	272,494	54,599	36,119	170,915	141,000	543,084	449,613	992,697	620
Gurdáspur	125,162	303,213	255,639	50,769	34,456	159,447	140,398	513,429	430,493	943,922	500
Siálkot	148,538	355,849	316,063	60,756	45,490	181,810	159,879	598,415	521,432	1,119,847	562
Gujrát	103,781	231,554	211,686	43,310	35,287	125,650	113,388	400,514	360,361	760,875	371
Gujránwála	101,173	229,622	187,221	39,159	29,301	110,253	94,613	379,034	311,135	690,169	229
Shahpur	90,376	147,795	134,330	26,402	22,065	83,950	79,046	258,147	235,441	493,588	102
Jhelum	84,978	184,523	174,373	32,977	26,803	100,081	90,299	317,581	291,475	609,056	152
Ráwalpindi	148,246	284,073	241,418	48,767	36,720	145,617	130,599	478,457	408,737	887,194	183
Hazára	81,469	151,739	127,617	26,876	18,817	99,650	91,589	278,265	238,023	516,288	173
Pesháwar	106,069	223,470	185,429	37,161	25,979	122,405	109,324	383,036	320,732	703,768	288
Kohát	22,692	65,676	49,149	10,147	7,475	36,980	33,748	112,803	90,372	203,175	73
Bannu	66,061	109,708	98,003	18,487	13,400	69,341	63,337	197,536	174,740	372,276	97
Dera Ismail Khan	97,836	149,793	131,669	24,296	17,387	86,598	76,458	260,687	225,514	486,201	52
Dera Ghází Khan	75,499	127,044	104,483	20,056	13,612	74,846	63,990	221,946	182,085	404,031	72
Muzaffargarh	69,028	119,681	100,434	20,430	13,720	66,813	60,017	206,924	174,171	381,095	111
Total	3,187,042	6,663,646	5,707,436	1,169,735	862,921	3,418,868	3,038,307	11,252,249	9,608,664	20,860,913	188

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1891—concluded.

Districts.	Christians. European.	Christians. Eurasian.	Christians. Native.	Christians. Total.	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
Hissar ...	103	96	43	242	22,151	548,896	199,010	5,707	776,006	Urdu, Punjabi and Bágri.
Rohtak...	18	11	26	55	154	499,957	85,515	4,794	590,475	Urdu and Hindi.
Gurgaon	50	16	86	152	102	455,045	209,931	3,699	668,929	Ditto.
Delhi ...	605	422	831	1,858	382	479,057	149,741	7,651	638,689	Ditto.
Karnál ...	56	10	54	120	8,037	499,784	171,712	4,065	683,718	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Umballa	4,482	269	453	5,204	93,679	630,857	300,856	2,831	1,033,427	Urdu and Punjabi.
Simla ...	2,419	397	262	3,078	517	33,839	7,152	56	44,642	Urdu and Pahári, and Punjabi.
Kángra...	170	31	142	343	1,461	715,607	39,709	5,910	763,030	Pahári, Punjabi and Turanian Dialects.
Hoshiárpur	14	...	106	120	70,709	610,996	328,668	1,166	1,011,659	Punjabi.
Jullundur	1,462	47	136	1,645	110,790	380,916	413,469	763	907,583	Punjabi and Urdu.
Ludhiána	53	14	305	372	141,603	278,035	226,687	2,025	648,722	Ditto.
Ferozepore	1,585	65	88	1,738	226,361	252,200	404,977	1,400	886,676	Punjabi, Urdu and Bágri.
Mooltan	1,689	162	41	1,892	2,832	122,714	503,962	34	631,434	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Jhang ...	18	2	17	37	3,941	88,430	344,433	...	436,841	Punjabi.
Montgomery ...	61	11	13	85	16,032	121,481	361,923	...	499,521	Ditto.
Lahore ...	3,242	844	1,397	5,483	152,023	271,749	645,083	1,041	1,075,379	Punjabi and Urdu.
Amritsar	512	138	959	1,609	261,452	276,675	452,237	724	992,697	Ditto.
Gurdáspur	289	42	2,069	2,400	85,837	396,582	459,039	64	943,922	Ditto.
Siálkot ...	1,888	69	9,711	11,668	49,872	371,265	685,342	1,700	1,119,847	Punjabi and Urdu.
Gujrát ...	42	8	64	114	19,018	72,394	669,347	2	760,875	Punjabi.
Gujránwála	73	34	2,246	2,353	45,316	166,278	475,494	728	690,169	Ditto.
Shahpur	42	11	27	80	9,777	66,065	417,661	5	493,588	Ditto.
Jhelum ...	114	33	106	253	15,169	50,810	542,645	179	609,056	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	6,697	194	214	7,105	27,470	83,301	768,368	950	887,194	Punjabi, Urdu and Pashtu.
Hazára...	193	17	26	236	3,609	23,983	488,453	7	516,288	Pashtu and Punjabi.
Peshávar	4,544	92	106	4,742	9,125	35,417	654,443	41	703,968	Ditto.
Kohát ...	180	2	15	197	4,474	10,791	187,661	52	203,175	Ditto.
Bannu ...	39	11	8	58	1,062	33,832	337,269	55	372,276	Punjabi, Pashtu and Hindki.
Dera Ismail Khan	108	48	48	204	2,840	62,961	420,189	7	486,201	Ditto.
Dera Ghází Khan	73	10	34	117	1,424	52,903	349,587	...	404,031	Punjabi, Bilúchi and Hindki.
Muzaffargarh ...	18	5	4	27	2,715	50,625	327,727	1	381,095	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Total ...	30,839	3,111	19,637	53,587	1,389,934	7,743,445	11,628,290	45,657	20,860,913	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1890-91.

State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force, including Police.	Transit duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
			Rs.			
(1) Patiála	100 horsemen.	1,583,521	56,40,252	9,400	None.	Slate quarry near Simla; lead mine near Subáthu; marble, stone and copper mines in Narnaul; sugar, cotton and cereals.
(2) Baháwalpur	...	650,042	16,00,000	1,879	"	Silk lungís, sufi, silk goods, flowered carpets, indigo, cotton and cereals.
(3) Jínd	25 horsemen.	284,560	6,22,248	2,117	"	Rice, sugar, indigo and cereals.
(4) Nábha	...	282,756	7,00,000	1,778	"	Sugar, cotton, indigo and cereals.
(5) Kapurthala	Rs. 1,31,000	299,690	20,00,000	1,790	"	Sugar, cotton, tobacco and cereals.
(6) Mandi	" 1,00,000	166,923	4,06,075	706	"	Iron, salt, timber and cereals.
(7) Sirmúr (Náhan)	...	124,134	2,10,000	633	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(8) Kahlúr (Biláspur)	Rs. 8,000	91,760	1,00,000	860	"	Ditto ditto.
(9) Bashahr	" 3,945	75,727	50,000	100	"	Ditto ditto.
(10) Hindúr (Nálagarh)	" 5,000	54,032	90,000	500	"	Ditto ditto.
(11) Keonthal	...	37,320	60,000	108	"	Ditto ditto.
(12) Máler Kotla	25 horsemen.	75,755	3,14,000	446	"	Indian-corn and cereals.
(13) Farídkot	...	115,040	3,00,000	416	"	Cereals.
(14) Chamba	Rs. 5,000	124,032	3,50,000	525	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, tobacco, ghi, various dye stuffs and cereals.
(15) Suket	" 11,000	52,403	1,05,000	39	"	Cereals.
(16) Kalsia	...	68,633	1,93,708	240	"	Paddy, wheat, cotton and sugarcane.
(17) Pataudi	...	19,002	78,955	95	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
(18) Lohárú	...	20,139	66,067	94	"	Cereals.
(19) Dujána	...	26,450	77,170	195	"	Cereals and tobacco.
(20) Bághal	Rs. 3,600	24,545	60,000	200	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(21) Baghát	" 603	8,668	10,500	37	"	Ditto ditto.
(22) Jubbal	" 2,520	21,412	30,000	80	"	Ditto ditto.
(23) Kumhársain	" 2,000	10,416	10,000	65	"	Ditto ditto.
(24) Bhajji	" 1,440	12,205	23,000	100	"	Ditto ditto.
(25) Mailog	" 1,440	9,329	10,000	45	"	Ditto ditto.
(26) Balsan	" 1,080	5,496	7,000	50	"	Ditto ditto.
(27) Dhámi	" 720	3,985	8,000	100	"	Ditto ditto.
(28) Kuthár	" 1,000	3,947	5,000	50	"	Ditto ditto.
(29) Kunhiár	" 180	1,957	4,000	20	"	Ditto ditto.
(30) Mángal	" 72	1,091	700	25	"	Ditto ditto.
(31) Bíja	" 180	1,171	1,000	20	"	Ditto ditto.
(32) Darkuti	...	595	600	15	"	Ditto ditto.
(33) Taroch	Rs. 288	3,938	6,000	80	"	Ditto ditto.
(34) Sángri	...	2,606	1,500	10	"	Ditto ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1890-91.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1). Rajindar Singh of Patiála ...	Mahárája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	20	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	Full powers were conferred on the Mahárája on his attaining his majority in October 1890, when he was formally installed upon the gaddi.
(2). Sadik Muhammad Khán of Baháwalpur, G. C. S. I.	Nawáb.	Daudputra ...	29	Ditto ditto ...	Do.	No.	No.	Has.	The Nawáb attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers. Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(3). Ranbír Singh of Jínd	Rája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	12	...	...	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(4). Híra Singh of Nábha, G. C. S. I.	Do.	Do.	48	Can read and write Gurmukhi...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 4th March 1883.
(5). Jagatjít Singh of Kapurthala ...	Do.	Ahlúwália ...	18	Can read and write English and Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Full powers were conferred on the Rája on his attaining his majority in November 1890.
(6). Bije Sain of Mandi	Do.	Rájpút... ...	44	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	Has illegitimate brothers. Is assisted in the general administration by Mr. Fendall, Superintendent of Public Works, Forests and Mines.
(7). Shamsher Prakásh, G. C. S. I., of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	48	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(8). Bije Chand of Kahlúr (Biláspur)	Do.	Chandeli Rájpút	18	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	His father died on 3rd February 1889. The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(9). Shamsher Singh of Bashahr ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	53	Speaks and writes English and Hindi fairly well.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(10). Ishri Singh of Hindúr (Nálagarh)	Do.	Do.	59	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(11). Balbír Sain of Keonthal ...	Do.	Do.	38	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	Succeeded to the gaddi on 4th January 1883, his father, Mohindar Sain, having died on the 23rd August 1882.
(12). Muhammad Ibráhím Ali Khán of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb.	Pathán ...	34	Can read and write English and Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Nawáb being insane, Government has appointed a Superintendent to manage the State.
(13). Bikrama Singh of Farídkot ...	Rája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barár Bans.	49	Can read and write English and Gurmukhi.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(14). Shám Singh of Chamba ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	25	Can read and write English ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The Rája attained his majority on the 7th of July 1884, and was placed on the gaddi on the 10th November 1884.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1890-91—concluded.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(15). Dusht Nikandan Sain of Suket...	Rája.	Rájpút ...	25	Knows English, Urdu and Hindi	Administers his State	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	Is assisted in the administration by Mr. Hallifax, C. S.
(16). Ranjít Singh of Kalsia	Sardár.	Ját	9	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(17). Muhammad Mumtáz Hussain Ali Khán of Pataudi.	Nawáb.	Afghán ...	16	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
(18). Mirza Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán of Loháru.	Do.	Do.	32	Can read and write Persian ...	Administers his State	...	...	...	Succeeded to the gaddi on the 27th February 1885, his father, the late Nawáb Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, having died on 31st October 1884.
(19). Mumtáz Ali Khán of Dujána ...	Do.	Do.	26	Knows Persian	Under instruction.	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	The State is administered by Nijábat Ali Khán, the Nawáb's uncle.
(20). Dhián Singh of Bághal	Rája.	Rájpút ...	49	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	...	Has.	
(21). Dalíp Singh of Baghát	Rána.	Do.	32	Knows Persian and Hindi, and speaks a little English.	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	
(22). Padam Chand of Jubbal... ...	Do.	Do.	29	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.
(23). Híra Singh of Kumhársain ...	Do.	Do.	41	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The administration of the State is conducted by a Council of three elders.
(24). Durga Singh of Bhajji	Do.	Do.	49	Knows Persian and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(25). Rugnáth Chand of Mailog ...	Thákur.	Do.	29	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(26). Bír Singh of Balsan	Rána.	Do.	30	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(27). Fateh Singh of Dhámi	Do.	Do.	38	Speaks English fairly well, and knows Urdu and Hindi also.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(28). Jai Chand of Kuthár	Do.	Do.	45	Knows English, Persian & Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(29). Tegh Singh of Kunhiár... ...	Thákur.	Do.	56	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(30). Jít Singh of Mángal	Rána.	Do.	60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(31) Udai Chand of Bíja	Thákur.	Do.	64	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32). Rámsaran Singh of Darkúti ...	Rána.	Do.	47	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 34.
(33). Kidár Singh of Tároch	Thákur.	Do.	25	Educated in English, and knows some Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(34). Rái Hira Singh of Sángri ...	Mián.	Do.	39	Knows Hindi and Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—Survey and Settlement, Punjab, 1890-91.*

SURVEY.				SETTLEMENT.				
Number of Survey Party.	Nature of Survey.	Area surveyed during the year (in square miles).	Total Cost.	Nature of Settlement.	Number of villages.	Revenue demand in Settlements last expired.	Revenue demand in Settlements now current.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
Indus Riverain Detachment ...	Topographical Test	552	19,355 10 4	Settled in perpetuity	...	...	...	
	Traverse	693		Settlements completed, but not yet sanctioned.	9,324	43,57,113	52,48,249	
				Settlements in progress ...	11,892	60,26,643	...	
No. 18 Himalayan Survey Party	Topographical	986	...	Settlements completed and sanctioned.	14,978	90,59,767	90,02,997	
				Total ...	36,194	1,94,43,523	1,42,51,246	

* The figures for the Settlement portion of this statement relate to the agricultural year ending 30th September 1890.

No. 8.—Statement showing Incidence of

1	2	3	4	5
	Area in Acres.			
District.	Total area by survey, less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	*Balance of area fully assessed.* Total.	*Balance of area fully assessed.* Cultivated.
Hissar	3,338,880	122,882	3,215,998	2,419,839
Rohtak	1,150,080	13,508	1,136,572	914,826
Gurgaon	1,269,760	26,883	1,242,877	927,320
Delhi	825,600	9,751	815,849	532,586
Karnál	1,664,000	50,337	1,613,663	814,256
Umballa	1,625,600	88,002	1,537,598	910,551
Simla	49,536	1,326	48,210	10,205
Kángra	6,274,560	73,016	6,201,544	451,999
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	11,106	1,425,054	724,493
Jullundur	917,120	3,079	914,041	692,219
Ludhiána	929,920	130,917	799,003	644,879
Ferozepore	2,753,280	141,546	2,611,734	1,902,058
Mooltan	3,890,560	13,450	3,877,110	713,416
Jhang	3,743,360	2,307,345	1,436,015	348,954
Montgomery	3,682,560	51,437	3,631,123	440,513
Lahore	2,375,040	102,748	2,272,292	1,161,795
Amritsar	1,024,640	24,965	999,675	744,273
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	26,581	1,182,379	826,043
Siálkot	1,274,240	6,001	1,268,239	919,002
Gujrát	1,312,640	26,020	1,286,620	794,413
Gujránwála	1,944,960	264,698	1,680,262	744,324
Shahpur	3,097,600	792,235	2,305,365	629,323
Jhelum	2,556,800	13,269	2,543,531	1,081,776
Ráwalpindi	3,104,000	100,840	3,003,160	1,262,671
Hazára	2,170,240	290,051	1,880,189	401,678
Peshávar	1,564,160	539,490	1,024,670	573,359
Kohát	1,773,440	1,104,623	668,817	152,805
Bannu	2,580,480	393,096	2,187,384	670,064
Dera Ismail Khan	6,260,480	24,987	6,235,493	844,901
Dera Ghází Khan	3,452,160	1,004,264	2,447,896	524,631
Muzaffargarh	2,325,760	454,256	1,871,504	447,801
Total	71,576,576	8,212,709	63,363,867	24,226,973

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1890.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.					Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4) PER ACRE.		POPULATION OF TOWNS OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS.	
Total Land Revenue of District (column 2).			Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 8 and 9).		For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area only (column 5).	Number of towns.	Population.
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
5,88,993	23,287	6,12,280	660,184	0 14 10	5,85,153	0 2 11	0 3 10	4	72,877
9,36,966	27,515	9,64,481	553,609	1 11 10	9,51,155	0 13 5	1 0 8	2	27,349
11,82,061	42,039	12,24,100	641,848	1 14 6	11,87,553	0 15 3	1 4 6	2	34,607
7,99,340	63,477	8,62,817	643,515	1 5 5	8,46,188	1 0 7	1 9 5	2	186,470
6,51,719	1,83,341	8,35,060	622,621	1 5 6	7,93,321	0 7 10	0 15 7	3	62,909
7,90,053	5,90,315	13,80,368	1,067,263	1 4 8	13,22,716	0 13 9	1 7 3	5	111,101
16,158	1,537	17,695	42,945	0 6 7	16,158	0 5 4	1 9 4	1	12,305
6,16,494	1,22,850	7,39,344	730,845	1 0 2	7,04,513	0 1 10	1 8 11	...	...
13,50,590	1,17,242	14,67,832	901,381	1 10 1	14,56,690	1 0 4	2 0 2	1	21,363
13,76,895	1,11,577	14,88,472	789,555	1 14 2	14,83,436	1 10 0	2 2 3	2	63,855
9,21,685	1,85,705	11,07,390	618,835	1 12 8	9,67,055	1 3 4	1 8 0	2	61,036
8,37,596	1,75,136	10,12,732	747,793	1 5 8	9,55,557	0 5 10	0 8 0	1	39,570
8,63,719	33,195	8,96,914	551,964	1 10 0	8,88,468	0 3 8	1 3 11	1	68,674
8,69,740	16,628	3,86,368	395,296	0 15 8	3,83,675	0 4 3	1 1 7	2	32,360
3,17,041	16,918	3,33,959	426,529	0 12 6	3,24,055	0 1 5	0 11 9	...	...
5,99,017	1,18,845	7,17,862	924,106	0 12 5	6,97,960	0 4 11	0 9 7	2	148,296
8,32,186	1,93,286	10,25,472	893,266	1 2 4	10,03,385	1 0 1	1 5 7	1	151,896
12,45,284	1,40,388	13,85,672	823,695	1 10 11	13,69,870	1 2 6	1 10 6	1	24,281
11,39,033	1,00,315	12,39,348	1,012,148	1 3 7	12,33,389	0 15 7	1 5 6	1	39,613
6,08,353	44,789	6,53,142	689,115	0 15 2	6,39,008	0 7 11	0 12 10	2	31,582
5,22,040	1,26,564	6,48,604	616,892	1 0 10	6,32,059	0 6 0	0 13 7	2	39,346
4,26,742	34,630	4,61,372	421,508	1 1 6	4,58,492	0 3 2	0 11 8	1	15,165
7,00,386	38,730	7,39,116	589,373	1 4 1	7,33,723	0 4 7	0 10 10	2	37,831
9,07,757	68,936	9,76,693	820,512	1 3 1	9,56,142	0 5 1	0 12 1	1	52,975
2,25,816	82,162	3,07,978	407,075	0 12 1	2,87,097	0 2 5	0 11 5	...	...
7,00,691	1,83,263	8,83,954	600,847	1 7 6	6,51,681	0 10 2	1 2 2	2	92,935
87,815	63,547	1,51,362	181,540	0 13 4	58,853	0 1 5	0 6 2	1	18,179
4,31,453	33,860	4,65,313	332,577	1 6 5	4,16,892	0 3 1	0 9 11	...	...
4,37,894	1,53,586	5,91,480	441,649	1 5 5	5,87,694	0 1 6	0 11 2	1	18,988
3,54,945	73,417	4,28,332	363,346	1 2 10	3,57,130	0 2 4	0 10 11	1	18,935
5,95,534	11,697	6,07,231	338,605	1 12 8	6,04,708	0 5 2	1 5 7	...	...
2,14,33,966	31,78,777	2,46,12,743	18,850,437	1 4 11	2,35,53,776	0 5 11	0 15 6	46	1,484,498

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERS BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
HISSAR.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	4,015	11,538	304,948	238,053	66,470	4,978	127,378	99,726	26,818	2,599	18,645	14,750	4,634
	Right of occupancy	970	2,196	16,508	16,172	9,744	2,634	22,977	21,062	9,411	544	4,041	3,739	2,121
	Total ...	4,985	13,734	321,456	254,225	76,214	7,612	150,355	120,788	36,229	3,143	22,686	18,489	6,755
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	121	725	5,331	4,003	4,438	3,661	34,476	32,298	35,571	198	1,353	1,274	1,320
	Right of occupancy	7	6	38	38	46	566	1,931	1,865	2,067	12	30	30	17
	Total ...	128	731	5,369	4,041	4,484	4,227	36,407	34,163	37,638	210	1,383	1,304	1,337
GURGAON.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	1,172	5,078	47,581	38,229	53,851	10,336	46,708	42,451	59,390	1,313	5,305	4,831	7,254
	Right of occupancy	243	495	1,879	1,708	3,108	1,071	7,301	5,004	7,463	152	493	483	820
	Total ...	1,415	5,573	49,460	39,937	56,959	11,407	54,009	47,455	66,853	1,465	5,798	5,314	8,074
DELHI.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	352	912	6,697	3,652	4,463	3,469	24,638	21,980	35,940	207	1,036	924	1,596
	Right of occupancy	33	73	241	240	416	886	2,966	2,915	5,960	18	165	160	288
	Total ...	385	985	6,938	3,892	4,879	4,356	27,605	24,896	41,902	225	1,201	1,084	1,884
KARNAL.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	96	362	10,932	6,310	3,814	4,668	91,696	68,270	33,039	227	4,458	2,280	1,567
	Right of occupancy	5	16	71	69	171	505	4,214	3,811	2,362	258	352	130	45
	Total ...	101	378	11,003	6,379	3,985	5,173	95,910	72,081	35,401	485	4,810	2,410	1,612
UMBALLA.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	2	21	...	...	48	131	1,026	772	389	1	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	2,925	6,813	24,572	21,465	29,854	8,424	58,995	51,420	73,510	2,010	4,247	2,913	4,266
	Right of occupancy	339	734	1,239	1,178	1,976	1,371	4,299	4,161	6,552	239	2,411	2,287	4,496
	Total ...	3,266	7,568	25,811	22,643	31,878	9,926	64,320	56,353	80,451	2,250	6,658	5,200	8,762
SIMLA.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	20	48	62	45	68	176	568	291	540	21	11	8	15
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	5	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	20	48	62	45	68	177	573	293	545	21	11	8	15
KANGRA.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	1	2	2	2	5	38	648	381	168	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	3,963	12,470	20,397	13,766	17,933	36,467	52,082	27,156	37,779	3,031	2,144	1,525	1,916
	Right of occupancy	367	881	826	755	898	2,030	2,785	2,105	2,184	218	166	157	289
	Total ...	4,331	13,353	21,225	14,523	18,836	38,535	55,515	29,642	40,131	3,249	2,310	1,682	2,205
HOSHIARPUR.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	283	247	714	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	400	1,421	5,859	3,122	6,321	4,312	30,723	23,139	50,020	1,372	1,780	1,286	3,232
	Right of occupancy	143	322	290	271	811	3,162	6,589	5,731	13,802	246	184	171	434
	Total ...	543	1,743	6,149	3,393	7,132	7,496	37,595	29,117	64,536	1,618	1,964	1,457	3,666
JULLUNDUR.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	1,492	4,961	12,161	8,356	16,459	4,884	24,558	22,268	50,850	4,910	5,797	5,607	12,373
	Right of occupancy	342	734	564	441	1,042	867	2,368	2,275	5,905	257	279	276	650
	Total ...	1,834	5,695	12,725	8,797	17,501	5,751	26,926	24,543	56,755	5,167	6,076	5,883	13,023
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	1	2	7	7	16	10	7	7	26	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	2,547	9,076	25,263	23,744	32,940	4,442	28,434	27,801	40,328	1,870	2,147	2,119	2,773
	Right of occupancy	191	395	1,094	1,083	1,419	460	1,606	1,557	2,254	53	58	58	103
	Total ...	2,739	9,473	26,364	24,834	34,375	4,912	30,047	29,365	42,608	1,923	2,205	2,177	2,876

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING RABI 1890.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,353	14,389	13,629	5,092	1,17,910	682	15,910	13,156	4,938	55,808	523	13,787	10,834	3,123	1,89,529
503	4,177	3,989	1,479	47,092	171	1,063	951	338	10,417	173	1,794	1,703	719	14,913
1,856	18,566	17,618	6,571	1,65,002	853	16,973	14,107	5,276	66,225	696	15,581	12,537	3,842	2,04,442
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,501	9,375	9,150	9,226	2,28,841	835	5,903	5,834	5,440	99,910	337	2,392	2,339	2,646	85,192
20	157	148	126	2,125	3	12	12	16	482	3	38	38	25	791
1,521	9,532	9,298	9,352	2,30,966	838	5,915	5,846	5,456	1,00,392	340	2,430	2,377	2,671	85,983
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,499	13,730	13,113	18,864	3,29,670	3,476	8,483	7,962	11,404	1,41,478	490	3,336	2,646	4,286	86,669
468	1,089	1,079	1,760	27,052	143	414	408	607	6,585	36	237	217	335	6,817
7,967	14,819	14,192	20,624	3,56,722	3,619	8,897	8,370	12,011	1,48,063	526	3,573	2,863	4,621	93,486
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,062	6,100	5,872	10,411	3,70,971	721	2,189	2,120	4,456	1,15,432	435	2,042	1,578	3,047	2,15,937
281	791	785	1,744	38,117	53	132	132	319	5,879	35	149	143	330	7,559
2,343	6,891	6,657	12,155	4,09,088	774	2,321	2,252	4,775	1,21,311	470	2,191	1,721	3,377	2,23,496
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
619	4,533	3,506	2,473	49,966	463	7,144	4,405	3,553	57,393	339	7,350	3,144	3,056	93,454
26	89	66	693	4,520	263	256	210	1,508	1,455	4	20	17	48	985
645	4,622	3,572	3,166	54,486	726	7,400	4,615	5,061	58,848	343	7,370	3,161	3,104	94,439
11	213	177	87	537	...	...	...	...	...	6	43	39	51	250
6,358	28,142	19,636	31,285	12,08,238	3,687	17,989	15,223	21,881	6,36,429	1,754	10,265	7,701	10,902	5,66,502
406	764	754	1,388	33,650	224	407	398	752	11,159	46	89	77	151	5,592
6,775	29,119	20,567	32,760	12,42,425	3,911	18,396	15,621	22,633	6,47,588	1,806	10,397	7,817	11,104	5,72,344
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	66	40	80	3,369	67	66	45	80	2,516	77	54	37	69	11,244
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	66	40	80	3,369	67	66	45	80	2,516	77	54	37	69	11,244
...	...	...	...	...	1	8	8	7	85	2	31	18	83	150
3,915	9,146	6,946	12,110	3,42,291	1,977	5,919	3,632	7,731	1,11,166	1,675	3,900	2,359	7,264	2,54,710
261	248	186	299	5,186	103	73	65	194	1,788	102	72	70	129	1,592
4,176	9,394	7,132	12,409	3,47,477	2,081	6,000	3,705	7,932	1,13,039	1,779	4,003	2,447	7,476	2,56,452
8	...	...	125	2,160	2	...	...	23	120	...	...	...	...	...
5,691	10,743	8,991	22,508	7,25,978	3,858	11,862	8,789	19,612	4,91,049	2,18	4,814	3,533	8,433	3,96,917
1,960	2,266	2,165	5,855	1,90,958	1,067	1,527	1,468	3,961	82,831	741	861	718	2,146	50,514
7,659	13,009	11,156	28,488	9,19,096	4,927	13,389	10,257	23,596	5,74,000	2,926	5,675	4,251	10,579	4,47,431
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,603	9,306	8,946	29,362	8,71,026	4,607	9,281	8,693	22,431	4,98,020	2,828	4,463	4,232	9,450	5,88,851
700	895	890	2,813	67,154	698	635	628	1,848	33,570	114	154	153	717	14,207
6,303	10,201	9,836	32,175	9,38,180	5,305	9,916	9,321	24,279	5,31,590	2,942	4,617	4,385	10,167	6,03,058
6	7	7	16	1,264	1	1	1	2	99	...	...	...	...	...
5,839	13,559	12,889	19,286	7,84,005	3,876	11,929	10,969	17,625	5,23,533	1,277	3,388	3,220	5,366	3,11,062
492	579	576	785	29,296	147	322	321	458	13,645	34	101	96	70	7,500
6,337	14,145	13,472	20,087	8,15,465	4,024	12,252	11,291	18,085	5,37,277	1,311	3,489	3,316	5,436	3,18,562

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages, Redemp

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Partitions.					Transfers by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.				Area transferred.				Area transferred.		
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	1	1	7	7	1	76	8,693	7,820	1,192	1	15	13	3
	Ownership	2,373	6,613	109,795	102,769	15,458	11,778	133,980	103,687	69,338	2,062	57,774	38,735	7,63[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	514	1,323	7,273	6,862	3,380	3,332	17,946	17,551	10,879	671	7,871	7,814	[illegible]
	Total ...	2,888	7,937	117,075	109,638	18,839	15,186	160,619	129,058	81,409	2,734	65,660	46,562	10,9[illegible]
Mooltan.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	718	1,175	18,775	16,171	197	93	13,813	6,875	2,618	12	297	161	13
	Ownership	744	1,377	29,601	13,766	18,243	2,136	71,661	26,721	36,583	360	9,038	3,363	4,30[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	5	5	16	8	9	99	1,784	832	575	6	114	67	11[illegible]
	Total ...	1,467	2,557	48,392	29,945	18,449	2,328	87,258	34,428	39,776	378	9,449	3,591	4,33[illegible]
Jhang.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	38	415	254	110	3	22	9	—
	Ownership	265	588	11,301	3,645	3,314	1,544	56,186	14,456	15,686	140	7,251	2,381	2,39[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	89	1,020	355	319	2	9	3	2
	Total ...	265	588	11,301	3,645	3,314	1,671	57,621	15,065	16,115	145	7,282	2,393	2,39[illegible]
Montgomery.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	5	6	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	53	159	29,814	7,658	4,397	1,409	65,385	23,040	18,729	47	1,917	568	227
	Right of occupancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	253	1,417	631	499	7	28	19	15
	Total ...	53	159	29,814	7,658	4,397	1,663	66,830	23,676	19,234	54	1,945	587	242
Lahore.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	1	8	35	32	4[illegible]	3	44[illegible]	422	495	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,236	14,839	154,820	128,127	54,75[illegible]	5,543	76,534	53,423	35,646	1,754	9,445	7,450	3,68[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	381	1,119	6,261	5,915	3,843	734	5,112	4,645	3,324	44	148	126	9[illegible]
	Total ...	4,618	15,966	161,116	134,074	58,650	6,280	82,094	58,490	39,465	1,798	9,593	7,576	3,77[illegible]
Amritsar.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,481	4,439	21,167	13,798	20,043	10,747	41,320	31,755	44,625	2,674	2,596	2,404	2,67[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	199	533	848	846	1,666	1,632	3,468	3,352	7,774	115	88	84	135
	Total ...	1,680	4,972	22,015	14,644	21,709	12,380	44,788	35,107	52,439	2,789	2,684	2,488	2,81[illegible]
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	73	68	263	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	883	4,287	16,289	11,977	14,051	11,986	45,875	40,081	54,100	1,901	1,918	1,769	2,93[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	111	294	1,136	1,120	895	2,007	5,160	4,798	6,553	169	194	178	20[illegible]
	Total ...	994	4,581	17,425	13,097	14,946	13,995	51,108	44,947	60,916	2,070	2,112	1,947	3,14[illegible]
Sialkot.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	7,614	16,271	36,806	31,525	41,446	6,341	50,570	43,577	67,757	3,831	4,914	4,245	6,09[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	673	1,309	1,998	1,980	3,425	1,211	3,259	2,857	4,529	298	483	454	47[illegible]
	Total ...	8,287	17,580	38,804	33,505	44,871	7,552	53,829	46,434	72,286	4,129	5,397	4,699	6,56[illegible]
Gujrat.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	62	52	29	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,400	4,667	26,285	18,498	13,603	3,882	30,889	23,084	23,759	777	2,345	1,989	6,70[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	274	433	740	622	688	299	1,629	1,552	1,659	74	173	150	12[illegible]
	Total ...	1,674	5,100	27,025	19,120	14,291	4,182	32,580	24,688	25,447	851	2,518	2,139	6,83[illegible]
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	589	2,063	54,114	28,148	13,728	2,271	48,323	31,163	26,501	356	2,123	1,533	96[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	29	75	354	345	585	358	2,884	2,759	3,507	22	17	13	5[illegible]
	Total ...	618	2,138	54,468	28,493	14,313	2,629	51,207	33,922	30,008	378	2,140	1,546	97[illegible]
Shahpur.	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,510	4,468	36,259	22,931	14,538	3,351	95,795	47,219	19,985	459	3,107	1,590	77[illegible]
	Right of occupancy ...	72	160	527	495	373	149	1,611	1,323	872	3	43	35	9[illegible]
	Total ...	1,582	4,628	36,786	23,426	14,911	3,500	97,406	48,542	20,857	462	3,150	1,625	78[illegible]

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING RABI 1890—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
Number of mortgages.	*Area transferred.* Total.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	*Area redeemed.* Total.	*Area redeemed.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	*Area transferred.* Total.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
3	4	4	5	280	7	18	18	18	1,180	...	...	...	...	...
7,183	23,721	21,977	14,590	9,76,229	3,970	14,046	13,142	9,642	4,35,151	1,162	12,231	6,665	4,045	3,90,578
1,934	5,403	5,357	4,119	2,14,995	875	2,124	2,112	1,581	58,659	196	1,812	1,638	1,048	33,600
9,120	29,128	27,338	18,714	11,91,504	4,852	16,188	15,272	11,241	4,94,990	1,358	14,043	8,304	5,093	4,24,178
26	3,164	1,545	191	3,200	5	295	144	143	244	20	845	381	63	3,128
1,063	29,218	10,402	15,703	5,95,623	540	16,607	7,529	10,570	2,19,356	1,349	20,383	6,621	9,033	5,30,316
44	646	248	181	4,658	7	90	56	24	963	20	333	171	96	3,239
1,133	33,028	12,195	16,075	6,03,481	252	16,992	7,729	10,737	2,20,563	1,389	21,561	7,173	9,192	5,36,683
20	677	238	18	1,504	8	39	25	...	384	12	67	39	...	1,583
2,842	14,473	5,773	6,227	2,61,962	841	8,660	3,667	4,862	1,26,140	888	8,778	2,243	2,071	2,11,662
14	108	80	26	1,646	5	23	16	...	121	8	133	20	16	599
2,876	15,258	6,091	6,271	2,65,112	854	8,722	3,708	4,862	1,26,64[illegible]	908	8,978	2,302	2,087	2,13,844
3	140	81	14	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
495	14,528	5,408	4,231	1,07,771	115	4,187	2,013	1,236	28,613	160	6,040	2,390	1,506	83,041
12	77	34	27	1,242	1	1	1	1	...	7	44	35	17	576
510	14,745	5,523	4,272	1,09,738	116	4,188	2,014	1,237	28,613	167	6,084	2,425	1,523	83,617
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,064	26,624	21,267	14,317	7,69,828	1,890	11,551	9,544	7,160	2,37,048	1,141	13,824	8,727	6,723	6,57,632
232	767	739	505	52,858	112	622	543	319	9,459	22	111	97	140	3,252
5,296	27,391	22,006	14,822	8,22,686	2,002	12,173	10,087	7,479	2,46,507	1,163	13,935	8,824	6,863	6,60,884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	588	103	81	...
6,801	14,314	13,195	20,602	7,91,710	3,285	7,865	7,713	11,868	3,29,601	786	2,650	2,308	3,434	2,77,794
714	880	815	1,618	45,856	333	502	502	1,011	19,718	15	65	64	194	6,966
7,515	15,194	14,010	22,220	8,37,566	3,618	8,367	8,215	12,879	3,49,319	802	3,303	2,475	3,709	2,84,760
1	7	7	16	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,723	15,733	14,716	22,812	7,99,972	2,730	11,898	10,728	14,769	2,71,024	735	3,744	3,052	3,458	2,21,405
333	947	938	1,184	26,291	205	526	520	756	12,442	16	64	53	44	10,487
6,057	16,687	15,661	24,012	8,27,563	2,935	12,424	11,248	15,525	2,83,466	751	3,808	3,105	3,502	2,31,892
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,408	23,616	22,941	38,677	10,04,344	4,250	10,719	10,480	18,056	3,13,841	821	3,506	3,165	4,737	2,07,371
561	1,023	1,021	1,733	51,847	129	355	354	578	14,143	19	73	73	137	3,768
9,969	24,639	23,962	40,410	10,56,191	4,379	11,074	10,834	18,634	3,27,984	840	3,579	3,238	4,874	2,11,139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,939	9,832	8,894	10,713	3,84,060	1,058	2,657	2,435	2,920	73,185	730	2,216	1,661	1,936	1,09,198
383	833	827	999	41,371	92	141	131	206	6,106	15	32	32	102	1,986
5,322	10,665	9,721	11,712	4,25,431	1,150	2,798	2,566	3,126	79,291	745	2,248	1,693	2,038	1,11,184
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
787	7,743	6,834	7,606	1,60,518	301	4,594	3,819	3,848	53,355	438	5,565	4,174	3,783	1,30,487
34	527	509	242	3,492	8	60	60	102	1,082	6	102	92	66	1,462
821	8,270	7,343	7,848	1,64,010	309	4,654	3,879	3,950	54,437	444	5,667	4,266	3,849	1,31,949
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,222	25,881	12,260	7,431	2,38,933	702	7,495	4,793	3,328	63,871	751	10,571	3,981	2,232	1,80,989
43	233	179	157	5,004	9	27	27	37	710	6	52	50	11	437
2,265	26,114	12,439	7,588	2,43,937	711	7,522	4,820	3,365	64,581	757	10,623	4,031	2,243	1,81,426

No. 9.—Statement showing Totals of Sales, Mortgages, Redemp

District (1)	Nature of rights transferred (2)	Partitions: Holdings: Old (3)	Partitions: Holdings: New (4)	Partitions: Area partitioned: Total (5)	Partitions: Area partitioned: Of which cultivated (6)	Partitions: Revenue in rupees (7)	Transfers by Inheritance: Cases (8)	Transfers by Inheritance: Area transferred: Total (9)	Transfers by Inheritance: Area transferred: Of which cultivated (10)	Transfers by Inheritance: Revenue in rupees (11)	Gifts and Exchanges: Number of transactions (12)	Gifts and Exchanges: Area transferred: Total (13)	Gifts and Exchanges: Area transferred: Of which cultivated (14)	Gifts and Exchanges: Revenue in rupees (15)
Jhelum	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,348	520	104	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	338	1,579	48,123	21,280	8,431	3,763	162,753	111,580	37,608	453	5,407	3,454	1,110
	Right of occupancy	43	148	890	630	944	1,100	15,613	11,758	4,566	37	172	142	67
	Total ...	381	1,727	49,019	21,910	9,375	4,871	179,714	123,858	42,278	490	5,579	3,596	[illegible]
Rawalpindi	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	1	21	136	39	1	4	60	52	7	5	29	26	2
	Ownership ...	1,687	3,876	21,636	15,339	11,986	6,729	114,124	67,101	59,314	1,843	4,714	3,265	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	516	1,010	2,388	2,273	1,709	3,348	16,112	14,790	14,970	216	505	422	[illegible]
	Total ...	2,204	4,913	24,160	17,648	13,696	10,081	130,296	81,943	74,291	2,064	5,248	3,719	[illegible]
Hazara	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	1,526	2,507	24,810	12,267	7,508	2,333	30,020	16,547	14,439	824	3,527	2,205	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	222	504	2,556	1,837	1,187	1,471	12,825	7,389	7,681	141	396	266	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,748	3,011	27,365	14,104	8,695	3,804	42,845	23,936	22,120	965	3,923	2,471	[illegible]
Peshawar	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	421	375	879	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	1,004	2,765	63,205	49,089	21,379	3,270	35,467	28,470	36,869	947	2,948	2,670	2,427
	Right of occupancy	31	53	369	355	411	308	2,917	2,217	4,182	61	114	110	107
	Total ...	1,035	2,818	68,574	49,444	21,790	3,581	38,805	31,062	41,930	1,008	3,062	2,780	2,534
Kohat	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	252	867	3,132	2,141	1,960	1,350	25,266	13,547	10,861	431	518	366	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	2	4	11	11	4	107	1,702	1,047	501	14	77	65	1
	Total ...	254	871	3,143	2,152	1,964	1,457	26,968	14,594	11,362	445	595	431	[illegible]
Bannu	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13,195	1,335	259	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	1,178	2,333	23,160	13,908	9,749	4,036	102,959	41,309	25,719	1,328	2,581	1,646	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	7	15	285	71	63	271	4,485	2,192	2,011	6	84	74	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,185	2,348	23,445	13,979	9,812	4,327	120,639	44,836	27,989	1,334	2,665	1,720	[illegible]
D. I. Khan	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	8	75	9,406	1,407	147	690	76,541	17,319	1,133	15	1,935	811	[illegible]
	Ownership ...	1,277	2,922	39,895	12,644	9,833	3,428	112,828	26,876	21,720	595	4,886	1,737	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	334	931	7,881	4,032	2,360	470	14,242	4,618	4,188	250	2,033	704	[illegible]
	Total ...	1,619	3,928	57,182	18,083	12,340	4,588	203,611	48,813	27,041	860	8,854	3,252	[illegible]
D. G. Khan	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership ...	597	979	27,626	22,968	7,482	4,786	75,065	39,139	19,082	529	7,009	4,236	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	7	8	125	88	77	185	1,466	409	846	25	1,731	1,294	[illegible]
	Total ...	604	987	27,751	23,056	7,559	4,971	76,531	39,548	19,92	554	8,740	5,530	[illegible]
Muzaffargarh	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	1	2	12	5	7	319	12,868	5,524	2,116	8	185	53	53
	Ownership ...	483	938	14,982	5,157	5,646	1,975	34,717	13,866	17,810	214	1,898	833	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	88	1,524	904	1,188	3	27	7	[illegible]
	Total ...	484	940	14,994	5,162	5,653	2,382	49,109	20,294	21,120	225	2,110	893	[illegible]
Grand Total of the Punjab	Superior ownership and Talukdári ...	734	1,307	28,380	17,67[illegible]	470	1,461	129,930	42,029	10,550	47	2,483	1,073	[illegible]
	Ownership ...	46,593	131,941	1,261,623	908,377	5,31,165	178,473	1,929,973	1,213,441	10,99,926	39,283	182,839	123,957	[illegible]
	Right of occupancy	6,060	13,782	56,414	39,445	41,250	31,064	173,217	136,467	1,38,584	4,161	22,486	19,527	[illegible]
	Total ...	53,387	147,030	1,346,417	965,492	5,75,885	211,000	2,233,120	1,391,937	12,49,060	43,489	207,808	144,557	[illegible]

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING RABI 1890—concluded.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.					REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.					SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.				
Number of mortgages.	*Area transferred.*		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	*Area redeemed.*		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.	Number of transfers.	*Area transferred.*		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,666	12,428	10,024	4,444	1,74,834	549	6,872	5,678	1,902	56,860	1,461	9,264	7,144	3,284	1,91,010
111	779	645	477	12,432	63	946	913	298	6,923	116	598	532	270	15,581
1,777	13,207	10,669	4,921	1,87,266	612	7,818	6,591	2,200	63,783	1,577	9,862	7,676	3,554	2,06,591
2	1	1	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	1	447
4,004	15,173	11,087	9,806	3,82,548	1,321	4,374	3,606	3,579	1,10,967	4,392	10,367	7,585	6,558	5,40,636
886	1,391	1,316	2,407	69,753	314	486	474	982	22,430	637	1,095	1,022	1,664	52,005
4,892	16,565	12,404	12,213	4,52,361	1,635	4,860	4,080	4,561	1,33,397	5,033	11,466	8,611	8,223	5,93,088
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,485	13,234	8,760	7,423	3,94,176	1,380	4,265	2,452	2,548	99,407	1,657	4,979	2,858	1,927	1,37,313
1,092	2,858	1,881	2,668	81,383	271	803	564	875	19,662	414	1,497	912	1,147	28,480
5,577	16,092	10,641	10,091	4,75,559	1,651	5,069	3,016	3,423	1,19,069	2,071	6,476	3,770	3,074	1,65,793
3	25	25	16	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,117	12,567	10,847	30,337	4,69,372	1,449	15,843	5,405	13,876	2,05,341	1,903	11,507	5,707	11,219	3,19,662
179	537	506	1,324	20,851	85	287	274	925	10,628	54	362	136	495	13,855
3,296	13,129	11,378	31,677	4,92,223	1,534	16,130	5,679	14,801	2,15,969	1,957	11,869	5,843	11,714	3,33,517
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,161	9,276	7,333	3,053	1,35,680	479	2,608	1,485	924	27,681	789	5,140	2,826	2,053	76,890
7	32	24	10	583	4	16	13	4	399	6	18	17	47	882
2,168	9,308	7,357	3,063	1,36,263	483	2,624	1,498	928	28,080	795	5,158	2,843	2,100	77,772
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	149	70	7	194
7,171	33,934	26,939	14,891	6,94,721	3,041	15,136	9,908	6,723	2,22,531	2,722	10,323	6,175	4,869	4,14,435
152	1,217	664	387	16,518	334	154	120	97	2,441	72	395	265	197	3,193
7,323	35,151	27,603	15,278	7,11,239	3,375	15,290	10,028	6,820	2,24,972	2,797	10,867	6,510	5,073	4,17,822
764	14,364	4,177	485	15,584	34	1,496	743	56	4,181	137	9,729	1,805	361	14,475
2,528	47,801	13,391	11,158	3,39,838	840	13,891	4,413	3,481	75,727	2,914	29,857	6,713	7,323	2,51,383
357	6,577	2,207	1,809	24,013	487	1,629	611	746	5,531	292	4,104	1,017	1,202	19,660
3,649	68,742	19,775	13,452	3,79,435	1,361	17,016	5,767	4,283	86,439	3,343	43,690	9,535	8,886	2,85,518
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,988	57,520	29,619	15,651	6,91,179	1,563	18,884	12,197	7,316	1,64,049	4,044	57,268	18,101	12,036	3,88,335
64	832	278	122	7,909	13	521	77	25	1,477	417	5,018	2,768	2,316	2,978
5,052	58,352	29,897	15,773	6,99,088	1,576	19,405	12,274	7,341	1,65,526	4,461	62,286	20,869	14,352	3,91,313
23	333	110	103	1,670	21	1,634	769	162	2,003	64	8,457	2,455	4,085	6,902
1,174	8,684	4,326	5,944	2,19,434	513	4,312	2,454	3,377	78,117	1,491	15,587	4,516	6,039	2,72,591
40	208	169	194	3,421	10	137	94	144	455	30	250	154	173	3,651
1,237	9,225	4,605	6,241	2,24,525	544	6,083	3,317	3,683	80,575	1,585	24,294	7,125	10,297	2,83,144
870	18,935	6,372	1,076	30,284	79	3,491	1,708	411	8,296	249	19,913	4,914	4,732	27,129
118,351	535,384	358,711	4,26,313	1,46,25,897	54,765	283,140	204,289	2,51,136	59,25,599	42,254	299,591	148,236	1,55,908	83,92,795
12,306	36,930	29,075	37,131	11,31,273	6,229	14,291	12,055	18,712	3,61,160	3,656	19,673	12,380	14,052	3,17,127
131,527	591,254	404,158	4,64,520	1,57,87,454	61,074	300,922	218,052	2,70,259	62,95,055	46,159	339,177	165,530	1,74,692	87,37,051

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab for the Agricultural Year ending 30th September 1890.

Description of Revenue.	1888-89. Assessed.	1888-89. Realized.	1889-90. Assessed.	1889-90. Realized.	1889-90. Realization of balances of previous years.	1889-90. Total realized.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance at the end of the agricultural year 1889-90.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Revenue as in past year ...	1,99,07,773	2,01,13,388	2,01,38,935	2,00,04,169	77,913	2,00,82,082	...	...	4,60,966	...	...
Added to roll during the year.	3,43,901	...	2,00,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taken off	1,12,895	...	59,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tribute	2,78,612	2,78,612	2,77,604	2,77,604	...	2,77,604	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included above.	20,29,064	20,07,984	22,76,448	21,91,027	46,138	22,37,165	...	...	85,421	...	...
Total ...	2,24,46,455	2,23,99,984	2,28,33,644	2,24,72,800	1,24,051	2,25,96,851	...	...	5,46,387	...	...

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1890.

Total of all Grades during the Year. Remaining on 1st January 1890 from last year.	Recruited in 1890.	Total for 1890	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1890.	Detail of Number at end of Year. Officers. European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Officers. Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Men. Mounted.	Men. Foot.	Arms provided. Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Average Annual Pay of Officers. Each European.	Officers. Each Native.	Men. Each mounted man.	Men. Each footman.	Total Annual Cost, including Contingencies. Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
19,950	1,556	21,516	452	1,265	*19,799	83	626	362	18,728	9,708	10,130	200	Rs. 5,010	Rs. 834	Rs. 108	Rs. 84	Rs. 25,08,129	Rs. 5,77,645	Rs. [illegible]

* Includes 1,102 officers and men of the Railway Police.

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1890.

Classification.	Number of all Grades.	Remarks.	
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*	
Christians	93	Christians	0·46
Muhammadans	11,740	Muhammadans	59·29
Brahmins	1,590	Brahmins	8·03
Rájpúts	1,257	Rájpúts	6·34
Sikhs	2,422	Sikhs	12·24
Gurkhas	8	Gurkhas	0·04
Kúkas	7	Kúkas	0·03
Mazbís	65	Mazbís	0·32
Hindús of all other castes	2,617	Other denominations	13·21
Other religions	...		
Total ...	19,799		
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*	
Europeans	74	Europeans	0·37
Eurasians	9	Eurasians	0·04
Natives	19,716	Natives	99·58
Total ...	19,799		

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1890.

Part I.—*Cognizable Crime.*

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	CASES. — Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime. (4)	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code. (5)	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year. (6)	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year. (7)	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided. (8)	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction. (9)	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported. (10)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided. (11)	Investigated by Police. — *Suo motu.* (12)	Investigated by Police. — By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police. (13)	Investigated by Police. — By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire. (14)	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in column 7. — *a* Ending in conviction. (15)	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge. (15)	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court. (15)	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated. (16)	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided. (17)	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred. (18)	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. — When accused has appeared before a Magistrate. (18a)	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. — When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate. (18a)
1	115 ... ... 117 ... ... 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	143	...	1	9	135	78	...	...	128	3	...	76	48	...	...	...	3	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	29	...	...	5	29	13	...	...	23	5	...	13	12	1	...	...	1	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	174	...	21	10	146	118	...	...	161	4	...	103	17	12	...	...	...	...	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	845	1	12	40	668	383	...	...	455	53	...	351	88	36	...	...	60	1	10
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	26	...	...	3	21	13	...	...	17	2	...	13	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
		Total ...	1,218	1	34	67	999	605	68	60	784	67	...	550	170	49	65	70	60	1	11

CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*

8	302, 303, 396...	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		" dakaits	5	...	...	10	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
10		" robbers	42	...	2	4	18	9	...	...	42	...	...	9	9	7	...	...	...	...	...
11		" poison	61	...	6	8	47	22	...	...	66	...	...	22	24	9	...	...	3	...	...
12		Other murders	360	...	23	95	274	183	...	...	360	6	...	178	84	103	...	...	20	...	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	99	1	4	27	67	32	...	...	89	4	1	32	32	22	...	...	11	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide...	176	...	4	25	148	105	...	...	162	4	...	103	34	23	...	...	14	...	...
15	376	Rape	165	2	1	3	88	19	...	...	85	15	2	19	37	3	...	...	46	1	1
16	377	Unnatural offence	124	4	4	3	78	41	...	...	109	1	...	41	29	3	...	...	29	...	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	60	...	1	...	33	18	...	...	55	1	...	18	13	...	...	...	8	1	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	164	1	...	3	138	96	...	...	150	2	...	95	37	5	...	...	5	3	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servants.	9	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	7	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,412	3	31	54	1,052	679	...	...	1,094	84	3	638	239	33	...	...	75	10	11
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	75	...	2	1	28	14	...	...	68	1	...	13	11	5	...	...	18	...	1
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	21	...	...	2	16	13	...	...	14	2	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	244	...	8	18	190	94	...	...	231	4	...	92	87	9	...	...	8	...	2
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction... ...	367	...	22	38	251	75	...	...	175	56	3	74	53	23	...	...	53	3	5
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purpose of extortion.	37	...	...	...	18	5	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	16	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	5	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,012	2	36	20	840	424	...	...	640	40	6	379	205	23	...	...	59	15	7
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	68	...	3	3	68	46	...	...	70	...	...	44	21	...	...	...	4	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier districts only*). Enticing or taking away, or detaining with criminal intent, a married woman.	330	...	2	7	274	105	...	...	68	195	14	92	131	15	...	...	10	1	...
		TOTAL ...	4,855	13	149	321	3,654	1,986	79	54	3,500	419	29	1,867	1,059	292	47	64	366	35	31

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1890—continued.

Part I.—*Cognizable Crime*—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year. Arrested by Police.	Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year. Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1	115... ... ... 117... ... ... 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	10	...	135	18	163	...	3	...	160	67	5	85	2	84	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	8	...	51	6	65	...	1	...	64	34	7	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 225 ...	Other offences against public justice.	12	3	263	35	313	...	...	...	312	103	4	180	1	172	...	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	386	...	3,892	840	5,118	5	23	...	5,010	1,603	35	3,155	24	2,931	...	...	11	...	10	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	...	18	2	23	...	...	...	23	9	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	419	3	4,359	901	5,682	5	27	66	5,569	1,816	51	4,355	27	3,222	74	68	12	...	11	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*

8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dakaits	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	765	764	...
10		,, robbers	13	...	54	...	67	4	4	...	59	29	4	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	33	11	...	4,198	590	...
11		,, poison	7	...	103	2	112	1	9	...	102	39	25	8	16	26	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	2	...	...	29	...	...
12		Other murders	148	...	585	25	758	14	16	...	725	196	96	128	161	285	...	...	7	2	1	70	67	8	5	...	932	91	...
13	307...	Attempt at murder	24	...	100	2	126	...	1	...	125	49	8	24	12	36	...	...	1	...	...	25	5	4	1	...	83	70	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	59	3	266	15	343	...	7	...	334	63	30	128	53	172	...	...	3	2	...	30	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376...	Rape	3	...	65	14	82	...	3	...	78	49	3	20	3	22	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offence	3	...	90	4	97	2	11	...	84	34	2	44	2	45	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	49	2	51	...	1	...	50	28	1	19	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	3	...	145	1	149	2	5	...	141	40	...	96	...	96	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	...	16	2	18	...	...	...	18	9	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	94	1	1,400	319	1,814	1	42	...	1,767	663	28	974	23	916	...	...	7	...	4	64	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	...	46	3	50	...	7	...	43	21	...	15	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	574	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	2	...	42	...	44	...	...	...	44	13	...	30	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	600	528	...
23	324...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	22	1	275	9	307	1	2	...	304	153	...	128	5	132	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	44	2	271	75	393	3	10	...	380	221	5	129	3	131	...	...	6	...	...	16	...	22	6	...	800	191	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purpose of extortion.	...	...	6	26	32	...	1	...	31	22	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	6	6	12	...	...	...	12	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	39	1	928	401	1,369	1	11	...	1,350	668	2	630	4	534	...	...	4	...	7	42	...	1	...	...	11	...	...
29	304A, 338... ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	5	...	77	...	82	...	4	...	78	27	2	44	5	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	498	(*Frontier districts only*). Enticing or taking away, or detaining with criminal intent, a married woman.	15	...	150	310	475	...	1	...	474	318	...	137	...	83	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	483	8	4,677	1,217	6,385	29	35	29	6,202	2,658	208	2,578	300	2,619	56	52	30	4	14	313	115	75	26	35	7,952	2,234	82

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1890—continued.

Part I.—*Cognizable Crime*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
			CASES.																		
											Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in column 7.						Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
														a	b	c					
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																				
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	83	...	2	105	37	26	...	...	76	1	...	26	10	80	...	...	1	...	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	11	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
34	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — By other means ...	49	...	2	12	31	20	...	...	44	1	...	20	6	7	...	...	3	...	...
35	392, 393	Robbery — In dwelling house...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...
36	392, 393	Robbery — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	76	1	2	15	41	26	...	...	63	...	...	26	13	11	...	...	10	...	...
37	392, 393	Robbery — Other robberies ...	421	1	18	28	247	55	...	...	176	51	4	54	45	20	...	...	102	5	8
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	819	4	16	32	327	101	...	...	545	68	36	84	125	30	...	...	55	5	2
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	796	6	20	35	414	152	...	...	542	22	6	133	145	18	...	...	55	4	28

40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	13,760	2,870	309	201	2,755	1,894	...	...	11,004	32	12	1,882	810	192	...	...	220	4	11
41	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	171	4	3	4	127	79	...	...	113	19	...	75	27	2	...	...	20	5	...
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	16,201	2,886	378	432	3,984	2,358	77	59	12,587	194	58	2,305	1,181	361	18	66	472	23	49
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																			
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	910	...	3	6	598	75	...	...	91	58	25	46	104	5	...	...	95	44	50
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	15	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	12	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
46	374	Compulsory labour...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	926	...	3	6	611	85	20	14	103	58	25	55	106	5	29	34	95	45	51
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																			
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	379	143	3	11	157	101	...	...	199	12	...	98	42	3	...	...	9	...	...
48	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle	4,188	50	189	237	2,019	1,234	...	...	3,543	115	...	1,214	494	249	...	...	236	8	3
49		Theft ... Ordinary	11,630	441	199	194	6,089	3,793	...	...	8,575	443	34	3,708	1,104	172	...	...	667	25	88
50	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,036	1	18	26	761	224	...	...	334	70	9	183	140	6	...	...	96	10	15
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property... ...	2,554	2	114	121	2,021	1,385	...	...	2,522	26	...	1,378	607	100	...	...	69	3	3
52	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass ...	3,900	5	29	31	3,072	555	...	...	321	279	55	288	661	14	...	...	427	70	137
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	23	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	13	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	1
		TOTAL ...	23,710	642	552	620	14,130	7,296	68	51	15,507	945	98	6,873	3,049	544	41	69	1,507	116	247
		TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V ...	46,910	3,542	1,116	1,446	23,378	12,330	71	52	32,481	1,683	210	11,656	5,565	1,251	34	68	2,509	220	389

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1890—continued.

Part I.—*Cognizable Crime*—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year. (19)	Received by transfer. (20)	Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year. Arrested by Police. (21)	Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year. Appearing under order of Magistrate. (22)	Total of columns 19 to 22. (23)	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial. (24)	Released without being brought before a Magistrate. (25)	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police. (26)	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial. (27)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate. (28)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court. (29)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate. (30)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court. (31)	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police. (32)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police. (33)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial. (34)	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial. (35)	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of Police. (36)	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. On bail. (37)	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate. (38)	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions. (39)	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen. (40)	Number of cases in which property was recovered. (41)	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost. (42)	Amount of property stolen. (43)	Amount of property recovered. (44)	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost. (45)
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																											
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	1	...	107	...	108	...	...	...	108	42	23	22	9	31	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	78	43	...	26,280	14,564	...
32	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	...	275	7	...
34		Robbery with hurt. By other means	13	...	50	9	73	...	3	...	70	32	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	39	18	...	8,610	3,190	...
35	392, 393	Robbery. In dwelling-house.	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	...	1,762	246	...
36		Robbery. On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	11	1	105	10	126	...	2	...	124	50	5	33	26	59	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	61	23	...	4,665	930	...
37		Robbery. Other robberies	10	...	201	37	248	1	6	...	236	118	15	87	...	86	...	...	...	5	...	16	...	147	75	...	9,642	3,488	...
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	38	...	376	235	649	1	24	...	622	349	4	219	...	149	...	...	2	...	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	41	...	421	134	596	1	40	...	555	348	3	198	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

40	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	293	14	4,122	106	4,535	10	132	...	4,387	1,606	48	2,470	13	2,459	...	...	6	1	5	230	14	7,412	2,629	...	6,21,040	1,23,599	...
41	449 to 452... ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	4	...	121	35	160	...	1	...	159	63	1	93	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	8	...	319	154	...
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	43	43	...
43	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	5	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	411	15	5,528	569	6,523	14	208	3·8	6,288	2,596	99	3,171	48	3,085	56	54	8	6	7	352	14	7,765	2,801	36	6,72,636	1,46,221	22
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																												
44	341 to 344... ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	17	...	142	920	1,079	...	2	...	1,077	906	...	159	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	3	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	17	...	155	921	1,093	...	2	1·3	1,091	909	...	170	...	86	55	50	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																												
47	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	16	...	154	25	195	...	...	...	194	74	1	116	...	107	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	5	...	177	177	...
48	379 to 382... ...	Theft ... Of cattle ...	117	14	2,424	319	2,874	7	48	...	2,814	1,120	36	1,554	1	1,522	...	...	7	2	3	96	...	3,403	2,136	...	1,64,371	98,141	...
49		Ordinary ...	191	4	6,176	1,003	7,374	5	67	...	7,301	2,333	19	4,733	8	4,508	...	...	5	1	...	198	5	8,582	4,885	...	1,80,977	58,568	...
50	406 to 408... ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	17	1	268	359	645	...	6	...	638	392	1	235	1	181	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	277	155	...	18,141	8,812	...
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	159	13	3,021	78	3,271	35	111	...	3,113	1,092	56	1,802	4	1,793	...	...	23	4	8	134	2	1,620	2,217	...	50,851	78,108	...
52	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	56	...	423	5,742	6,221	...	4	...	6,217	5,010	...	1,096	...	274	...	...	4	...	...	107	...	3	3	...	17	17	...
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	5	11	16	...	...	...	16	12	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	533	334	...
		TOTAL ...	556	32	12,471	7,537	20,596	47	235	1·9	20,293	10,033	113	9,540	14	8,389	67	66	40	8	12	546	7	13,898	9,405	67	4,15,067	2,44,157	59
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V ...		1,886	58	27,190	11,145	40,279	95	509	2·2	39,513	18,012	471	18,914	389	17,401	64	61	90	18	44	1,501	136	21,738	12,232	56	10,95,695	3,92,612	36

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1890—continued.

Part I.—*Cognizable Crime*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
			CASES.																		
											Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in column 7.						Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
														a	b	c					
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																				
54	295 to 297	Offences against religion	85	1	...	1	63	12	...	...	23	9	1	6	17	2	...	...	10	2	4
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	5,569	...	57	275	5,462	4,222	...	...	1,622	2,724	61	3,589	906	113	...	...	42	...	...
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act...	143	...	...	2	134	113	...	...	130	9	...	112	21	4	...	...	1	...	...
57	"	" " Excise Laws ...	389	...	...	8	362	257	...	...	297	5	...	228	81	8	...	...	2	...	...
58	"	" " Opium Act ...	567	...	2	15	557	423	...	...	199	6	...	254	60	8	...	...	3	1	...
59	"	" " Railway Laws...	117	...	...	1	87	73	...	...	98	9	...	68	14	2	...	...	1	3	...
60	"	" " Salt and Customs Laws.	69	...	...	1	70	68	...	...	6	27	...	33	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
61	"	" " Arms Act ...	263	...	8	7	248	192	...	...	259	3	...	189	55	9	...	...	5	...	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	13,106	...	15	29	13,061	11,893	...	...	12,881	18	...	11,743	1,122	30	...	...	8	...	2

63	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13 and 15.	Cantonment Act	2,386	...	...	4	2,390	1,978	...	...	2,311	...	...	1,904	411	...	...	...	...	1	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651.	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy	14	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	500	...	7	8	472	371	...	...	220	11	...	174	31	6	...	...	1	...	4
69	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75, and Act II of 1891.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners Act	20	...	...	2	21	19	...	...	6	14	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act	8	...	2	...	7	5	...	...	10	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	6	...	1	...	6	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	433	...	60	16	431	407	...	...	491	...	...	399	24	15	...	...	1	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6.	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47.	Punjab Laws Act	77	...	...	1	75	67	...	...	50	12	...	67	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25.	Telegraph Act	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 & 45 Vic., Chaps. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	23,761	1	152	370	23,467	20,123	90	85	18,627	2,847	62	18,808	2,757	197	87	87	74	12	10
		GRAND TOTAL ...	70,761	3,543	1,268	1,816	46,845	32,453	77	69	51,108	4,530	272	30,464	8,322	1,448	54	78	2,584	232	399

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during thf year 1890—continued.

Part I.—*Cognizable Crime*—concluded.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	PERSONS. — Pending at the end of last year. (19)	Received by transfer. (20)	Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year. — Arrested by Police. (21)	Number arrested or appeared on other processes during the year. — Appearing under order of Magistrate. (22)	Total of columns 19 to 22. (23)	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial. (24)	Released without being brought before a Magistrate. (25)	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police. (26)	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial. (27)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. — By Magistrate. (28)	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. — By Sessions or High Court. (29)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). — By Magistrate. (30)	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). — By Sessions or High Court. (31)
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
54	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	6	...	35	87	128	...	...	...	128	98	...	19	...
55	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	303	1	1,775	3,860	5,939	7	13	...	5,918	1,211	7	4,538	...
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	25	...	746	55	826	...	16	...	810	159	...	619	...
57	"	" " Excise Laws...	9	...	413	131	553	...	9	...	544	170	5	349	...
58	"	" " Opium Act ...	11	...	254	525	790	2	5	...	783	188	2	573	...
59	"	" " Railway Laws	1	...	111	18	130	...	3	...	127	39	...	84	...
60	"	" " Salt and Customs Laws.	4	...	9	80	93	...	...	...	93	6	...	87	...
61	"	" " Arms Act ...	7	...	293	5	305	2	3	...	298	77	2	210	...
62	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	41	...	13,136	265	13,442	4	3	...	13,435	1,240	...	12,163	...

Serial No. (1)	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police. (32)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police. (33)	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial. (34)	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial. (35)	Number pending at end of year. — Before appearance before a Magistrate. — In custody of Police. (36)	Number pending at end of year. — Before appearance before a Magistrate. — On bail. (37)	Number pending at end of year. — Under trial before Magistrate. (38)	Number pending at end of year. — Committed to Sessions. (39)	PROPERTY. — Number of cases in which property was stolen. (40)	Number of cases in which property was recovered. (41)	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost. (42)	Amount of property stolen. (43)	Amount of property recovered. (44)	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost. (45)
54	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	2,299	...	...	3	...	1	157	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	579	...	...	2	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	289	...	...	1	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	246	...	...	1	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	67	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	23	23	...
61	206	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	11,986	...	...	1	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

63	Act XIII of 1889, Secs. 13 and 15.	Cantonment Act	4	...	2,677	73	2,756	...	...	...	2,756	593	...	2,163	...	1,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act X of 1886, Section 651.	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act IX of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest laws	16	...	388	1,307	1,711	...	3	...	1,707	469	...	1,215	...	301	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Act XV of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75, and Act II of 1891.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act V of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners Act	3	...	6	13	22	...	...	...	22	2	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	2	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	600	...	...
72	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	31	26	414	...	471	6	2	...	463	25	...	418	...	398	...	...	5	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1874, Section 6.	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Section 47.	Punjab Laws Act	1	...	46	62	109	...	...	...	107	16	...	·91	...	50	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25.	Telegraph Act	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	44 and 45 Vic., Chaps. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	462	27	20,338	6,494	27,321	21	58	0·28	27,236	4,301	16	22,585	...	18,142	89	87	13	...	6	319	2	28	27	96	623	23	37
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,348	85	47,528	17,639	67,600	116	667	1·4	66,749	22,313	487	41,479	389	35,543	75	72	103	18	50	1,820	138	21,765	12,259	56	10,96,318	3,92,635	36

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1890—concluded.

Part II.—*Non-Cognizable Crime.*

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Description of Crime. (3)	CASES. Average institutions of five preceding years. (4)	Instituted by complaint during the year. (5)	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion. (6)	Total of columns 5 and 6. (7)	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry. (8)	Number of cases in which process issued. (9)	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued. (10)	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year. (11)	Discharged after appearance. (12)	Acquitted: By Magistrate. (13)	Acquitted: By High or Sessions Court. (14)	Convicted: By Magistrate. (15)	Convicted: By High or Sessions Court. (16)	Waiting trial at close of year. (17)
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 535 ...	Offences against the State ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	1,041	1,233	200	1,433	510	957	1,940	2,101	311	696	3	1,011	...	80
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	272	228	30	258	78	138	266	289	55	61	1	166	3	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	591	798	124	922	265	628	890	981	243	283	...	408	2	45
7	465 to 477... ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	233	410	21	431	105	173	267	275	81	129	...	46	2	17
8	264 to 267... ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	107	66	10	76	50	56	78	94	8	29	...	57	...	...
9	482 to 489... ...	Making or using false trade marks	155	115	...	115	...	110	97	97	26	59	...	12	...	...
10	140, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	139	276	53	329	109	216	974	1,082	350	263	...	434	...	35
		Total ...	2,540	3,146	438	3,564	1,117	3,278	4,512	4,919	1,074	1,520	4	2,134	7	180

	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316... ...	Causing miscarriage	48	49	3	52	39	20	45	46	17	13	1	12	...	3
12	370...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	13	11	1	12	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	61	60	4	64	40	20	45	47	18	13	1	12	...	3
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389... ...	Extortion	497	683	28	711	131	148	344	337	137	168	...	19	...	13
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	25	59	...	59	1	13	31	31	24	7	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	16,852	20,704	372	21,076	247	12,706	31,053	28,760	10,827	13,888	1	3,875	...	169
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	371	182	2	184	11	130	292	355	139	118	...	97	...	1
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt... ...	7,018	12,566	159	12,725	600	5,840	16,351	15,751	6,243	7,187	1	2,224	3	93
		TOTAL ...	24,267	33,511	533	34,044	859	18,659	47,727	44,897	17,233	21,200	2	6,196	3	263
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,177	1,828	33	1,861	288	637	956	981	322	422	1	190	...	16
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	574	418	35	453	400	348	589	683	138	228	6	293	...	18
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	77	284	3	287	23	78	113	118	51	35	1	21	...	10
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	2,435	3,207	91	3,298	309	1,818	4,565	4,507	1,410	2,053	...	998	...	46
		TOTAL ...	4,263	5,737	162	5,899	1,020	2,881	6,223	6,289	1,921	2,758	8	1,502	...	100
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion	75	132	2	134	26	55	121	126	54	55	1	14	...	2
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	35	24	...	24	2	18	33	32	6	10	...	16	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	4,082	5,263	151	5,414	132	2,896	4,565	4,457	2,005	1,906	4	456	...	86
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	285	423	3	426	15	233	438	430	150	242	...	35	...	3
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	784	1,473	26	1,499	54	616	1,122	1,113	434	524	...	147	...	8
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	294	418	35	453	102	402	946	972	70	201	46	646	5	4
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office	2	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	4,437	4,465	545	5,010	1,394	2,762	10,025	10,207	2,258	2,627	...	5,218	...	104
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	120	123	1	124	6	65	222	222	30	97	...	95	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	253	274	3	277	152	200	479	482	110	299	...	70	...	3
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	1,275	1,379	50	1,429	157	1,378	1,404	1,017	321	460	...	230	...	6
33	*Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.*		2,844	5,415	534	5,949	562	4,392	9,612	9,567	1,949	3,261	6	4,215	...	136
		TOTAL ...	14,486	19,391	1,350	20,741	2,602	13,019	28,969	28,627	7,387	9,682	57	11,144	5	352
		GRAND TOTAL ...	46,115	62,508	2,515	65,023	5,769	38,035	87,820	85,116	27,770	35,341	72	21,007	15	911

No. 14.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1890, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Province and Class of Court.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total Number of Cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.
Punjab. Civil			14	31	124	5	14	31	138	257	253,273	45,403	19,459	1,465		
Punjab. Criminal ...	107,010 square miles.	18,842,264.	13	31	124	5	13	* 33	131	483	84,064	70,482	11,825	249	Rs. 28,76,520.	Rs. 30,09,829.
Punjab. Revenue ...			...	...	...	2	6	54	96	332	23,970	6,362	5,401	1,275		
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361,307	122,247	36,685	2,989	...	...

18 — Remarks.

	Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.	Chief Court Judges	5	...
	Divisional Judges	13	1
	District Judges	25	6
	Subordinate Judges	2	15
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.	Assistant Commissioners ...	26	4
	Extra Assistant " ...	4	100
	Small Cause Court Judges ...	13	4
	Munsiffs	...	83
	Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs.	...	122
	Honorary Magistrates and Honorary Civil Judges.	1	197
	Special Magistrates.	20	15

* Includes additional District Magistrates at Bannu and Peshâwar.

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI, Indian Penal Code	3	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, I. P. C.	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII, I. P. C.	1,553	835	774	5,948	1,991	3,829	4	124	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, I. P. C.	329	202	195	190	121	59	...	10	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P. C....	1,184	1,018	1,012	2,038	853	1,134	2	49	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, I. P. C. ...	1,561	1,269	1,258	1,937	916	948	6	67	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, I. P. C. ...	162	145	131	155	57	98	...	...	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, I. P. C. ...	74	67	64	86	24	62	...	...	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, I. P. C.	761	570	519	1,573	563	1,004	...	6	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C.	270	117	115	271	218	41	...	12	
Offences against the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C.: Offences affecting life	1,077	926	887	1,732	701	761	6	264	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	115	74	56	90	53	34	...	3	
Hurt	17,419	10,773	9,729	24,649	19,843	4,525	10	271	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,469	585	537	1,433	1,157	252	...	24	
Criminal force and assault	26,476	16,373	14,630	35,365	30,592	4,535	4	234	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	627	215	185	406	238	151	4	13	
Rape	196	89	64	77	49	25	...	3	
Unnatural offence	127	86	76	92	44	46	2	...	

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1890—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of Persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons: Convicted.	Number of Persons: Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Number of Persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C.	Theft	18,490	12,624	7,284	10,675	3,781	6,715	30	149	
	Extortion	835	187	168	476	422	50	...	4	
	Robbery and dacoity	897	392	241	588	305	246	...	37	
	Criminal misappropriation of property	895	465	447	730	395	324	1	10	
	Criminal breach of trust	1,742	716	636	797	516	255	3	23	
	Receiving of stolen property	2,738	2,455	1,894	3,031	1,117	1,846	10	58	
	Cheating	2,104	767	720	1,122	847	225	3	47	
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	42	12	11	32	22	10	...	...	
	Mischief	6,612	3,672	3,114	7,772	5,338	2,299	6	129	
	Criminal trespass	20,769	16,543	5,771	11,599	7,378	3,980	16	225	
Offences relating to documents, to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		455	143	141	233	166	51	...	16	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX		39	25	23	106	87	19	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		6,961	3,841	3,636	5,871	5,040	709	24	98	
Defamation, Chapter XXI		508	278	260	532	459	58	...	15	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII		1,805	958	950	1,697	1,452	226	1	18	
Offences under Special and Local Laws		34,052	29,115	28,205	57,508	17,063	40,047	28	370	
Grand Total ...		152,349	105,539	83,736	178,815	101,811	74,565	160	2,279	

No. 16.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of the Punjab during 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485 ...	32	33	12	15	
2. Do. under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	3,020	11,979	6,130	5,773	
3. Do. do. VIII, security for good behaviour ...	5,202	6,249	1,241	4,962	
4. Do. against local nuisances, Chapter X	84	385	128	241	
5. Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	254	701	598	97	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250.	907	1,079	...	1,079	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII	...	...	...	...	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,556	1,556	1,282	264	
9. Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	394	597	176	399	
Total ...	11,449	22,579	9,567	12,830	

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Persons whose cases were disposed of.									
				Convicted.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Discharged or acquitted.	On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates, under Section 14 ...	2,756	6	912	1,799	...	...	39	1,259	3	2,548	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates, sitting singly ...	16,425	31	10,761	5,412	...	48	173	7,502	8	26,215	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates, sitting singly ...	138,204	101	79,896	51,517	3,872	1,252	1,566	63,331	7	207,484	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	14,722	1	7,672	4,266	2,720	...	63	7,601	4	14,454	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	518	2	85	426	3	...	2	343	4	177	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	7,319	52	2,632	3,753	368	260	254	3,324	16	13,176	
Courts of Session*	1,163	4	347	570	...	124	118	615	34	5,620	
Chief Court†	159	...	23	89	...	...	47	89	48	6	
Total	181,266	197	102,328	67,832	6,963	1,684	2,262	84,064	8	269,680	

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference.
† Ditto by the Chief Court on reference under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.																	
				Imprisonment.							*Fine.*									*Imprisonment.*					*Whipping.*			
Class of Tribunals.	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under Section 14.	...	...	...	108	31	...	1,755	...	...	...	1,571	184	...	...	...	...	9,892	9,455	763	123	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,099	70	...	4,499	90	401	71	3,474	901	106	18	...	...	42,129	34,210	3,417	128	757	355	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	12,408	520	...	41,230	1,401	8,995	1,579	32,448	7,815	756	204	7	...	3,89,423	3,00,737	30,150	1,751	8,044	4,578	134	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates.	...	...	...	349	24	...	6,702	70	...	...	6,465	227	9	1	...	...	13,405	11,662	470	78	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	319	2	...	218	139	6	...	70	130	14	4	...	...	6,052	2,552	205	...	77	241	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	1,428	76	5	1,863	171	1,333	229	733	619	278	209	20	4	1,23,010	96,109	34,191	73	360	708	592	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session ...	...	137	...	331	1	...	124	10	96	85	5	82	22	14	1	...	10,425	7,111	1,017	...	20	52	289	56	...	...	...	...
Chief Court	53	29	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	53	166	...	16,049	724	5	56,392	1,881	10,831	1,964	44,766	9,959	1,185	450	28	4	5,94,356	4,61,836	70,213	2,153	9,569	5,939	1,020	56	...	...	...	...

Note.—A detail of columns 26, 27 and 28 cannot be furnished.

No. 18 A.—Statement showing the Particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals of the Punjab during the year 1890.

Part I.—*Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes awarded.												Total.	
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
In lieu of other punishments.														
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)														
1. Theft as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	60	...	201	...	223	4	160	1	54	2	92	6	653	150
" " " 380, "	9	...	30	...	45	...	33	...	16	...	31	2	133	33
" " " 381, "	3	...	11	...	19	...	22	...	3	...	8	...	55	11
" " " 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 389 "	...	...	9	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, "	...	...	20	...	55	1	45	...	25	...	36	1	170	13
" " 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	9	1	8	...	7	1	1	...	2	...	19	10
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	7	...	8	...	9	...	8	...	14	...	44	2
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	1	...	12	...	7	...	12	...	2	...	5	...	34	5
7. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 346, I. P. C.	3	...	18	2	25	...	35	1	18	...	22	1	101	24
8. Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871.	2	1	6	...	18	1	1	...	7	1	8	2	46	1
10. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11. Offences under Section 147, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
12. Offences under Section 448, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	78	1	324	3	413	6	328	3	136	3	221	12	1,279	249

No. 18 A.—continued.

PART II.—*Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						TOTAL.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.)							
A.—SECTION 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	1	9	31	33	11	58	143
" " 380, "	1	...	3	4	2	5	15
" " 381, "	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
" " 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, I. P. C. ...	1	...	3	7	6	9	26
" " 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	2	6	2	2	12
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	...	2	3	9	5	17	36
8. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871 ...	...	7	11	12	3	27	60
9. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—SECTION 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 194, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 195, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 591, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 466, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 467, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 468, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 469, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	1	1	...	3	...	2	7
TOTAL ...	4	20	54	75	33	129	315

No. 18 A.—concluded.

PART III.—*Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STRIPES.												
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30		
OFFENCE.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	TOTAL.
Section 377, I. P. C.	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	9
" 448, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 376, "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
" 354, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
" 403, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 429, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 379, "	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 380, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 323, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 147, "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 325, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Act III of 1867	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Section 17, Act XIII of 1885, Railway ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	6	...	3	...	5	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	28

PART IV.—*Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.*

1	2	3
Punishments.	Number.	REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	1,871	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been legally inflicted.	14,145	
Percentage of whipping ...	13·22	

No. 19.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.		
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	10,545	2	3,377	3,151	1	1,307	2,059	3	199	...	446	12	
To Courts of Session	6,881	11	2,534	2,094	...	771	1,238	1	54	...	178	14	
To Chief Court. By persons convicted	761	1	182	221	...	115	111	...	4	...	127	47	
To Chief Court. By Government from judgments of acquittal.	10	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total	18,197	14	6,093	5,475	1	2,193	3,408	4	257	...	752	14	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,842	...	2,955	...	...	...	...	...	620	94	173	10	
By Courts of Session	1,173	...	919	...	...	...	...	...	154	53	47	16	
By Chief Court	3,513	19	2,222	213	23	201	409	...	236	...	190	35	
Total	8,528	19	6,096	213	23	201	409	...	1,010	147	410	12	
Grand Total	26,725	33	12,189	5,688	24	2,394	3,817	4	1,267	147	1,162	...	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Punjab in the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Suits under the Rent Law.								Other Suits.																			
Class of Tribunals.	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other causes.	For Pattahs or Kabúlyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included in the above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Succession certificate suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
Courts in the Interior.																																						
I.—Civil Courts.																																						
Unpaid Tribunals...	3,294	1,900	3,303	39	109	127	76	832	103	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	801	38	3	58	3	4	...	16	1	114	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,972
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	80,985	28,272	38,371	209	2,092	1,594	1,836	11,796	1,244	1,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,526	526	29	313	203	14	5	59	3	2,804	92	...	6	4	...	...	6	...	84	1,86,308
Small Cause Courts	6,478	3,960	3,998	130	3,050	1,134	1,357	250	44	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,450
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	4,220	1,283	2,474	78	42	111	143	445	159	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9,888	674	152	725	358	27	10	111	36	1,597	74	...	1	1	2	1	21	5	105	22,939
Divisional Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Total ...	94,977	35,415	48,146	456	5,293	2,966	3,412	13,323	1,550	1,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	25,220	1,238	184	1,097	565	45	15	186	42	4,517	184	...	9	5	2	1	27	5	190	2,40,674
II.—Revenue Courts.																																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,255	...	...	...	5,879	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,049
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,644	488	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,152
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,644	1,743	...	...	...	5,890	924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,201
Courts at the Seat of Government.																																						
Chief Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Grand Total ...	94,977	35,415	48,146	456	5,293	2,966	3,412	13,323	1,550	1,595	14,644	1,743	...	...	...	5,890	924	9	25,220	1,238	184	1,097	565	45	15	186	46	4,518	184	...	9	5	2	1	27	5	190	2,63,880

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.										
Class of Courts.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	2,949	5,653	1,460	839	33	2	...	...	36	4,39,620	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	42,229	88,439	32,763	21,932	467	...	...	...	478	92,06,259	
Small Cause Courts	5,968	9,830	2,431	2,208	...	10	...	...	3	8,53,263	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,588	4,647	3,175	6,237	2,917	736	26	13	1,368	92,64,551	
Chief Courts of Districts	19	51	104	301	448	902	76	49	282	56,95,675	
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Total	52,753	108,620	39,933	31,517	3,865	1,650	102	62	2,172	2,54,59,368	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	8,430	8,585	2,802	1,989	229	51	...	...	607	12,04,777	
Collectors' Courts	155	142	93	71	15	1	...	...	31	27,072	
Total	8,585	8,727	2,895	2,060	244	52	...	...	638	12,31,849	
Courts at the Seat of Government.											
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Grand Total	61,338	117,347	42,828	33,577	4,109	1,702	102	62	2,815	2,66,91,217	

No. 22.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL CASES IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1890.

PART I.—*Civil Suits.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS OF COURT.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
		Transferred.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	12,222	...	2,270	1,880	2,677	1,517	105	150	37	2,191	733	662	27	32	22
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	207,567	3	40,412	38,905	33,536	24,933	2,917	715	197	41,301	13,246	11,402	566	32	20
Small Couse Courts	21,977	...	2,636	4,025	4,632	4,057	184	91	14	4,167	986	1,185	109	22	16
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	24,852	1	4,176	2,683	2,268	1,668	425	222	52	7,090	3,777	2,490	302	54	34
Chief Courts of Districts ...	2,831	3	273	252	239	245	39	42	11	795	488	444	156	66	41
Divisional Courts	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	144	...
Total ...	269,455	7	49,767	47,745	43,352	32,420	3,670	1,220	311	55,547	19,231	16,185	1,160	34	21
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	25,604	...	4,501	3,101	2,618	1,622	417	165	51	7,504	3,503	2,122	40	75	61
District Courts	537	...	50	123	1	45	...	...	...	248	33	37	...	9	13
Total ...	26,141	...	4,551	3,224	2,619	1,667	417	165	51	7,752	3,536	2,159	40	73	60
COURTS AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Chief Court	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	257	147
GRAND TOTAL ...	295,602	7	54,318	50,969	45,971	34,088	4,088	1,385	362	63,300	22,767	18,347	1,202	39	23

No. 22A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1890.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Court.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.	
		Transferred.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	1,352	...	315	69	93	32	9	3	...	490	252	89	11	15	11
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals...	29,879	...	7,969	1,921	1,691	928	354	18	6	9,621	5,348	2,023	48	19	13
Small Cause Courts	1,170	...	271	129	23	53	3	...	...	427	217	47	...	15	11
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	6,644	...	2,590	188	142	166	73	17	6	2,048	985	429	11	23	10
Chief Courts of Districts ...	6,865	...	1,391	177	167	274	83	2	...	3,515	676	580	41	27	19
Divisional Courts	2,704	...	1,283	1	2	30	547	...	...	226	558	57	13	47	7
Total ...	48,614	...	13,819	2,485	2,118	1,483	1,069	40	12	16,327	8,036	3,225	124	22	15
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	4,426	...	2,249	113	78	75	48	65	17	1,154	497	130	8	37	26
District Courts	1,490	...	939	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	81	36	...	11	...
Total ...	5,916	...	3,188	113	78	75	48	65	17	1,588	578	166	8	31	26
Courts at the Seat of Government.															
Chief Court	18	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	28
Total ...	18	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	28
Grand Total ...	154,548	...	17,007	2,598	2,196	1,572	1,117	105	29	17,915	8,614	3,395	133	23	14

Note.—Applications to Appellate Courts under Sections 25, 558 or 560, 623 and 592 of the Civil Procedure Code have been included in this statement under the authority of Government of India, Home Department, No. 4—269, Judicial, dated 24th February 1891.

No. 23.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1890.

Part I.—*Appeals from Decrees.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class of Court.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Districts.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts... ...	1,778	2	345	102	40	11	13	16	528	199	237	244	41	4	29	16
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	8,862	40	1,451	364	166	39	58	34	3,035	656	1,314	765	940	111	33	77
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Original decrees	10,303	44	1,553	407	302	17	43	23	3,135	509	1,619	646	2,005	911	117	112
Ditto Appellate do....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,943	86	3,349	873	508	67	114	73	6,698	1,364	3,170	1,655	2,986	1,026	35	205
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	3,758	1	528	169	80	5	13	14	1,330	206	620	496	296	61	41	...
Other Courts exercising the Collector's Appellate powers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisional Commissioners' Courts...	2,023	...	521	49	31	18	1	...	711	268	159	122	143	98	105	9
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government	239	...	71	1	...	...	...	...	12	2	67	3	83	13	144	...
Total ...	6,020	1	1,120	219	111	23	14	14	2,053	476	846	621	522	172	63	9
Courts at the Seat of Government.																
Chief Court ... ... { Appeals from Original decrees	208	4	11	13	...	...	...	...	43	11	32	3	91	86	584	2
Ditto Appellate do ...	2,478	2	459	31	...	...	2	...	412	83	329	67	1,093	887	358	6
Total ...	2,686	6	470	44	...	...	2	...	455	94	361	70	1,184	973	92	8
Grand Total ...	29,649	93	4,939	1,136	619	90	130	87	9,806	1,934	4,377	2,346	4,692	2,171	44	222

No. 23 A.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1890.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.							
Class of Court.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other districts.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	183	2	54	16	7	...	1	1	28	9	19	45	1	...	24	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	725	8	112	37	15	1	13	16	176	20	116	130	81	6	29	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Original orders	753	17	128	43	47	2	18	2	166	16	106	86	122	40	86	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Ditto Appellate do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,661	27	294	96	69	3	32	19	370	45	241	261	204	46	32	...
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	438	...	43	27	53	3	14	6	135	5	90	27	35	5	25	...
Commissioners' Divisional Courts	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	9	1	...	...	200	...
Other officers with the Appellate powers of a Deputy Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	453	...	43	28	53	3	14	6	138	6	99	28	35	5	34	...
Courts at the Seat of Government.																
Chief Court ... ... { Appeals from Original orders...	122	14	33	4	...	...	...	...	22	1	15	11	22	11	172	...
Chief Court ... ... { Ditto Appellate do.	138	1	44	2	...	...	...	...	14	1	13	15	48	28	130	...
Total	260	15	77	6	...	...	...	...	36	2	28	26	70	39	100	...
Grand Total	1,921	42	371	102	69	3	32	19	406	47	269	287	274	85	30	...

Note.—Applications under Sections 25, 558 or 560, 623 and 592 of the Civil Procedure Code have been excluded from this statement under the authority of Government of India No. 4—269, Home Judicial, dated 24th February 1891.

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1890.

Class of Court.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	Applications disposed of: By transfer.	Applications disposed of: Satisfaction obtained in full.	Applications disposed of: Satisfaction obtained in part.	Applications disposed of: Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized: With the issue of process.	Amount realized: Without the issue of process.	Number of applications: On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property was sold.	On which moveable property was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property was sold.	On which immoveable property was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immoveable property was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	On which possession was given of moveables.	On which possession was given of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Courts in the Interior.								Rs.	Rs.												
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals	5,361	3	1,616	1,060	2,208	474	36	58,674	8,025	2	70	407	1,202	67	10	190	1	448	104	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals...	158,809	630	38,221	29,370	72,365	18,223	2,042	16,43,184	1,59,715	245	1,918	6,174	33,832	1,753	480	6,261	192	4,115	78	43	...
Small Cause Courts	16,092	654	4,109	5,625	4,765	939	5	1,81,994	72,563	171	333	412	1,233	...	...	41	16	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	18,381	78	5,127	2,839	8,116	2,221	290	4,48,563	51,239	63	485	1,033	3,480	219	84	678	96	1,718	62	31	2
Chief Courts of Districts ...	7,256	130	2,167	1,041	2,734	1,184	256	6,76,458	1,22,808	32	76	341	880	108	29	257	53	833	47	34	34
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	205,899	1,495	51,240	39,935	90,188	23,041	2,629	30,08,873	4,14,350	513	2,882	8,367	40,627	2,147	603	7,427	358	7,114	291	108	36
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	9,972	2	5,072	1,103	2,920	875	102	82,425	5,009	7	27	419	2,162	37	7	132	4	1,264	10	5	124
District Courts	252	...	216	12	5	19	...	3,363	...	...	...	2	229	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total ...	10,224	2	5,288	1,115	2,925	894	102	85,788	5,009	7	27	421	2,391	37	7	132	4	1,267	10	5	124
Courts at the Seat of Government.																					
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	216,123	1,497	56,528	41,050	93,113	23,935	2,731	30,94,661	41,48,359	520	2,909	8,788	43,018	2,184	610	7,559	362	8,381	301	113	160

No. 25.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND RESULT OF APPLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS UNDER CHAPTER XX, ACT X OF 1877, IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class of Court.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.	
			Granted.		Rejected.									
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant, being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	145	...	19	19	32	1	...	39	17	16	36,887	11,706	5,893	12,732
Chief Courts of districts	217	...	20	18	61	...	...	50	11	11	53,738	4,044	5,738	5,913
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	362	...	39	37	93	1	...	89	28	27	90,625	15,750	11,631	18,645

No. 26.—Statement showing Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			
					Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved			Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	One Assessor.	Two or more Assessors.	Remarks.
I.—Civil Courts.												
Divisional Courts acting under Act X of 1870 ... Assessors ...	2	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	10	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C. Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... Assessors ...	3	...	349	...	...	...	...	...	266	22	61	
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Jurors ...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	1	385	1	...	...	...	...	282	32	71	

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	220	3	223	622	10	632	842	13	855	638	8	646	204	5	209	217	3	220	237	3	240
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	373	4	377	388	4	392	379	4	383	9	...	9	19	...	19			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	6	...	6	6	...	6	1	...	1			
	Sirsa	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	25	1	26	25	1	26	25	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	322	5	327	326	5	331	323	4	327	3	1	4	10	...	10			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Rohtak	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	142	5	147	428	8	436	570	13	583	409	12	421	161	1	162	184	3	187	194	3	197
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	282	8	290	287	8	295	283	7	290	4	1	5	9	...	9			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Gurgaon	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	438	15	453	438	15	453	436	15	451	2	...	2	6	...	6	23	1	24
			Under-trial ...	23	...	23	408	11	419	431	11	442	413	11	424	18	...	18	17	1	18			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Delhi	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	553	10	563	989	33	1,022	1,542	43	1,585	1,038	31	1,069	504	12	516	545	11	556	553	11	564
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	47	...	47	49	...	49	44	...	44	5	...	5	5	...	5			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22	19	...	19	3	...	3	3	...	3			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	619	17	636	634	17	651	618	17	635	16	...	16	16	...	16			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Karnál	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	97	1	98	328	9	337	425	10	435	303	9	312	122	1	123	111	1	112	130	2	132
			Under-trial ...	25	8	33	418	6	424	443	14	457	418	14	432	25	...	25	19	1	20			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Umballa	Do. ...	Convicted ...	479	6	485	1,072	22	1,094	1,551	28	1,579	977	21	998	574	7	581	538	7	545	573	9	582
			Under-trial ...	16	3	19	612	19	631	628	22	650	603	20	623	25	2	27	34	2	36			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1890—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
6	Simla	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	18	...	18	103	2	105	121	2	123	113	2	115	8	...	8	11	...	11			
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	78	3	81	80	3	83	79	3	82	1	...	1	2	...	2	15	...	15
			Civil ...	1	...	1	28	1	29	29	1	30	28	1	29	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Kasauli	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	70	...	70	71	...	71	70	...	70	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dharmsála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	73	3	76	356	18	374	429	21	450	345	17	362	84	4	88	89	4	93			
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	129	23	152	140	23	163	127	22	149	13	1	14	7	1	8	96	5	101
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kulu	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	16	...	16	98	10	108	114	10	124	113	10	123	1	...	1	7	1	8			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	29	6	35	29	6	35	27	6	33	2	...	2	1	...	1	8	1	9
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	50	...	50	328	25	353	378	25	403	338	22	360	40	3	43	38	2	40			
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	215	11	226	225	11	236	221	10	231	4	1	5	11	...	11	51	2	53
			Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	2			
9	Jullundur	Do. ...	Convicted ...	325	13	338	719	26	745	1,044	39	1,083	792	27	819	252	12	264	301	12	313			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	32	11	43	32	11	43	32	11	43	...	...	...	1	1	2	302	13	315
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	298	...	298	305	...	305	299	...	299	6	...	6	9	...	9	9	...	9
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Ludhiána	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	251	16	267	844	36	880	1,095	52	1,147	852	43	895	243	9	252	241	14	255			
			Under-trial ...	14	2	16	459	24	483	473	26	499	454	25	479	19	1	20	17	1	18	259	15	274
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1			

11	Ferozepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	303	3	306	969	18	987	1,272	21	1,293	944	16	960	328	5	333	325	2	327	336	2	338
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	127	6	133	127	6	133	101	4	105	26	2	28	7	...	7			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	26	28	...	28	26	...	26	2	...	2	4	...	4			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	519	30	549	535	30	565	511	29	540	24	1	25	14	1	15			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Fázilka ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	227	2	229	231	2	233	222	2	224	9	...	9	7	...	7			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Mooltan ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	837	...	837	960	...	960	1,797	...	1,797	901	...	901	896	...	896	844	...	844	844	...	844
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Do. ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	718	8	726	1,337	25	1,362	2,055	33	2,088	1,351	21	1,372	704	12	716	687	9	696	699	10	709
			Under-trial ...	4	1	5	104	11	115	108	12	120	97	11	108	11	1	12	8	1	9			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	35	...	35	41	...	41	39	...	39	2	...	2	4	...	4			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	3	...	3	39	...	39	42	...	42	39	...	39	3	...	3	3	...	3	24	...	24
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	745	10	755	762	10	772	728	10	738	34	...	34	21	...	21			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Jhang ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	254	2	256	591	12	603	845	14	859	602	12	614	243	2	245	256	3	259	283	3	286
			Under-trial ...	31	1	32	558	11	569	589	12	601	580	12	592	9	...	9	26	...	26			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1			
15	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	579	2	581	1,140	10	1,150	1,719	12	1,731	944	9	953	775	3	778	568	2	570	594	3	597
			Under-trial ...	39	1	40	511	6	517	550	7	557	525	5	530	25	2	27	24	1	25			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12	10	...	10	2	...	2	2	...	2			
16	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,282	...	1,282	602	...	602	1,884	...	1,884	677	...	677	1,207	...	1,207	1,274	...	1,274	1,274	...	1,274
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Do. ...	Female Jail ...	Convicted ...	...	153	153	...	89	89	...	242	242	...	88	88	...	154	154	...	160	160	...	160	160
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	Do. ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	561	...	561	1,070	...	1,070	1,631	...	1,631	1,161	...	1,161	470	...	470	509	...	509	514	...	514
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	39	...	39	39	...	39	38	...	38	1	...	1	3	...	3			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	...	14	12	...	12	2	...	2	2	...	2			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	27	...	27	27	...	27	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	36
			Under-trial ...	29	1	30	1,234	43	1,277	1,263	44	1,307	1,242	41	1,283	21	3	24	35	1	36			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kasúr ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	74	...	74	74	...	74	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	583	6	589	601	6	607	594	6	600	7	...	7	16	...	16			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1890—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
19	Amritsar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	288	10	298	706	16	722	994	26	1,020	720	22	742	274	4	278	235	6	241	244	6	250
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	144	3	147	157	3	160	155	2	157	2	1	3	7	...	7			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	23	...	23	25	...	25	23	...	23	2	...	2	2	...	2			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22
			Under-trial ...	25	2	27	830	26	856	855	28	883	837	28	865	18	...	18	21	1	22			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
20	Gurdáspur	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	204	3	207	482	21	503	686	24	710	513	18	531	173	6	179	206	4	210	218	5	223
			Under-trial ...	15	1	16	327	18	345	342	19	361	329	19	348	13	...	13	11	1	12			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8	7	...	7	1	...	1	1	...	1			
	Dalhousie	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	22	2	24	22	2	24	22	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	Siálkot	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	436	6	442	933	29	962	1,369	35	1,404	963	26	989	406	9	415	394	8	402	421	10	431
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	550	25	575	565	25	590	538	25	563	27	...	27	24	2	26			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	15	...	15	16	...	16	15	...	15	1	...	1	3	...	3			
22	Gujrát	Do. ...	Convicted ...	214	3	217	693	17	710	907	20	927	732	18	750	175	2	177	228	4	232	254	5	259
			Under-trial ...	32	...	32	581	23	604	613	23	636	597	22	619	16	1	17	26	1	27			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Gujránwála ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	447	6	453	1,273	24	1,297	1,720	30	1,750	1,362	23	1,385	358	7	365	368	6	374	400	7	407
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	743	25	768	761	25	786	742	24	766	19	1	20	27	1	28			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22	18	...	18	4	...	4	5	...	5			
24	Chenáwán	Central P. W. Jail.	Convicted ...	963	...	963	705	...	705	1,668	...	1,668	792	...	792	876	...	876	900	...	900	900	...	900
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

25	Shahpur	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	234	7	241	879	18	897	1,113	25	1,138	879	18	897	234	7	241	234	6	240	249	6	255
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	395	13	408	416	13	429	414	13	427	2	...	2	13	...	13			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	10	...	10	2	...	2	2	...	2			
26	Jhelum	Do. ...	Convicted ...	247	21	268	836	35	871	1,083	56	1,139	895	46	941	188	10	198	223	11	234	24[illegible]	12	255
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	333	22	355	340	22	362	324	21	345	16	1	17	19	1	20			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	181	16	197	181	16	197	172	15	187	9	1	10	5	...	5			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	707	19	726	1,751	61	1,812	2,458	80	2,538	1,788	60	1,848	670	20	690	726	23	749	761	25	786
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	707	29	736	723	29	752	706	29	735	17	...	17	29	2	31			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	43	...	43	47	...	47	40	...	40	7	...	7	6	...	6			
	Attock	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
			Under-trial ...	7	2	9	313	10	323	320	12	332	314	12	326	6	...	6	8	...	8			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Murree	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Hazára	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	13	1	14	327	6	333	340	7	347	327	7	334	13	...	13	20	1	21	34	2	36
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	278	17	295	300	17	317	282	17	299	18	...	18	14	1	15			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Peshâwar	Do. ...	Convicted ...	332	11	343	1,289	44	1,333	1,621	55	1,676	1,304	43	1,347	317	12	329	354	13	367	443	17	460
			Under-trial ...	60	7	67	1,232	52	1,284	1,292	59	1,351	1,254	57	1,311	38	2	40	84	4	88			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	40	...	40	43	...	43	39	...	39	4	...	4	5	...	5			
	Mardán	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	219	3	222	219	3	222	219	3	222	...	...	...	7	...	7	28	1	29
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	398	12	410	415	12	427	403	12	415	12	...	12	21	1	22			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
30	Kohát	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	119	7	126	738	31	769	857	38	895	745	31	776	112	7	119	103	7	110	136	9	145
			Under-trial ...	30	...	30	619	48	667	649	48	697	629	45	674	20	3	23	32	2	34			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	5	1	6	6	1	7	6	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Teri	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	60	4	64	60	4	64	60	4	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	172	8	180	177	8	185	176	8	184	1	...	1	3	...	3			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	Bannu	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	76	4	80	701	38	739	777	42	819	702	39	741	75	3	78	72	4	76	104	6	110
			Under-trial ...	30	...	30	625	32	657	655	32	687	633	28	661	22	4	26	29	1	30			
			Civil ...	...	1	1	32	5	37	32	6	38	30	5	35	2	1	3	3	1	4			
	Miánwáli	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	228	4	232	228	4	232	226	4	230	2	...	2	3	...	3	7	...	7
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	295	5	300	298	5	303	294	5	299	4	...	4	4	...	4			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1890—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the Year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the Year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
32	Dera Ismail Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	387	11	398	797	39	836	1,184	50	1,234	789	38	827	395	12	407	384	11	395	396	11	407
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	246	7	253	267	7	274	250	7	257	17	...	17	12	...	12			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...			
	Bhakkar	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	259	10	269	259	10	269	251	10	261	8	...	8	7	...	7			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Dera Ghâzi Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	251	10	261	724	26	750	975	36	1,011	703	31	734	272	5	277	260	6	266	293	8	301
			Under-trial ...	48	4	52	557	28	585	605	32	637	582	31	613	23	1	24	31	2	33			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	21	...	21	26	...	26	26	...	26	...	...	...	2	...	2			
	Rájanpur	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	25	...	25	251	...	251	276	...	276	255	...	255	21	...	21	21	...	21	29	...	29
			Under-trial ...	16	2	18	197	8	205	213	10	223	207	10	217	6	...	6	8	...	8			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Muzaffargarh ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	7	...	7	511	5	516	518	5	523	513	5	518	5	...	5	6	...	6	35	1	36
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	621	17	638	641	17	658	600	16	616	41	1	42	28	1	29			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	9	...	9	12	...	12	11	...	11	1	...	1	1	...	1			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	11,711	344	12,055	27,263	790	28,053	38,974	1,134	40,108	27,587	800	28,387	11,387	334	11,721	11,498	344	11,842	12,358	377	12,735
			Under-trial ...	749	35	784	19,686	733	20,419	20,435	768	21,203	19,762	735	20,497	673	33	706	804	32	836			
			Civil ...	41	1	42	454	9	463	495	10	505	450	9	459	45	1	46	56	1	57			

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1890.

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year. M.	F.	4 Imprisoned during the year. M.	F.	5 Total. M.	F.	6 Received by Transfer. A. To undergo sentence. From Jails in the Province. M.	F.	From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province. M.	F.	From Jails outside the Province. M.	F.	B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails. From Jails in the Province. M.	F.	From Jails outside the Province. M.	F.
1	Hissar	220	3	619	10	839	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rohtak ...	142	5	428	8	570	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Delhi	553	10	942	33	1,495	43	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Karnál	97	1	328	9	425	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Umballa ...	479	6	782	20	1,261	26	260	1	...	...	27	...	3	1	...	...
6	Simla	18	...	102	2	120	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsála ...	73	3	356	18	429	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hoshiárpur ...	50	...	327	25	377	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur ...	325	13	604	16	929	29	115	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ludhiána ...	251	16	835	36	1,086	52	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ferozepore ...	303	3	887	18	1,190	21	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mooltan Central	837	...	...	...	837	...	947	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
13	Do. District	718	8	1,260	19	1,978	27	66	6	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
14	Jhang	254	2	582	12	836	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Montgomery ...	579	2	625	10	1,204	12	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central	1,282	...	12	...	1,294	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...
17	Do. Female	...	153	...	15	...	168	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
18	Do. District	561	...	1,065	...	1,626	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19	Amritsar ...	288	10	699	16	987	26	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gurdáspur ...	204	3	480	21	684	24	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21	Siálkot	436	6	832	29	1,268	35	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Gujrát	214	3	692	17	906	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála ...	447	6	637	24	1,084	30	27	...	...	...	...	...	609	...	...	...
24	Chenáwán Central.	963	...	...	...	963	...	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	234	7	874	18	1,108	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhelum	247	21	826	35	1,073	56	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ráwalpindi ...	707	19	1,283	46	1,990	65	460	14	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...
28	Hazára ...	13	1	317	6	330	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Pesháwar ...	332	11	1,258	44	1,590	55	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Kohát	119	7	729	31	848	38	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu	76	4	701	38	777	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	D. I. Khan ...	387	11	559	25	946	36	236	14	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
33	D. G. Khan ...	251	10	705	26	956	36	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11,660	344	20,346	627	32,006	971	4,149	101	...	...	30	...	767	20	...	...

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	7 Grand Total. M.	F.	Total.	8 Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence. M.	F.	B. For transportation beyond seas, &c. M.	F.	9 Released during the year. A. On appeal. M.	F.	B. On expiry of sentence. M.	F.	C. Under remission rules. M.	F.	D. By order of Government. A. On account of sickness. M.	F.	B. On other grounds. M.	F.
1	Hissar	842	13	855	123	...	2	...	113	...	378	7	21	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	570	13	583	32	2	...	...	73	...	284	10	18	...	...	...	...	...
3	Delhi	1,542	43	1,585	176	2	...	...	126	1	629	27	63	...	...	...	...	...
4	Karnál	425	10	435	19	...	2	1	30	...	240	8	9	...	...	...	...	...
5	Umballa	1,551	28	1,579	28	2	...	...	93	2	659	14	168	...	...	...	1	...
6	Simla	121	2	123	23	1	...	...	1	...	88	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsála	429	21	450	35	3	...	1	43	3	257	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hoshiárpur	378	25	403	113	9	1	...	59	2	162	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur	1,044	39	1,083	57	4	4	...	46	2	627	21	55	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ludhiána	1,095	52	1,147	100	...	2	...	101	6	616	37	26	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ferozepore	1,272	21	1,293	136	...	9	...	178	2	553	14	56	...	1	...	...	...
12	Mooltan Central	1,797	...	1,797	262	...	11	...	4	...	203	...	404	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	2,055	33	2,088	215	2	15	...	132	1	903	18	64	...	...	...	1	...
14	Jhang	845	14	859	46	...	2	...	68	3	465	8	17	...	...	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	1,719	12	1,731	114	...	11	...	79	...	561	9	162	...	1	...	1	...
16	Lahore Central	1,884	...	1,884	320	...	...	...	12	...	29	...	173	...	4	...	...	...
17	Do. Female	...	242	242	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	43	...	28	...	...	...	...
18	Do. District	1,631	...	1,631	117	...	3	...	167	...	747	...	104	...	2	...	...	...
19	Amritsar	994	26	1,020	51	3	7	...	53	2	571	17	27	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gurdáspur	686	24	710	18	2	4	1	58	...	397	14	28	...	1	...	...	...
21	Siálkot	1,369	35	1,404	130	...	...	...	49	2	712	23	53	...	1	...	...	...
22	Gujrát	907	20	927	196	6	...	...	74	...	431	12	22	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála	1,720	30	1,750	795	5	4	2	58	2	422	14	63	...	1	...	...	...
24	Chenáwán Central.	1,668	...	1,668	79	...	...	...	4	...	310	...	366	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	1,113	25	1,138	47	...	2	...	81	...	712	18	31	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhelum	1,083	56	1,139	64	10	17	2	91	2	695	32	10	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ráwalpindi	2,458	80	2,538	444	...	23	6	193	4	1,057	46	50	3	1	...	...	...
28	Hazára	340	7	347	157	2	...	1	4	...	164	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Pesháwar	1,621	55	1,676	280	18	10	1	80	4	904	19	13	...	1	...	...	...
30	Kohát	857	38	895	163	7	4	1	25	5	543	18	6	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu	777	42	819	230	13	2	1	14	5	430	20	4	...	...	...	...	...
32	D. I. Khan	1,184	50	1,234	147	3	6	3	86	2	488	30	49	...	1	...	1	...
33	D. G. Khan	975	36	1,011	88	6	2	...	72	4	517	20	16	1	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	36,952	1,092	38,044	4,805	101	143	20	2,267	56	15,774	525	2,081	32	15	...	4	...

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	10 Transported beyond seas. M.	F.	11 Transferred to Lunatic Asylum. M.	F.	12 Escaped. M.	F.	13 Executed. M.	F.	14 Died. M.	F.	15 Remaining at the end of present year. M.	F.	16 Daily average. M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	204	5	217	3	220
2	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	161	1	184	3	187
3	Delhi	3	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	33	1	504	12	545	11	556
4	Karnál	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	122	1	111	1	112
5	Umballa	3	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	21	2	574	7	538	7	545
6	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	11	...	11
7	Dharmsála	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	84	4	89	4	93
8	Hoshiárpur	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	40	3	38	2	40
9	Jullundur	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	252	12	301	12	313
10	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	243	9	241	14	255
11	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	328	5	325	2	327
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	896	...	844	...	844
13	Do. District	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	18	...	704	12	687	9	696
14	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	243	2	256	3	259
15	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	11	...	775	3	568	2	570
16	Lahore Central	72	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	1,207	...	1,274	...	1,274
17	Do. Female	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	154	...	160	160
18	Do. District	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	470	...	509	...	509
19	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	274	4	235	6	241
20	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	173	6	206	4	210
21	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	406	9	394	8	402
22	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	175	2	228	4	232
23	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	358	7	368	6	374
24	Chenáwán Central.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	876	...	900	...	900
25	Shahpur	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	234	7	234	6	240
26	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	188	10	223	11	234
27	Ráwalpindi	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	670	20	726	23	749
28	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	...	20	1	21
29	Pesháwar	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	1	6	...	317	12	354	13	367
30	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	112	7	103	7	110
31	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	75	3	72	4	76
32	D. I. Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	395	12	384	11	395
33	D. G. Khan	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	272	5	260	6	266
	Total ...	78	14	12	1	6	...	45	2	369	7	11,353	334	11,445	343	11,788

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

1	2	3																				4								5											6		
		RELIGION.																				AGE.								PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.													
		A Christians.						B		C		D		E								A		B		C		D		Males.							Females.				TOTAL.		
		A		B		C																								A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
Serial No.	JAILS.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindús and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.								Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	4	349	6	...	...	...	...							27	...	467	7	99	3	26	...	4	...	71	425	28	11	80	7	...	3	...	619	10	629
2	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	1	...	76	...	351	8	...	...	...	...							16	1	352	5	59	2	1	...	5	...	15	276	19	1	112	6	1	1	...	428	8	435
3	Delhi	...	...	...	...	2	...	389	11	551	22	...	...	...	...							53	1	763	19	111	12	15	1	21	13	136	437	55	79	201	19	1	12	1	942	33	975
4	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	249	9	...	...	...	...							9	...	278	7	35	2	6	...	...	...	106	151	5	5	61	6	...	3	...	328	9	337
5	Umballa	...	...	...	...	1	...	275	8	506	12	...	...	...	...							20	...	632	13	101	6	29	1	27	9	50	397	58	57	184	11	...	8	1	782	20	802
6	Simla	...	...	1	...	...	...	44	1	57	1	...	...	...	...							5	...	88	2	9	...	...	...	16	...	58	7	7	9	5	...	...	...	2	102	2	104
7	Dharmsála	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	5	319	13	...	...	...	...							...	...	297	18	49	...	10	...	8	1	3	207	23	4	110	10	3	5	...	356	18	374
8	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	12	235	13	...	...	...	...							2	...	278	17	42	6	5	2	6	...	108	189	...	7	17	11	...	14	...	327	25	352
9	Jullundur	...	...	1	...	...	...	268	8	335	8	...	...	...	...							13	...	380	16	190	...	21	...	3	...	22	271	19	11	278	12	1	3	...	604	16	620
10	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	26	357	8	3	...	19	2							7	1	601	21	164	11	63	3	11	8	46	392	1	74	303	28	1	6	1	835	36	871
11	Ferozepore	...	...	1	...	...	...	359	14	527	4	...	...	...	...							16	...	738	14	113	4	20	...	17	5	148	580	19	69	49	14	1	1	2	887	18	905
12	Mooltan Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	16	136	3	...	...	...	...							3	...	1,134	19	101	...	22	...	34	2	14	737	1	89	363	16	1	...	2	1,260	19	1,279
14	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	11	32	1	...	...	...	...							4	...	483	9	79	2	16	1	6	3	1	413	18	19	122	9	1	1	1	582	12	594
15	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	8	102	2	...	...	...	...							10	1	531	8	77	1	7	...	9	1	98	407	10	23	77	9	...	1	...	625	10	635
16	Lahore Central ...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
17	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	15	15
18	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	...	420	...	...	...	4	...							6	...	947	...	101	...	11	...	21	...	21	523	41	46	413	...	...	...	...	1,065	...	1,065
19	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	4	443	12	...	...	...	...							14	...	545	14	119	2	20	...	41	...	3	308	...	8	339	16	...	...	...	699	16	715
20	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	4	...	154	7	250	6	...	...	72	8							4	...	402	19	69	2	5	...	5	...	54	273	...	7	141	17	...	4	...	480	21	501
21	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	21	313	8	...	...	...	...							6	...	704	25	112	4	10	...	3	7	30	385	34	19	354	23	...	6	...	832	29	861
22	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	15	61	2	...	...	...	...							2	...	530	11	136	6	24	...	14	...	165	368	28	67	50	11	...	6	...	692	17	709
23	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	1	...	374	12	262	12	...	...	...	...							8	...	469	24	145	...	15	...	6	...	...	316	54	...	261	18	1	5	...	637	24	661
24	Chenáwán Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	808	17	66	1	...	...	...	...							3	...	728	17	124	1	19	...	13	1	53	576	35	22	174	18	...	...	...	874	18	892
26	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	774	33	52	2	...	...	...	...							14	...	652	29	143	6	17	...	16	...	14	587	35	99	75	30	2	3	...	826	35	861
27	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	1	2	1,190	42	92	2	...	...	...	...							5	...	1,128	28	121	18	29	...	33	2	68	822	56	126	176	40	1	4	1	1,283	46	1,329
28	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	6	15	...	...	...	...	...							3	1	277	5	35	...	2	...	16	...	4	221	11	32	33	5	1	...	...	317	6	323
29	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	41	69	3	...	...	...	...							14	...	1,122	34	107	10	15	...	17	...	225	836	65	75	40	30	...	11	3	1,258	44	1,302
30	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	29	10	2	...	...	...	...							5	...	633	29	88	2	3	...	10	...	1	601	...	4	113	28	...	1	2	729	31	760
31	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	33	21	5	...	...	...	...							2	2	645	33	48	3	6	...	11	...	...	631	13	7	39	24	6	5	3	701	38	739
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	21	37	4	...	...	2	...							...	...	514	22	40	3	5	...	7	6	9	364	18	29	126	20	3	2	...	559	25	584
33	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	25	18	1	...	...	...	...							6	...	665	26	30	...	9	...	2	...	193	476	16	12	6	23	...	2	1	705	26	731
	TOTAL ...	11	...	[illegible]	...	10	2	13,976	440	6,345	175	3	...	97	10							277	7	16,991	502	2,647	110	431	8	388	58	1,718	12,196	609	1,013	4,306	469	24	114	30	20,346	627	20,973

NOTE.—Column 3 E includes Sweepers, Sánsis, Chamárs, &c.

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1890, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																			A		B						
																			For life.		For a term.						
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	A ...	5	...	10	2	3	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	29
		B ...	72	1	48	3	50	1	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	194	5	199
		C ...	13	...	49	...	104	...	96	...	87	...	38	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	392
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...	...	90	1	107	5	158	3	125	1	90	...	42	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	619	10	629
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	2	...	10	...	25	4	69	1	55	...	37	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	204	5	209
2	Rohtak	A ...	16	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
		B ...	42	4	39	...	12	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	102	5	107
		C ...	24	...	60	...	102	...	52	1	40	...	21	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	2	306
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...	...	82	4	100	1	115	1	55	1	43	...	22	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	428	8	436
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	1	...	8	...	40	...	39	1	42	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	161	1	162
3	Delhi	A ...	15	1	7	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	35
		B ...	87	3	81	5	42	2	21	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	5	...	243	13	256
		C ...	9	2	68	7	141	5	141	1	94	...	41	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	16	538
		D ...	122	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	146
	Total of admissions ...	...	233	6	156	14	195	8	165	2	101	2	52	...	29	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	5	...	942	33	975
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	6	2	48	2	142	2	63	2	69	1	106	...	55	1	3	...	10	...	2	2	...	...	504	12	516

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1890, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.		
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A For life.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* B For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
4	Karnal	A	11	3	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	29
		B	87	2	22	1	19	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	148	4	152
		C	12	1	11	...	19	...	30	1	44	...	29	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	2	149
		D	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions	...	110	6	42	1	49	...	48	1	44	...	31	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	328	9	337
	Total remaining on 31st December	...	9	...	...	...	10	...	33	1	33	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	1	123
5	Umballa	A	24	3	5	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	4	38
		B	146	4	55	1	35	1	41	...	10	1	16	1	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	...	313	12	325
		C	32	...	91	2	96	1	75	1	58	...	13	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	4	375
		D	52	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	64
	Total of admissions	...	254	7	151	3	135	3	120	1	76	1	30	1	5	1	2	...	3	3	...	...	6	...	782	20	802
	Total remaining on 31st December	...	12	...	18	1	68	2	186	1	96	1	103	1	82	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	574	7	581
6	Simla	A	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		B	52	...	9	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	1	71
		C	4	...	3	...	2	1	7	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions	...	60	...	14	...	10	2	8	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	2	104
	Total remaining on 31st December	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8

7	Dharmsála	A ...	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
		B ...	121	2	27	2	17	2	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	181	8	189
		C ...	4	1	34	3	35	2	31	1	21	...	25	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	9	162
		D ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions ...	...	142	4	62	5	52	4	44	3	23	...	28	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	356	18	374
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	2	...	12	...	9	2	27	2	17	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	84	4	88
8	Hoshiárpur	A ...	22	3	6	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	8	37
		B ...	62	2	20	3	38	1	49	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	171	11	182
		C ...	11	2	27	1	38	...	22	2	19	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	6	131
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...	...	95	7	53	6	76	3	73	7	20	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	327	25	352
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	3	...	8	...	18	1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	40	3	43
9	Jullundur	A ...	8	...	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
		B ...	125	1	123	2	92	3	49	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	393	15	408
		C ...	2	...	10	...	43	...	55	...	37	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	169
		D ...	17	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Total of admissions ...	...	152	1	140	3	139	3	106	5	41	1	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	604	16	620
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	13	...	24	2	73	2	45	4	47	1	41	...	6	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	252	12	264
10	Ludhiána	A ...	19	2	6	2	3	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	6	37
		B ...	105	12	84	5	48	2	228	5	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	477	26	503
		C ...	1	...	48	1	45	1	83	...	78	2	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	4	278
		D ...	5	...	8	...	7	...	23	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53
	Total of admissions ...	...	130	14	146	8	103	3	335	7	85	3	26	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	835	36	871
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	3	...	6	1	42	1	89	1	56	3	38	2	6	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	243	9	252
11	Ferozepore	A ...	30	4	8	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	4	48
		B ...	162	3	66	3	58	5	54	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	363	12	375
		C ...	20	...	67	...	133	...	77	...	138	2	29	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	2	472
		D ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions ...	...	212	7	143	3	196	5	135	...	159	2	30	...	8	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	887	18	905
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	17	...	29	1	84	3	56	...	113	...	22	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	328	5	333

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1890, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.		
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
12	Mooltan Central ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	96	...	255	...	369	...	159	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	896	...	896
13	Mooltan District ...	A ...	23	1	13	3	8	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	5	53
		B ...	179	1	113	2	69	2	88	2	17	...	16	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	4	1	498	9	507
		C ...	3	...	84	1	221	1	166	1	165	2	61	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	5	712
		D ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...	...	205	2	211	6	299	4	260	3	184	2	78	1	11	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	4	1	1,260	19	1,279
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	31	...	4	...	4	4	142	4	208	3	227	...	60	...	2	...	5	...	19	...	2	1	704	12	716
14	Jhang ...	A ...	4	1	4	...	4	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	22
		B ...	40	1	74	3	29	2	57	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	206	8	214
		C ...	...	...	23	...	62	...	90	...	93	1	76	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	2	350
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total of admissions ...	...	44	2	102	3	95	2	156	1	95	2	84	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	582	12	594
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	3	...	19	...	44	1	82	...	95	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	2	245

15	Montgomery	A ...	12	...	4	2	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	25
		B ...	120	1	15	2	9	1	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	166	5	171
		C ...	59	...	67	...	112	1	125	1	51	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	2	430
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...	...	191	1	86	4	124	3	137	1	59	1	12	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	625	10	635
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	24	...	16	1	29	1	181	...	310	1	173	...	40	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	775	3	778
16	Lahore Central	A ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		B ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	14	...	439	...	443	...	83	...	148	...	70	...	1	...	1,207	...	1,207
17	Lahore Female	A ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
		B ...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
		C ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	4	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	10	...	33	...	32	...	38	...	...	...	21	...	13	...	...	...	154	154
18	Lahore District	A ...	27	...	4	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41
		B ...	243	...	100	...	91	...	47	...	22	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	525	...	525
		C ...	22	...	49	...	130	...	124	...	122	...	22	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	...	477
		D ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
	Total of admissions ...	...	292	...	156	...	230	...	177	...	152	...	38	...	9	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	1,065	...	1,065
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	12	...	28	...	88	...	117	...	193	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	470	...	470
19	Amritsar	A ...	13	2	19	2	17	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	5	57
		B ...	110	...	86	...	24	3	22	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	264	3	267
		C ...	22	1	84	1	96	3	77	3	55	...	28	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	8	377
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total of admissions ...	...	145	3	189	3	137	7	102	3	76	...	33	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	699	16	715
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	15	...	8	1	28	1	52	1	145	1	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	274	4	278

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890, AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																								
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		TOTAL.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
20	Gurdáspur	A	13	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	23
		B	70	1	41	4	42	3	31	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	192	11	203
		C	12	1	57	1	48	2	43	2	57	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	6	244
		D	16	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
	Total of admissions ...	...	111	6	101	5	91	5	79	4	65	...	23	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	480	21	501
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	14	1	22	2	29	2	72	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	173	6	179
21	Siálkot	A	32	1	3	1	11	...	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	4	73
		B	145	7	40	7	24	4	97	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	313	21	334
		C	13	...	59	2	131	1	63	1	83	...	37	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	4	398
		D	47	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56
	Total of admissions ...	...	237	8	103	10	169	5	188	4	88	1	41	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	832	29	861
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	13	...	11	1	83	4	112	1	116	2	66	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	406	9	415
22	Gujrát	A	33	2	4	2	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	6	53
		B	73	2	28	5	40	...	188	1	11	...	14	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	358	9	367
		C	3	...	51	...	72	2	23	...	74	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	2	276
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Total of admissions ...	...	109	4	84	7	115	4	219	1	88	...	64	1	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	692	17	709
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	1	...	1	2	35	...	45	...	51	...	28	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	175	2	177

23	Gujránwála	A ...	31	...	9	1	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	51
		B ...	55	1	53	4	37	4	11	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	1	3	1	1	...	172	14	186
		C ...	4	1	43	...	57	2	92	3	129	2	59	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	9	398
		D ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
	Total of admissions ...	...	90	2	105	5	102	6	111	6	138	2	73	1	8	...	...	...	6	1	3	1	1	...	637	24	661
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	1	...	6	2	22	2	68	3	51	...	201	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	358	7	365
24	Chenáwán Central	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	197	...	474	...	126	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	...	876
25	Shahpur	A ...	7	...	3	...	3	...	184	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	2	199
		B ...	151	4	34	4	21	3	178	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	395	14	409
		C ...	14	...	29	1	83	...	31	...	105	1	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	2	283
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	172	4	66	5	107	3	393	5	108	1	18	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	874	18	892
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	6	...	8	1	60	2	76	3	71	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	234	7	241
26	Jhelum	A ...	23	2	9	3	2	1	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	6	183
		B ...	154	6	104	4	34	3	24	3	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	4	...	337	17	354
		C ...	4	...	84	4	99	4	51	3	53	...	14	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	12	320
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions ...	...	181	8	197	11	135	8	219	6	59	...	18	...	3	1	...	...	9	1	1	...	4	...	826	35	861
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	22	...	25	2	25	4	37	2	57	...	15	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	188	10	198
27	Ráwalpindi	A ...	26	4	17	7	20	...	52	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	11	132
		B ...	207	14	106	8	103	3	315	4	9	...	18	1	8	1	...	...	12	3	1	...	16	...	795	34	829
		C ...	3	...	78	...	100	...	85	1	75	...	15	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	1	363
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions ...	...	236	18	201	15	223	3	454	5	85	...	41	1	12	1	2	...	12	3	1	...	16	...	1,283	46	1,329
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	56	...	74	4	66	6	109	3	106	...	177	4	52	2	2	...	12	1	...	...	16	...	670	20	690

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1890, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences—concluded.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
28	Hazára	A ...	26	...	4	...	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53
		B ...	52	1	17	...	23	...	32	1	4	...	15	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	150	3	153
		C ...	18	2	18	1	30	...	19	...	11	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	3	116
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	96	3	39	1	56	...	71	1	15	...	28	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	317	6	323
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	13
29	Peshávar	A ...	10	1	19	2	12	...	150	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	11	208
		B ...	200	5	69	3	40	2	87	2	16	5	16	4	1	1	...	...	9	1	2	...	11	...	451	23	474
		C ...	42	...	141	1	163	1	61	2	69	5	76	1	48	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	10	611
		D ...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions ...	...	253	6	230	6	218	3	300	12	85	10	100	5	49	1	1	...	9	1	2	...	11	...	1,258	44	1,302
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	9	1	29	2	96	2	44	4	58	1	49	1	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	317	12	329
30	Kohát	A ...	5	...	10	1	6	...	223	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	1	255
		B ...	41	2	42	6	25	8	29	1	7	6	129	4	14	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	7	...	299	28	327
		C ...	4	1	27	...	29	1	43	...	40	...	23	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	2	176
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions ...	...	50	3	79	7	60	9	296	1	48	6	162	4	22	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	7	...	729	31	750
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	5	...	31	5	24	2	19	...	25	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	112	7	119

31	Bannu	A ...	30	...	4	2	6	1	85	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	21	145
		B ...	114	2	72	4	55	2	95	3	18	1	24	1	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	...	392	13	405
		C ...	6	...	17	...	33	2	49	...	54	1	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	4	181
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions ...	...	250	2	94	6	99	5	229	21	73	2	38	1	9	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	...	701	38	739
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	4	...	21	...	12	1	17	2	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	75	3	78
32	Dera Ismail Khan	A ...	13	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	22
		B ...	77	3	43	6	42	2	45	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	214	13	227
		C ...	21	1	30	1	55	5	100	1	80	...	28	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	8	327
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total of admissions ...	...	111	4	74	8	99	8	151	4	84	...	32	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	559	25	584
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	2	...	25	...	70	3	99	6	116	1	66	...	12	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	395	12	407
33	Dera Gházi Khan	A ...	13	2	40	1	6	1	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	5	105
		B ...	110	4	30	6	54	5	56	2	16	...	7	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	286	18	304
		C ...	3	...	28	...	99	...	74	3	90	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	3	321
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	126	6	98	7	159	6	171	6	106	...	30	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	705	26	731
	Total remaining on 31st December ...	...	...	...	16	1	20	2	157	1	68	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	272	5	277
	Total	A ...	514	38	228	38	146	16	976	38	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,889	130	2,019
		B ...	3,205	91	1,641	96	1,182	71	1,912	46	178	20	285	15	50	3	...	...	100	20	25	1	99	4	8,677	367	9,044
		C ...	385	14	1,437	27	2,333	35	1,990	28	2,025	17	818	7	183	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,227	130	9,357
		D ...	261	...	23	...	36	...	52	...	90	...	82	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	...	553
	GRAND TOTAL ... Of admissions	...	4,355	143	3,329	161	3,747	122	4,930	112	2,295	37	1,208	22	242	5	6	...	100	20	25	1	99	4	20,345	627	20,973
	GRAND TOTAL ... Of remaining on 31st December ...	...	265	4	463	26	1,254	61	2,268	59	3,014	49	2,574	44	1,049	43	105	...	205	31	102	15	54	2	11,353	334	11,687

A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1890 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A		B		C		D						A			B		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	619	10	629	76	...	25	...	10	...	111	...	111	18	...	18	27	...	27	2	...	2
2	Rohtak	428	8	436	26	...	5	...	1	...	32	...	32	7	...	7	16	1	17	...	...	...
3	Delhi ...	942	33	975	97	2	41	...	32	...	170	2	172	18	6	18	53	1	54	8	...	8
4	Karnál	328	9	337	38	...	14	...	3	...	55	...	55	17	...	16	9	...	9	...	...	...
5	Umballa	782	20	802	37	1	14	...	18	...	69	1	70	9	5	9	20	...	20	3	...	3
6	Simla...	102	2	104	7	...	2	...	5	...	14	...	14	14	...	13	5	...	5	2	...	2
7	Dharmsála ...	356	18	374	18	...	4	...	3	1	25	1	26	7	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hoshiárpur ...	327	25	352	27	1	13	1	20	7	60	9	69	18	35	20	2	...	2	1	...	1
9	Jullundur	604	16	620	47	1	43	...	31	...	121	1	122	20	6	20	13	...	13	...	...	...
10	Ludhiána	835	36	871	54	4	31	...	48	...	133	4	137	16	11	16	7	1	8	...	...	...
11	Ferozepore ...	887	18	905	58	...	15	...	11	...	84	...	84	9	...	9	16	...	16	...	...	...
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	1,260	19	1,279	102	...	34	...	18	...	154	...	154	12	...	12	3	...	3	...	...	...
14	Jhang	582	12	594	98	1	21	...	6	...	125	1	126	21	8	21	4	...	4	...	...	...
15	Montgomeey	625	10	635	9	...	49	...	9	...	67	...	67	11	...	11	10	1	11	1	...	1
16	Lahore Central	12	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Do. Female	...	15	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Do. District	1,065	...	1,065	138	...	29	...	32	...	199	...	199	19	...	19	6	...	6	3	...	3
19	Amritsar	699	16	715	81	...	31	...	49	...	161	...	161	23	...	23	14	...	14	5	...	5
20	Gurdáspur ...	480	21	501	38	1	22	2	22	...	82	3	85	17	14	17	4	...	4	...	...	...
21	Siálkot	832	29	861	90	...	39	...	34	...	163	...	163	20	...	19	6	...	6	1	...	1
22	Gujrát	692	17	709	63	1	21	...	22	...	106	1	107	15	6	15	2	...	2	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála ...	637	24	661	67	...	28	...	7	...	102	...	102	16	...	15	8	...	8	...	...	...
24	Chenáwán Central...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	874	18	892	20	...	4	1	5	...	29	1	30	3	6	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
26	Jhelum	826	35	861	44	1	14	1	3	...	61	2	63	7	6	7	14	...	14	...	...	...
27	Ráwalpindi ...	1,283	46	1,329	125	1	63	1	53	...	241	2	243	19	4	18	5	...	5	1	...	1
28	Hazára	317	6	323	15	...	14	...	3	...	32	...	32	10	...	10	3	1	4	...	...	...
29	Peshâwar	1,258	44	1,302	182	1	63	...	81	...	326	1	327	26	2	25	14	...	14	4	...	4
30	Kohát	729	31	760	59	...	14	...	2	...	75	...	75	10	...	10	5	...	5	1	...	1
31	Bannu	701	38	739	25	1	4	...	8	...	38	1	39	5	3	5	2	2	4	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	559	25	584	83	2	16	...	8	...	107	2	109	19	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	705	26	731	82	1	13	...	10	1	105	2	107	15	8	15	6	...	6	...	...	...
	Total ...	20,346	627	20,973	1,808	19	686	7	554	9	3,048	35	3,083	15	6	15	277	7	284	32	...	32

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1890.

1	2	3		4		5						6														7	8
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.															
												A.		B.—By Jail Officers.											C.		
														A.		B.		C.		D.	E.		F.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment	Formal warnings by Supdt.		Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio per cent. of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio per cent. of column 6 D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Hissar	217	3	6	...	26	...	468	...	50	...	7	...	211	...	...	...	3	...	7	286	...	36	...	550	250	1
2	Rohtak	184	3	...	...	26	...	301	...	38	...	...	...	39	...	19	...	21	...	7	260	...	19	...	365	195	2
3	Delhi	545	11	2	...	72	...	448	3	435	...	4	...	208	...	...	...	51	...	22	314	3	358	...	960	173	2
4	Karnál	111	1	1	...	20	1	201	4	54	...	1	...	47	...	2	...	28	...	4	138	5	55	...	280	250	1
5	Umballa	538	7	4	...	66	...	417	...	253	...	7	...	219	...	14	...	18	...	21	309	...	151	...	739	136	3
6	Simla	11	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	13	118	9
7	Dharmsála	89	4	...	...	16	...	45	1	17	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	19	1	1	38	1	11	...	80	85	1
8	Hoshiárpur	38	2	...	...	2	...	14	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	8	...	...	13	...	...	...	28	70	...
9	Jullundur	301	12	...	...	43	...	216	...	78	...	...	...	41	...	32	...	16	...	7	177	...	64	...	337	108	2
10	Ludhiána	241	14	3	...	68	...	248	2	39	...	3	...	76	...	7	...	104	...	2	99	2	67	...	360	141	1
11	Ferozepore	325	2	1	...	33	...	449	...	108	...	1	...	58	...	104	...	2	...	13	345	...	68	...	591	182	2
12	Mooltan Central	844	...	1	...	84	...	2,144	...	164	...	1	...	5	...	221	...	21	...	32	710	...	1,403	...	2,393	284	1
13	Do. District	687	9	10	...	111	2	635	11	182	2	15	1	86	3	35	...	127	2	19	353	9	308	...	958	138	2
14	Jhang...	256	3	1	...	16	...	436	...	49	...	1	...	21	...	1	...	62	...	3	318	...	96	...	502	194	1
15	Montgomery	568	2	11	...	207	...	161	1	190	...	21	...	190	1	...	...	15	...	8	208	...	126	...	569	100	1
16	Lahore Central	1,274	...	19	...	348	...	2,219	...	946	...	19	...	715	...	...	...	25	...	82	1,002	...	1,689	...	3,532	277	2
17	Do. Female	...	160	...	...	...	1	...	341	...	43	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	23	...	...	112	...	200	385	241	...
18	Do. District	509	...	3	...	66	...	871	...	503	...	2	...	457	...	...	...	93	...	15	610	...	265	...	1,442	283	1
19	Amritsar	235	6	...	...	7	...	148	...	38	3	...	...	22	...	1	...	14	...	7	127	3	22	...	196	81	4
20	Gurdáspur	206	4	...	...	16	...	423	9	49	...	...	...	75	...	10	...	36	...	7	300	9	60	...	497	237	1
21	Siálkot	394	8	...	...	17	...	1,068	...	253	...	3	...	491	...	91	...	80	...	18	366	...	289	...	1,338	333	1
22	Gujrát	228	4	1	...	46	...	270	...	87	...	1	...	50	...	...	...	37	...	11	267	...	38	...	404	174	3
23	Gujránwála	368	6	1	...	44	...	97	...	31	...	1	...	29	...	...	...	40	...	3	64	...	36	...	173	46	2
24	Chenáwán Central...	900	...	4	...	52	...	312	...	114	...	5	...	16	...	44	...	41	...	9	159	...	208	...	482	54	2
25	Shahpur	234	6	1	...	33	1	239	...	22	3	...	...	21	...	4	2	56	2	6	181	...	26	...	298	124	2
26	Jhelum	223	11	...	...	8	...	1,762	168	20	...	...	...	295	7	47	2	68	...	16	1,324	159	40	...	1,958	837	1
27	Ráwalpindi	726	23	3	...	34	...	597	...	104	...	6	...	132	...	12	...	41	...	13	384	...	150	...	738	99	2
28	Hazára	20	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	38	...
29	Peshávar	354	13	...	...	9	1	1,638	55	54	8	9	...	633	22	1	...	86	3	22	641	22	309	17	1,765	481	1
30	Kohát	103	7	1	...	3	...	454	5	33	2	1	...	68	2	1	...	11	...	22	377	5	11	...	498	453	5
31	Bannu	72	4	...	...	3	...	281	...	16	1	...	...	23	1	1	...	31	...	13	231	...	1	...	301	397	4
32	Dera Ismail Khan	384	11	1	...	30	...	439	13	282	...	1	...	92	...	...	...	94	2	15	491	9	59	2	765	194	2
33	Dera Gházi Khan	260	6	1	...	25	...	378	5	37	...	2	...	118	...	10	...	5	...	10	227	5	69	...	446	168	2
	Total ...	11,445	343	76	...	1,533	6	17,383	618	4,272	63	112	1	4,458	86	663	4	1,253	33	416	10,328	344	6,034	219	23,951	203	2

Notes.—The difference of 37 between columns 4 and 6 *A* is due—

1st.—(*a*).	To 3 of the 4 prisoners whose cases were shown as pending opposite notes 1 (*b*) and 2 (*b*) to Statement No. VI of 1889	3	
(*b*).	To 6 prisoners who escaped in previous years being recaptured in 1890—*vide* column 5 A of Statement No. V	6	
(*c*).	To 37 prisoners in different Jails having been punished by Magistrate for breaches of Jail rules	37	—46
2nd.—(*a*).	To 6 prisoners who escaped and were not recaptured before the close of the year—*vide* column 6 (*b*) of Statement No. V	6	
(*b*).	To 3 prisoners who committed assaults in the Lahore Central Jail being acquitted by Magistrate	3	— 9
	Difference		37

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE OF EDUCATION OF THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1890.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Hissar	619	10	613	10	1	...	5	...	217	3	28	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	10	...	1	...
2	Rohtak	428	8	426	8	2	...	...	...	184	3	25	...	26	...	24	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	14	...	8	...
3	Delhi	942	33	928	33	12	...	2	...	545	11	44	...	79	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	60	...	17	...
4	Karnál	328	9	325	9	3	...	...	...	111	1	18	...	52	...	49	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	22	...
5	Umballa	782	20	771	20	4	...	7	...	538	7	52	...	52	...	48	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	33	...	14	...
6	Simla	102	2	97	2	4	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsála	356	18	348	18	7	...	1	...	89	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hoshiárpur	327	25	325	25	1	...	1	...	38	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur	604	16	594	16	10	...	...	...	301	12	41	...	67	...	58	...	8	...	1	...	2	...	42	...	23	...
10	Ludhiána	835	36	795	36	26	...	14	...	241	14	42	...	46	...	43	...	1	...	2	...	17	...	23	...	6	...
11	Ferozepore	887	18	885	18	2	...	...	...	325	2	14	...	24	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	18	...	4	...
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	1,260	19	1,240	19	15	...	5	...	687	9	52	...	81	...	71	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	24	...
14	Jhang	582	12	574	12	3	...	5	...	256	3	27	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	16	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	625	10	618	10	4	...	3	...	568	2	16	...	25	...	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	11	...
16	Lahore Central	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1,274	...	65	...	22	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	5	...
17	Do. Female	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	19	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
18	Do. District	1,065	...	1,062	...	3	...	...	...	509	...	24	...	31	...	29	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	22	...	3	...
19	Amritsar	699	16	687	16	12	...	...	...	235	6	37	...	60	...	52	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	14	...
20	Gurdáspur	480	21	476	21	3	...	1	...	206	4	25	...	31	...	27	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	17	...
21	Siálkot	832	29	806	29	17	...	9	...	394	8	19	...	41	...	38	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	10	...
22	Gujrát	692	17	687	17	4	...	1	...	228	4	11	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála	637	24	631	24	3	...	3	...	368	6	20	...	45	...	43	...	2	...	...	...	26	...	9	...	10	...
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	57	...	317	...	250	...	58	...	9	...	80	...	99	...	138	...
25	Shahpur	874	18	872	18	...	...	2	...	234	6	36	...	98	...	97	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	88	...	10	...
26	Jhelum	826	35	814	35	11	...	1	...	223	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ráwalpindi	1,283	46	1,279	46	4	...	...	...	725	23	79	...	24	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	9	...
28	Hazára	317	6	316	6	...	...	1	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Peshávar	1,258	44	1,253	44	...	...	5	...	354	13	40	...	85	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	9	...
30	Kohát	729	31	728	31	1	...	...	...	103	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu	701	38	701	38	...	...	...	...	72	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan	559	25	559	25	...	...	...	...	384	11	92	...	39	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	17	...
33	Dera Ghází Khan	705	26	697	25	7	...	1	...	260	6	27	...	170	...	67	...	3	...	...	...	41	...	29	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	20,345	627	20,107	627	171	...	68	...	11,415	343	891	19	1,400	1	1,360	1	117	...	13	...	223	...	895	1	372	...

No. 34.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1890, excluding the Cost of Building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations or Repairs.

1	2	3				4				5				6			
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.				Establishment.				Police Guard.			
						A	B			A	B			A	B		
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
						Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Hissar	220	19	1	240	4,437	18	9	0	5,428	22	9	10	1,842	7	10	10
2	Rohtak	187	9	1	197	3,905	19	14	9	5,032	25	8	8	828	4	3	3
3	Delhi	556	5	3	564	12,450	22	3	1	9,379	16	10	1	1,860	3	4	9
4	Karnál	112	20	...	132	2,393	18	2	1	4,281	32	6	11	1,194	9	0	9
5	Umballa	545	36	1	582	11,477	19	12	0	10,508	18	0	11	2,508	4	4	11
6	Simla	11	2	2	15	333	25	9	10	1,553	103	8	6	948	63	3	2
7	Dharmsála	93	8	...	101	2,125	21	0	8	4,612	45	10	7	1,632	16	2	6
8	Hoshiárpur	40	11	2	53	894	17	8	6	2,870	54	2	5	912	17	3	4
9	Jullundur	313	2	...	315	5,772	18	5	2	6,531	20	11	9	1,794	5	11	1
10	Ludhiána	255	18	1	274	4,793	17	8	11	5,732	20	14	8	1,890	6	14	4
11	Ferozepore	327	7	4	338	6,197	18	8	10	6,736	19	14	10	1,788	5	4	8
12	Mooltan Central ...	844	...	...	844	18,258	21	10	1	19,145	22	10	11	6,768	8	0	4
13	Do. District ...	696	9	4	709	14,692	20	13	5	9,528	13	7	0	2,820	3	15	8
14	Jhang	259	26	1	286	5,194	18	3	7	6,204	21	11	1	2,064	7	3	6
15	Montgomery	570	25	2	597	11,448	19	3	10	9,752	16	5	4	2,070	3	7	6
16	Lahore Central	1,274	...	...	1,274	30,604	24	0	4	37,109	29	2	1	5,143	4	0	7
17	Do. Female... ...	160	...	...	160	2,961	18	8	1	4,573	28	9	4	...	...	...	...
18	Do. District... ...	509	3	2	514	10,332	20	4	5	7,106	13	13	2	2,075	4	0	7
19	Amritsar	241	7	2	250	5,183	20	14	5	6,986	27	15	1	2,088	8	5	8
20	Gurdáspur	210	12	1	223	4,015	18	1	4	5,403	24	3	8	1,732	7	15	10
21	Siálkot	402	26	3	431	8,307	19	6	7	7,074	16	6	7	1,764	4	1	6
22	Gujrát	232	27	...	259	4,697	18	2	2	6,080	23	7	7	1,723	6	10	9
23	Gujránwála	374	28	5	407	7,435	18	7	11	7,566	18	9	5	1,908	4	11	0
24	Chenáwán Central ...	900	...	...	900	20,645	22	15	1	20,999	23	5	4	8,930	9	14	9
25	Shahpur	240	13	2	255	4,109	16	3	10	6,241	24	7	7	2,028	7	15	3
26	Jhelum	234	20	1	255	5,024	19	12	5	5,770	22	10	0	1,860	7	4	8
27	Ráwalpindi	749	31	6	786	16,174	20	11	9	10,937	13	14	8	2,700	3	7	0
28	Hazára	21	15	...	36	712	19	12	5	2,016	56	0	0	1,200	33	5	4
29	Pesháwar	367	88	5	460	8,495	18	10	9	8,384	18	3	7	4,128	8	15	7
30	Kohát	110	34	1	145	2,133	14	13	0	4,673	32	3	8	3,168	21	13	7
31	Bannu	76	30	4	110	1,252	11	13	0	4,199	38	2	9	1,548	14	1	2
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	395	12	...	407	7,553	18	8	11	9,509	23	5	10	2,457	6	0	7
33	Dera Gházi Khan ...	266	33	2	301	5,702	19	1	1	6,469	21	7	10	1,512	5	0	4
	Total ...	11,788	576	56	12,420	2,49,752	20	3	2	2,68,385	21	9	9	76,937	6	3	1

1	2	7							8				9				10	11		
		Hospital Charges.							Clothing.				Contingencies.							
		A	B			C			A	B			A	B						
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Hissar	759	3	2	7	94	14	0	987	4	2	1	950	3	15	4	14,403	60	1	8
2	Rohtak	384	1	15	2	76	12	9	751	3	13	4	648	3	4	8	11,548	58	11	10
3	Delhi	2,264	4	0	3	53	14	6	2,336	4	2	7	2,171	3	13	7	30,460	54	2	4
4	Karnál	282	2	2	2	70	8	0	325	2	7	5	472	3	9	3	8,947	67	12	7
5	Umballa	970	1	10	8	64	10	8	1,724	2	15	5	2,167	3	11	7	29,354	50	7	6
6	Simla	5	0	5	4	...	...	...	111	8	8	7	197	13	2	2	3,147	214	5	7
7	Dharmsála	205	2	0	6	68	5	4	198	1	15	4	592	5	13	9	9,354	92	11	4
8	Hoshiárpur	169	3	3	0	169	0	0	194	3	12	10	246	4	10	3	5,285	100	8	4
9	Jullundur	375	1	3	1	93	12	0	1,408	4	7	6	908	2	14	1	16,788	53	4	8
10	Ludhiána	493	1	12	9	54	12	5	906	3	5	1	989	3	9	9	14,803	54	1	6
11	Ferozepore	594	1	12	1	59	6	5	1,458	4	5	10	807	2	6	2	17,580	52	4	5
12	Mooltan Central ...	4,092	4	13	7	66	0	0	3,072	3	10	3	3,540	4	3	2	54,875	65	0	4
13	Do. District ...	1,033	1	7	4	39	11	8	3,193	4	8	6	1,569	2	3	5	32,835	46	7	4
14	Jhang	226	0	12	8	20	8	9	1,511	5	4	10	1,077	3	12	3	16,276	56	15	11
15	Montgomery	637	1	1	1	42	7	6	1,966	3	4	10	1,757	2	15	1	27,630	46	5	8
16	Lahore Central	3,774	2	15	5	51	0	0	5,654	4	7	0	7,765	6	1	6	90,049	70	10	11
17	Do. Female... ...	636	3	15	7	57	13	1	360	2	4	0	1,102	6	14	2	9,632	60	3	2
18	Do. District... ...	1,761	3	6	10	46	5	6	1,365	2	10	8	1,452	2	13	2	24,141	47	0	10
19	Amritsar	1,135	4	8	8	56	12	0	795	3	3	3	625	2	8	1	16,813	67	7	2
20	Gurdáspur	329	1	7	7	65	12	9	895	4	0	6	627	2	13	0	13,051	58	9	11
21	Siálkot	648	1	8	1	46	4	7	963	2	4	0	1,031	2	6	3	19,787	46	1	0
22	Gujrát	388	1	8	0	38	12	10	796	3	1	2	652	2	8	3	14,341	55	5	11
23	Gujránwála	724	1	12	6	51	11	5	987	2	7	3	1,086	2	10	8	19,706	48	10	9
24	Chenáwán Central ...	1,956	2	2	9	39	1	11	3,967	4	6	6	2,496	2	12	4	58,994	65	8	9
25	Shahpur	253	0	15	10	42	2	8	1,550	6	2	0	960	3	12	3	15,141	59	8	9
26	Jhelum	410	1	9	9	58	9	2	832	3	4	5	784	3	1	2	14,680	57	10	5
27	Ráwalpindi	2,218	2	13	2	45	4	3	2,117	2	11	5	3,672	4	10	9	37,818	48	4	9
28	Hazára	107	2	15	7	35	10	8	152	4	3	6	699	19	6	8	4,886	135	11	6
29	Pesháwar	1,078	2	5	6	49	0	0	2,081	4	9	2	1,958	4	4	1	26,124	57	0	8
30	Kohát	316	2	2	10	45	2	3	662	4	9	7	752	5	2	11	11,704	80	13	7
31	Bannu	82	0	11	11	27	5	4	243	2	4	8	559	5	1	4	7,883	72	2	10
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	938	2	4	10	39	1	4	1,381	3	6	3	1,533	3	12	3	23,371	57	6	8
33	Dera Gházi Khan ...	534	1	12	4	66	12	0	718	2	6	5	593	1	15	6	15,528	51	11	6
	Total ...	29,775	2	6	4	51	5	4	45,658	3	11	1	46,437	3	11	10	7,16,944	57	13	3

No. 35.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A	On prison duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K	L					
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.			Public Works.					
												G	H	I	J		a	b				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of Prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
1	Hissar	4	216	8	18	...	7	22	11	42	6	...	1	...	...	119	...	...	...	3	10	56
2	Rohtak	1	186	5	14	...	...	18	10	39	10	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	10	56
3	Delhi	3	553	41	121	...	27	52	22	99	23	...	...	...	...	289	...	...	...	5	9	52
4	Karnál	6	106	3	5	...	3	13	7	16	6	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	3	12	58
5	Umballa	3	542	15	70	...	21	52	40	137	18	...	20	...	...	241	...	...	...	4	10	44
6	Simla	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	18
7	Dharmsála	...	93	3	4	...	2	10	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	2	11	57
8	Hoshiárpur	3	37	1	6	...	...	5	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	14	16
9	Jullundur	3	310	4	24	...	5	24	9	41	2	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	...	2	8	74
10	Ludhiána	2	253	9	23	...	4	26	16	54	10	...	11	...	...	123	...	...	...	2	10	49
11	Ferozepore	5	322	9	19	...	2	26	6	30	4	...	18	...	...	227	...	...	...	1	8	70
12	Mooltan Central	6	837	62	311	...	64	82	142	426	7	23	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	8	10	2
13	Do. District	8	688	25	59	...	30	67	33	241	8	...	2	...	...	278	...	...	...	4	10	40
14	Jhang	3	256	11	37	...	2	23	8	50	2	...	4	...	...	144	...	...	...	1	9	56
15	Montgomery	6	563	15	108	...	21	56	46	97	11	97	78	...	...	142	...	...	...	4	10	25
16	Lahore Central	...	1,274	74	260	...	23	153	24	270	17	21	...	...	...	683	...	...	...	2	12	54
17	Do. Female	2	158	11	32	...	6	12	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	4	8	74
18	Do. District	10	499	38	101	...	25	91	40	65	16	...	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	5	18	45
19	Amritsar	11	230	20	41	...	9	19	10	43	7	1	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	4	8	47
20	Gurdáspur	1	209	5	8	...	4	18	7	47	7	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	2	9	57
21	Siálkot	6	396	14	30	...	8	41	24	97	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	2	10	54
22	Gujrát	4	228	9	20	...	10	23	11	29	7	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	4	10	52
23	Gujránwála	5	368	14	14	...	16	38	20	40	11	...	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	4	10	62
24	Chenáwán Central	...	900	50	40	...	70	76	24	96	42	58	...	...	...	103	363	...	...	8	8	11
25	Shahpur	10	230	6	19	...	4	21	6	58	7	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	2	9	56
26	Jhelum	11	223	7	15	...	...	24	11	44	9	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	11	57
27	Ráwalpindi	23	725	48	52	...	18	64	27	260	12	...	...	...	...	289	...	...	...	2	9	40
28	Hazára...	2	18	2	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
29	Pesháwar	21	348	20	108	...	9	43	9	125	14	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	3	12	34
30	Kohát	5	106	6	4	...	...	14	6	22	...	2	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	13	53
31	Bannu	4	72	2	2	...	...	11	5	29	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	14	35
32	Dera Ismail Khan	6	389	24	21	...	17	38	12	58	6	...	...	...	...	236	...	...	...	4	10	61
33	Dera Ghâzi Khan	10	255	8	30	...	7	29	10	58	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	3	11	59
	Total ...	184	11,601	569	1,616	...	414	1,197	633	2,639	273	202	134	...	...	5,080	363	...	...	4	10	44

No. 36.—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1890.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1	Hissar...	14,403	60	2	1,760	3	7	5	12,642	13	52	13
2	Rohtak	11,548	58	12	1,751	10	8	14	9,796	6	49	14
3	Delhi	30,460	54	2	5,342	14	9	7	25,117	2	44	11
4	Karnál	8,947	67	13	1,307	14	9	15	7,639	2	57	14
5	Umballa	29,354	50	7	3,961	6	6	13	25,392	10	43	10
6	Simla	3,147	214	6	217	3	14	8	2,929	13	199	14
7	Dharmsála	9,364	92	11	320	9	3	3	9,043	7	89	8
8	Hoshiárpur	5,285	100	8	157	1	2	15	5,127	15	97	9
9	Jullundur	16,788	53	5	8,934	3	28	6	7,853	13	24	15
10	Ludhiána	14,803	54	2	2,892	13	10	9	11,910	3	43	9
11	Ferozepore	17,580	52	4	1,817	14	5	6	15,762	2	46	14
12	Mooltan Central ...	54,875	65	0	444	9	0	8	54,430	7	64	8
13	Do. District ...	32,835	46	7	2,712	8	3	13	30,122	8	42	10
14	Jhang	16,276	57	0	3,029	8	10	9	13,246	8	46	7
15	Montgomery	27,630	46	6	2,076	6	3	8	25,553	10	42	14
16	Lahore Central ...	90,049	70	11	6,966	5	5	7	83,082	11	65	4
17	Do. Female ...	9,632	60	3	—935	13	...	...	10,567	13	60	3
18	Do. District ...	24,141	47	1	4,682	4	9	2	19,458	12	37	15
19	Amritsar	16,813	67	7	1,958	8	7	13	14,854	8	59	10
20	Gurdáspur	13,051	58	10	3,688	8	16	9	9,362	8	42	1
21	Siálkot	19,787	46	1	1,622	1	3	12	18,164	15	42	5
22	Gujrát...	14,341	55	6	2,131	11	8	4	12,209	5	47	2
23	Gujránwála	19,706	48	11	3,126	14	7	11	16,579	2	41	0
24	Chenáwán Central ...	58,994	65	9	19,835	4	22	1	39,158	12	43	8
25	Shahpur	15,141	59	9	2,117	2	8	5	13,023	14	51	4
26	Jhelum	14,680	57	10	1,897	8	7	7	12,782	8	50	3
27	Ráwalpindi	37,818	48	5	9,693	11	12	5	28,124	5	36	0
28	Hazára	4,886	135	11	—17	0	...	...	4,903	0	135	11
29	Pesháwar	26,124	57	0	3,837	14	8	5	22,286	2	48	11
30	Kohát	11,704	80	13	1,353	4	9	5	10,350	12	71	8
31	Bannu	7,883	72	3	1,526	14	13	14	6,356	2	58	5
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	23,371	57	7	3,317	6	8	2	20,053	10	49	5
33	Dera Gházi Khan ...	15,528	51	11	3,220	11	10	11	12,307	5	41	0
	Total ...	7,16,944	57	13	1,06,749	9	8	10	6,10,194	7	49	3

No. 37.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	Convicts	176	12	188	217	3	220
		Under-trials	21	...	21	19	...	19
		Civil Prisoners	7	...	7	1	...	1
		Total	204	12	216	237	3	240
2	Rohtak	Convicts	172	12	184	184	3	187
		Under-trials	14	4	18	9	...	9
		Civil Prisoners	5	...	5	1	...	1
		Total	191	16	207	194	3	197
3	Delhi	Convicts	444	27	471	545	11	556
		Under-trials	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Civil Prisoners	10	3	13	3	...	3
		Total	454	30	484	553	11	564
4	Karnal	Convicts	128	6	134	111	1	112
		Under-trials	13	...	13	19	1	20
		Civil Prisoners	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Total	146	6	152	130	2	132
5	Umballa	Convicts	802	27	829	538	7	545
		Under-trials	...	...	...	34	2	36
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total	802	27	829	573	9	582
6	Simla	Convicts	29	5	34	11	...	11
		Under-trials	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Civil Prisoners	4	2	6	2	...	2
		Total	33	7	40	15	...	15
7	Dharmsala	Convicts	108	15	123	89	4	93
		Under-trials	16	...	16	7	1	8
		Civil Prisoners	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Total	127	15	142	96	5	101
8	Hoshiarpur	Convicts	50	8	58	38	2	40
		Under-trials	28	8	36	11	...	11
		Civil Prisoners	12	...	12	2	...	2
		Total	90	16	106	51	2	53
9	Jullundur	Convicts	233	12	245	301	12	313
		Under-trials	17	...	17	1	1	2
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	250	12	262	302	13	315
10	Ludhiana	Convicts	203	24	227	241	14	255
		Under-trials	35	...	35	17	1	18
		Civil Prisoners	17	2	19	1	...	1
		Total	255	26	281	259	15	274
11	Ferozepore	Convicts	386	6	392	325	2	327
		Under-trials	11	...	11	7	...	7
		Civil Prisoners	6	...	6	4	...	4
		Total	403	6	409	336	2	338
12	Mooltan Central	Convicts	1,134	...	1,134	844	...	844
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,134	...	1,134	844	...	844

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1890.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
278	1	279	229	3	232	8	...	8	1	1	2
35	...	35	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
319	1	320	240	3	243	8	...	8	1	1	2
220	2	222	319	1	320	5	...	5	1	...	1
25	...	25	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
249	2	251	323	1	324	5	...	5	1	...	1
587	8	595	1,430	15	1,445	41	...	41	33	1	34
13	...	13	13	...	13	1	...	1	1	...	1
5	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
605	8	613	1,445	15	1,460	42	...	42	34	1	35
138	1	139	220	3	223	3	...	3	2	...	2
42	2	44	36	1	37	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	3	183	256	4	260	4	...	4	2	...	2
615	7	622	832	21	853	15	...	15	21	2	23
59	1	60	13	1	14	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
678	8	686	845	22	867	15	...	15	22	2	24
20	...	20	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	34	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	7	129	79	4	83	3	...	3	7	...	7
16	2	18	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	9	147	82	4	86	3	...	3	7	...	7
69	4	73	39	4	43	1	...	1	1	...	1
27	2	29	17	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
101	6	107	57	5	62	1	...	1	2	...	2
356	12	368	112	12	124	3	1	4	1	...	1
8	1	9	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	14	378	114	13	127	3	1	4	2	...	2
328	10	338	274	17	291	8	1	9	5	...	5
32	1	33	9	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	11	375	283	18	301	8	1	9	6	...	6
396	1	397	521	5	526	9	...	9	9	...	9
26	2	28	29	2	31	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
430	3	433	551	7	558	10	...	10	10	...	10
1,030	...	1,030	2,050	...	2,050	62	...	62	17	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,030	...	1,030	2,050	...	2,050	62	...	62	17	...	17

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	Convicts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rohtak ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Delhi	Convicts	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
4	Karnal ...	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Umballa ...	Convicts	1	...	1	12	1	13	1	1	2
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	13	1	14	1	1	2
6	Simla	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsala ...	Convicts	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	3
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	3
8	Hoshiarpur ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ludhiana ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ferozepore ...	Convicts	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	Mooltan Central ...	Convicts	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1890—continued.

12														
RATIO PER *mille* OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,055	1,000	1,055	36	...	36	...	...	...	4·61	333·33	9·09	4·61	333·33	9·09
579	...	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,013	1,000	1,013	34	...	33	...	...	...	4·22	333·33	8·33	4·22	333·33	8·33
1,733	333	1,711	27	...	27	...	...	...	5·43	...	5·35	5·43	...	5·35
444	...	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,665	333	1,644	26	...	25	...	...	...	5·15	...	5·08	5·15	...	5·08
2,624	1,364	2,599	75	...	74	...	...	...	60·55	90·91	61·15	60·55	90·91	61·15
2,600	...	2,600	200	...	200	...	...	...	200	...	200	200	...	200
667	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,613	1,364	2,589	76	...	74	...	...	...	61·48	90·91	62·06	61·48	90·91	62·06
1,982	3,000	1,991	27	...	27	...	...	...	18·01	...	17·86	18·01	...	17·86
1,895	1,000	1,850	53	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,969	2,000	1,970	31	...	30	...	...	...	15·38	...	15·16	15·38	...	15·16
1,546	3,000	1,565	28	...	28	1·86	142·86	3·67	37·17	142·85	38·53	39·03	285·71	42·20
382	500	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·41	...	27·78	29·41	...	27·78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,475	2,444	1,490	26	...	26	1·74	111·11	3·44	36·65	111·11	37·80	38·39	222·22	41·24
1,273	...	1,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,133	...	1,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
888	1,000	892	34	...	32	33·71	...	32·26	44·94	...	43·01	78·65	...	75·27
429	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
854	800	851	31	...	30	31·25	...	29·70	41·67	...	39·60	72·92	...	69·30
1,026	2,000	1,075	26	...	25	...	...	...	26·32	...	25·00	26·32	...	25·00
1,545	...	1,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500·00	...	500·00	500·00	...	500·00
1,118	2,500	1,170	20	...	19	...	...	...	39·22	...	37·74	39·22	...	37·74
372	1,000	396	10	83	13	...	...	...	3·32	...	3·19	3·32	...	3·19
2,000	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00	...	500·00	1,250·00	...	500·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377	1,000	403	10	77	13	...	...	...	6·62	...	6·35	6·62	...	6·35
1,137	1,214	1,141	33	71	35	...	...	...	20·75	...	19·61	20·75	...	19·61
529	1,000	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·82	...	55·56	58·82	...	55·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1,093	1,200	1,098	31	67	33	...	...	...	23·16	...	21·89	23·16	...	21·89
1,603	2,500	1,609	28	...	28	...	...	...	27·69	...	27·52	27·69	...	27·52
4,143	...	4,429	143	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	250·00	...	250·00	250·00	...	250·00
1,640	3,500	1,651	30	...	30	...	...	...	29·76	...	29·59	29·76	...	29·59
2,429	...	2,429	73	...	73	...	...	...	20·14	...	20·14	20·14	...	20·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,429	...	2,429	73	...	73	...	...	...	20·14	...	20·14	20·14	...	20·14

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

THE YEAR

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Mooltan District	Convicts	654	32	686	687	9	696
		Under-trials	9	15	24	8	1	9
		Civil Prisoners	14	4	18	4	...	4
		Total	677	51	728	699	10	709
14	Jhang	Convicts	232	15	247	256	3	259
		Under-trials	24	...	24	26	...	26
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total	256	15	271	283	3	286
15	Montgomery	Convicts	598	27	625	568	2	570
		Under-trials	...	...	...	24	1	25
		Civil Prisoners	4	...	4	2	...	2
		Total	602	27	629	594	3	597
16	Lahore Central	Convicts	1,729	...	1,729	1,274	...	1,274
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,729	...	1,729	1,274	...	1,274
17	Lahore Female	Convicts	...	260	260	...	160	160
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	260	260	...	160	160
18	Lahore District	Convicts	407	...	407	509	...	509
		Under-trials	14	...	14	3	...	3
		Civil Prisoners	10	...	10	2	...	2
		Total	431	...	431	514	...	514
19	Amritsar	Convicts	206	11	217	235	6	241
		Under-trials	9	...	9	7	...	7
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total	215	11	226	244	6	250
20	Gurdaspur	Convicts	184	13	197	206	4	210
		Under-trials	22	...	22	11	1	12
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total	206	13	219	218	5	223
21	Sialkot	Convicts	404	14	418	394	8	402
		Under-trials	22	...	22	24	2	26
		Civil Prisoners	7	...	7	3	...	3
		Total	433	14	447	421	10	431
22	Gujrat	Convicts	136	3	139	228	4	232
		Under-trials	15	...	15	26	1	27
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	151	3	154	254	5	259
23	Gujranwala	Convicts	286	13	299	368	6	374
		Under-trials	40	...	40	27	1	28
		Civil Prisoners	10	...	10	5	...	5
		Total	336	13	349	400	7	407
24	Chenawan Central	Convicts	984	...	984	900	...	900
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	984	...	984	900	...	900

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1890—continued.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
786	9	795	1,028	14	1,042	24	1	25	18	...	18
26	1	27	24	1	25	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
821	10	831	1,052	15	1,067	25	1	26	18	...	18
296	2	298	532	2	534	11	...	11	4	...	4
49	1	50	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
349	3	352	539	2	541	11	...	11	4	...	4
800	3	803	593	1	594	15	...	15	11	...	11
45	1	46	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
849	4	853	601	2	603	15	...	15	11	...	11
1,352	...	1,352	3,847	...	3,847	74	...	74	65	...	65
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,355	...	1,355	3,847	...	3,847	74	...	74	65	...	65
...	169	169	...	561	561	...	11	11	...	1	1
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	171	171	...	561	561	...	11	11	...	1	1
570	...	570	1,419	...	1,419	38	...	38	20	...	20
9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
582	...	582	1,431	...	1,431	38	...	38	22	...	22
296	12	308	569	11	580	20	...	20	9	...	9
30	...	30	17	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	2
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	12	345	586	11	597	20	...	20	11	...	11
240	5	245	289	5	294	5	...	5	6	...	6
25	1	26	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
268	6	274	295	6	301	5	...	5	6	...	6
442	13	455	446	20	466	13	1	14	18	1	19
58	6	64	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
506	19	525	467	20	487	13	1	14	18	1	19
327	2	329	461	8	469	9	...	9	9	...	9
48	2	50	24	...	24	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
375	4	379	485	8	493	10	...	10	9	...	9
450	6	456	387	16	403	14	...	14	19	...	19
47	3	50	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
506	9	515	400	16	416	14	...	14	20	...	20
1,019	...	1,019	1,843	...	1,843	50	...	50	33	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,019	...	1,019	1,843	...	1,843	50	...	50	33	...	33

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

THE YEAR

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
13	Mooltan District ...	Convicts	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
14	Jhang	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Montgomery ...	Convicts	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central ...	Convicts	11	...	11	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	...	11	6	...	6	...	...	...
17	Lahore Female ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lahore District ...	Convicts	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
19	Amritsar	Convicts	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
20	Gurdaspur	Convicts	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
21	Sialkot	Convicts	5	...	5	10	...	10	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	5	10	...	10	...	...	...
22	Gujrat	Convicts	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
23	Gujranwala	Convicts	2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	7	...	7	...	...	...
24	Chenawan Central ...	Convicts	1	...	1	9	...	9	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1890—continued.

12														
RATIO PER *mille* OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,496	1,556	1,497	35	111	36	...	...	...	26·20	...	25·86	26·20	...	25·86
3,000	1,000	2,777	125	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,505	1,500	1,505	36	100	37	...	...	...	25·75	...	25·39	25·75	...	25·39
2,078	667	2,062	43	...	42	...	...	...	15·62	...	15·44	15·62	...	15·44
269	...	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,905	667	1,892	39	...	38	...	...	...	14·13	...	13·99	14·13	...	13·99
1,044	500	1,042	26	...	26	...	...	...	19·36	...	19·30	19·36	...	19·30
333	1,000	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,012	667	1,010	25	...	25	...	...	...	18·52	...	18·43	18·52	...	18·43
3,020	...	3,020	58	...	58	...	...	...	51·02	...	51·02	51·02	...	51·02
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,020	...	3,020	58	...	58	...	...	...	51·02	...	51·02	51·02	...	51·02
...	3,506	3,506	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·25	...	6·25	6·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,506	3,506	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·25	...	6·25	6·25
2,788	...	2,788	75	...	75	...	...	...	39·29	...	39·29	39·29	...	39·29
3,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·33	...	333·33	333·33	...	333·33
1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500·00	...	500·00	500·00	...	500·00
2,784	...	2,784	74	...	74	...	...	...	42·80	...	42·80	42·80	...	42·80
2,421	1,833	2,407	85	...	83	...	...	...	38·30	...	37·34	38·30	...	37·34
2,429	...	2,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	285·71	...	285·71	285·71	...	285·71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,402	1,833	2,388	82	...	80	...	...	...	45·08	...	44·00	45·08	...	44·00
1,403	1,250	1,400	24	...	24	...	...	...	29·13	...	28·57	29·13	...	28·57
545	1,000	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,353	1,200	1,350	23	...	22	...	...	...	27·52	...	26·91	27·52	...	26·91
1,132	2,500	1,159	33	125	35	...	...	...	45·68	125·00	47·26	45·68	125·00	47·26
875	...	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,109	2,000	1,130	31	100	32	...	...	...	42·75	100·00	44·08	42·75	100·00	44·08
2,022	2,000	2,022	39	...	39	...	...	...	39·47	...	38·79	39·47	...	38·79
923	...	889	39	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,909	1,600	1,903	39	...	39	...	...	...	35·43	...	34·75	35·43	...	34·75
1,052	2,666	1,078	38	...	37	...	...	...	51·63	...	50·80	51·63	...	50·80
444	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200·00	...	200·00	200·00	...	200·00
1,000	2,286	22	35	...	34	...	...	...	50·00	...	49·14	50·00	...	49·14
2,048	...	2,048	56	...	56	...	...	...	36·66	...	36·66	36·66	...	36·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,048	...	2,048	56	...	56	...	...	...	36·66	...	36·66	36·66	...	36·66

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

THE YEAR

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur	Convicts	220	9	229	234	6	240
		Under-trials	18	...	18	13	...	13
		Civil Prisoners	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Total	240	9	249	249	6	255
26	Jhelum	Convicts	253	10	263	223	11	234
		Under-trials	26	...	26	19	1	20
		Civil Prisoners	6	...	6	1	...	1
		Total	285	10	295	243	12	255
27	Rawalpindi	Convicts	658	61	719	726	23	749
		Under-trials	28	3	31	29	2	31
		Civil Prisoners	7	...	7	6	...	6
		Total	693	64	757	761	25	786
28	Hazara	Convicts	2	...	2	20	1	21
		Under-trials	16	2	18	14	1	15
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	18	2	20	34	2	36
29	Peshawar	Convicts	346	14	360	354	13	367
		Under-trials	108	12	120	84	4	88
		Civil Prisoners	...	3	3	5	...	5
		Total	454	29	483	443	17	460
30	Kohat	Convicts	73	15	88	103	7	110
		Under-trials	25	3	28	32	2	34
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total	98	18	116	136	9	145
31	Bannu	Convicts	54	8	62	72	4	76
		Under-trials	20	...	20	29	1	30
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	3	1	4
		Total	74	8	82	104	6	110
32	Dera Ismail Khan	Convicts	394	24	418	384	11	395
		Under-trials	...	...	...	12	...	12
		Civil Prisoners	7	2	9	...	...	...
		Total	401	26	427	396	11	407
33	Dera Ghazi Khan	Convicts	262	14	276	260	6	266
		Under-trials	18	6	24	31	2	33
		Civil Prisoners	18	...	18	2	...	2
		Total	298	20	318	293	8	301
	Grand Total	Convicts	11,947	697	12,644	11,445	343	11,788
		Under-trials	569	53	622	550	26	576
		Civil Prisoners	154	16	170	55	1	56
	Grand Total of all Classes		12,670	766	13,436	12,050	370	12,420

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1890—continued.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
305	4	309	284	3	287	6	..	6	2	...	2
34	1	35	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
344	5	349	307	3	310	6	...	6	2	...	2
259	18	277	179	15	194	6	1	7	13	...	13
40	1	41	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303	19	322	181	17	198	6	1	7	13	...	13
884	29	913	1,687	77	1,764	45	3	48	19	1	20
56	3	59	34	6	40	1	...	1	1	...	1
11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
951	32	983	1,721	83	1,804	46	3	49	20	1	21
40	1	41	60	1	61	2	...	2	1	...	1
28	...	28	32	4	36	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	1	71	92	5	97	3	...	3	1	...	1
421	16	437	1,087	43	1,130	19	1	20	6	...	6
144	4	148	89	3	92	2	...	2	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
574	20	594	1,176	46	1,222	21	1	22	6	...	6
170	9	179	254	10	264	6	...	6	1	...	1
70	5	75	25	4	29	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
242	14	256	279	14	293	7	...	7	1	...	1
118	8	126	115	5	120	2	...	2	2	...	2
59	1	60	52	...	52	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	1	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	10	194	170	5	175	3	...	3	2	...	2
436	13	449	1,009	27	1,036	23	1	24	10	...	10
31	1	32	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
469	14	483	1,026	27	1,053	23	1	24	10	...	10
306	3	309	333	11	344	8	...	8	5	...	5
71	4	75	22	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
383	7	390	356	13	369	8	...	8	5	...	5
13,676	375	14,051	22,541	915	23,456	548	21	569	369	7	376
1,164	48	1,212	564	31	595	11	...	11	8	...	8
135	2	137	12	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	4
14,975	425	15,400	23,117	946	24,063	559	21	580	381	7	388

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

THE YEAR

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur	Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
26	Jhelum	Convicts	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
27	Rawalpindi	Convicts	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
28	Hazara...	Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
29	Peshawar	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Kohat	Convicts	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
31	Bannu	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Convicts	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...
33	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Convicts	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Convicts	39	1	40	83	1	84	4	1	5
		Under-trials	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES ...		40	1	41	87	1	88	4	1	5

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1890—concluded.

12														
RATIO PER *mille* OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,214	500	1,196	26	...	25	...	...	...	8·55	...	8·33	8·55	...	8·33
1,769	...	1,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,233	500	1,216	24	...	24	...	...	...	8·03	...	7·84	8·03	...	7·84
803	1,364	829	27	91	30	...	...	...	58·29	...	55·55	58·29	...	55·55
105	2,000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
745	1,417	776	25	83	27	...	...	...	53·50	...	50·98	53·50	...	50·98
2,324	3,348	2,355	62	130	64	...	...	...	26·17	43·48	26·70	26·17	43·48	26·70
1,172	3,000	1,290	34	...	32	...	...	...	34·48	...	32·26	34·48	...	32·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,261	3,320	2,295	60	120	62	...	...	...	26·28	40·00	26·72	26·28	40·00	26·72
3,000	1,000	2,905	100	...	95	...	...	...	50·00	...	47·62	50·00	...	47·62
2,285	4,000	2,400	70	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,706	2,500	2,694	88	...	83	...	...	...	29·41	...	27·77	29·41	...	27·77
3,070	3,308	3,079	54	77	54	...	...	...	16·94	...	16·35	16·94	...	16·35
1,059	750	1,045	24	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,654	2,705	2,656	47	59	48	...	...	...	13·54	...	13·04	13·54	...	13·04
2,466	1,426	2,400	58	...	55	...	...	...	9·70	...	9·09	9·70	...	9·09
781	2,000	853	31	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,051	1,555	2,021	51	...	48	...	...	...	7·35	...	6·89	7·35	...	6·89
1,597	1,250	1,579	28	...	26	...	...	...	27·78	...	26·32	27·78	...	26·32
1,793	...	1,733	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,634	833	1,591	28	...	27	...	...	...	19·23	...	18·19	19·23	...	18·19
2,629	2,455	2,623	61	70	61	...	...	...	26·04	...	25·32	26·04	...	25·32
1,417	...	1,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,591	2,455	2,587	58	91	59	...	...	...	25·25	...	24·57	25·25	...	24·57
1,280	1,833	1,293	31	...	30	...	...	...	19·23	...	18·79	19·23	...	18·79
709	1,000	727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,215	1,625	1,226	27	...	26	...	...	...	17·06	...	16·61	17·06	...	16·61
1,969	2,668	1,990	48	61	48	0·35	2·91	0·42	31·89	17·50	31·47	32·24	20·41	31·89
1,026	1,192	1,033	20	...	19	...	...	...	14·54	...	13·89	14·54	...	13·89
218	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·73	...	71·43	72·73	...	71·43
1,918	2,557	1,937	46	57	46	0·33	2·70	0·40	31·29	16·22	30·84	31·62	18·92	31·24

No. 38.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	15	...	373	4	388	4	392	19	...	19
2	Rohtak	5	...	282	8	287	8	295	9	...	9
3	Delhi	2	...	47	...	49	...	49	5	...	5
4	Karnál	25	8	418	6	443	14	457	19	1	20
5	Umballa	16	3	612	19	628	22	650	34	2	36
6	Simla	2	...	78	3	80	3	83	2	...	2
7	Dharmsála	11	...	129	23	140	23	163	7	1	8
8	Hoshiárpur	10	...	215	11	225	11	236	11	...	11
9	Jullundur	...	...	32	11	32	11	43	1	1	2
10	Ludhiána	14	2	459	24	473	26	499	17	1	18
11	Ferozepore	...	...	127	6	127	6	133	7	...	7
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. District	4	1	104	11	108	12	120	8	1	9
14	Jhang	31	1	558	11	589	12	601	26	...	26
15	Montgomery	39	1	511	6	550	7	557	24	1	25
16	Lahore Central	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
17	Do. Female	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
18	Do. District	...	...	39	...	39	...	39	3	...	3
19	Amritsar	13	...	144	3	157	3	160	7	...	7
20	Gurdáspur	15	1	327	18	342	19	361	11	1	12
21	Siálkot	15	...	550	25	565	25	590	24	2	26
22	Gujrát	32	...	581	23	613	23	636	26	1	27
23	Gujránwála	18	...	743	25	761	25	786	27	1	28
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	21	...	395	13	416	13	429	13	...	13
26	Jhelum	7	...	333	22	340	22	362	19	1	20
27	Ráwalpindi	16	...	707	29	723	29	752	29	2	31
28	Hazára	22	...	278	17	300	17	317	14	1	15
29	Pesháwar	60	7	1,232	52	1,292	59	1,351	84	4	88
30	Kohát	30	...	619	48	649	48	697	32	2	34
31	Bannu	30	...	625	32	655	32	687	29	1	30
32	Dera Ismail Khan	21	...	246	7	267	7	274	12	...	12
33	Dera Ghází Khan	48	4	557	28	605	32	637	31	2	33
	Total ...	522	28	11,324	489	11,846	517	12,363	550	26	576

UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

7			8			9		10		11		12		
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1890.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
167	3	170	210	1	211	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
106	2	108	163	4	167	14	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
11	...	11	28	...	28	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5
196	11	207	219	2	221	3	1	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
356	9	365	246	11	257	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	2	27
19	1	20	59	2	61	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
53	15	68	67	4	71	7	3	...	...	...	...	13	1	14
141	6	147	76	3	79	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
12	3	15	7	8	15	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
200	12	212	223	12	235	30	1	...	...	1	...	19	1	20
67	3	70	34	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	3	52	41	6	47	7	2	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
323	7	330	251	5	256	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
307	3	310	210	2	212	8	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	27
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
18	...	18	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
128	2	130	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	3
184	14	198	140	4	144	5	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
275	14	289	263	11	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
244	13	257	277	8	285	76	1	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
269	10	279	366	12	378	107	2	...	...	...	...	19	1	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224	10	234	142	3	145	48	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
178	17	195	143	4	147	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
397	17	414	308	12	320	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	17
179	14	193	103	3	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
710	27	737	330	19	349	214	11	...	...	...	...	38	2	40
378	35	413	229	9	238	22	1	...	...	...	...	20	3	23
371	14	385	261	14	275	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	26
143	4	147	107	3	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
380	22	402	202	9	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24
6,085	291	6,376	4,752	172	4,924	573	28	1	...	8	...	427	26	453

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8
		Registrations affecting						
		Compul						
Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift [Section 17, Clause (a)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 [Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act].	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease [Section 17, Clause (d)].	All instruments of lease other than of perpetual lease which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause (d).
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	8	45	567	...	1,171	28	51	62
Rohtak	7	65	434	...	1,219	25	...	3
Gurgaon...	11	20	291	...	606	24	4	18
Delhi	7	84	1,015	...	1,750	73	10	102
Karnál	5	27	403	...	433	20	...	25
Umballa...	14	74	1,059	...	1,848	38	2	18
Simla	4	1	81	...	79	9	1	4
Kángra	16	59	384	...	737	33	6	6
Hoshiárpur	11	120	1,079	...	3,855	121	9	38
Jullundur	9	92	1,200	...	2,772	176	...	44
Ludhiána	9	80	762	...	2,222	24	...	18
Ferozepore	11	37	908	...	2,536	81	10	25
Mooltan	8	17	680	...	1,022	154	14	78
Jhang	6	6	324	...	553	39	1	30
Montgomery	6	8	116	...	190	33	...	...
Lahore	8	58	1,121	...	2,474	101	4	89
Amritsar...	7	79	1,330	...	3,347	111	...	138
Gurdáspur	9	34	556	...	2,024	23	...	24
Siálkot	10	60	688	...	2,696	37	2	29
Gujrát	5	40	453	...	776	25	1	4
Gujránwála	7	29	652	...	1,129	58	1	14
Shahpur...	7	29	357	...	561	56	...	10
Jhelum	7	94	805	...	781	42	...	3
Ráwalpindi	11	36	1,040	...	977	45	6	3
Hazára	6	5	172	...	218	13	4	2
Pesháwar	9	35	799	...	1,078	140	...	77
Kohát	4	7	64	...	87	3	...	5
Bannu	6	11	353	...	567	26	...	14
Dera Ismail Khan	7	1	313	...	633	44	...	8
Dera Gházi Khan	7	2	402	...	844	31	1	25
Muzaffargarh	5	11	293	...	484	20	...	1
Total ...	247	1,266	18,701	...	39,669	1,654	127	916

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890-91.

9	10			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.															
…sory.				Optional.											
Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same			Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less [Section 18, Clause (c)], and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards [Section 17, Clause I].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immoveable property transferred.
	Rs.	A.	P.									Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,924	4,810	0	0	205	796	6	11	Included in column 17.	...	1	1,019	509	8	0	9,34,217
1,746	4,365	0	0	114	454	9	7		...	...	584	292	0	0	6,88,231
963	2,407	8	0	178	351	9	14		...	...	552	278	0	0	4,77,757
3,934	7,582	8	0	194	707	6	40		3	19	969	484	8	0	32,46,743
908	2,270	0	0	96	96	...	25		1	7	225	113	0	0	5,60,464
3,039	7,595	0	0	223	283	12	14		1	...	533	266	8	0	18,76,469
175	436	0	0	8	3	...	...		...	...	11	5	8	0	7,46,124
1,225	3,060	8	0	100	144	7	...		...	1	252	126	8	0	5,57,308
5,222	13,062	0	0	272	821	12	13		...	...	1,118	557	8	0	24,02,450
4,284	10,707	8	0	139	271	20	9		...	4	443	221	0	0	21,05,388
3,106	7,765	0	0	84	238	3	2		...	...	327	163	0	0	15,65,571
3,597	8,992	8	0	239	503	14	1		...	...	757	378	8	0	18,22,425
1,965	4,917	8	0	75	131	29	8		...	13	256	128	0	0	13,60,566
953	2,382	8	0	28	58	3	...		...	...	89	44	8	0	5,58,209
347	862	8	0	2	5	...	...		...	...	7	3	8	0	2,41,835
3,847	9,632	8	0	65	108	13	9		3	4	202	101	8	0	30,05,316
5,005	12,510	0	0	299	587	35	20		...	...	941	470	0	0	25,98,684
2,661	6,655	8	0	56	90	1	8		...	2	157	78	0	0	17,81,122
3,512	8,775	0	0	77	385	12	...		...	...	474	237	0	0	16,01,063
1,299	3,247	8	0	36	43	3	...		...	...	82	41	0	0	5,37,709
1,883	4,707	8	0	27	89	8	1		...	1	126	63	0	0	8,50,515
1,013	2,530	0	0	28	53	2	...		...	1	84	42	0	0	5,86,432
1,725	4,307	0	0	122	162	2	...		...	...	286	143	0	0	7,00,315
2,107	5,287	8	0	83	114	3	4		...	...	204	102	0	0	15,32,100
414	1,035	0	0	18	8	1	...		...	...	27	13	8	0	1,94,295
2,129	5,320	0	0	84	60	7	8		...	...	159	79	8	0	13,82,099
166	415	0	0	7	1	...	...		...	1	9	4	8	0	66,974
971	2,427	8	0	38	58	12	4		...	...	112	56	8	0	4,73,746
999	2,500	0	0	14	29	9	4		...	1	57	28	8	0	4,52,810
1,305	3,262	8	0	29	54	2	4		...	...	89	44	8	0	6,76,289
809	2,045	8	0	5	6	...	...		2	...	13	6	8	0	4,71,982
62,333	1,55,874	0	0	2,945	6,708	240	206		10	55	10,164	5,082	8	0	3,60,55,208

No. 39.—STATEMENT OF DEEDS REGISTERED IN THE REGISTRATION

1	21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29
	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.										
	Compulsory.										
DISTRICTS.	Instruments of gift of immoveable property [Section 123, Clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act].	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [Clause (*d*), Section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18, Clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (*f*).	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.
						Rs.	A.	P.			
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	...	39	250	248	537	537	0	0	...	16	...
Rohtak	...	25	206	151	382	382	0	0	...	5	...
Gurgaon	...	53	280	292	625	625	0	0	...	2	1
Delhi	...	101	420	383	904	903	0	0	1	51	...
Karnál	...	44	90	192	326	329	0	0	...	21	...
Umballa	...	63	127	448	638	637	0	0	...	43	...
Simla	...	22	11	44	77	77	0	0	...	...	...
Kángra	...	7	16	333	356	356	0	0	...	10	...
Hoshiárpur	...	21	39	329	389	389	8	0	2	77	...
Jullundur	...	28	16	168	212	212	0	0	...	66	...
Ludhiána	...	5	33	321	359	359	0	0	...	39	...
Ferozepore	...	29	235	361	625	625	0	0	1	35	...
Mooltan	...	39	125	267	431	433	0	0	...	36	...
Jhang	...	7	17	252	276	276	0	0	...	7	...
Montgomery	...	3	27	102	132	132	0	0	1	5	...
Lahore	...	42	71	295	408	406	0	0	3	67	...
Amritsar	...	127	74	352	553	553	0	0	...	62	...
Gurdáspur	...	9	21	125	155	155	0	0	1	24	...
Siálkot	...	19	19	206	244	245	0	0	1	17	...
Gujrát	...	...	27	78	105	105	0	0	...	13	...
Gujránwála	...	4	19	103	126	126	0	0	1	30	...
Shahpur	...	11	6	26	43	43	0	0	1	11	...
Jhelum	...	...	35	299	334	335	8	0	...	27	...
Ráwalpindi	...	13	22	266	301	301	0	0	1	31	...
Hazára	...	2	6	12	20	20	0	0	1	4	...
Peshávar	...	15	52	118	185	185	0	0	...	16	...
Kohát	...	...	4	10	14	14	0	0	...	3	...
Bannu	...	5	26	75	106	106	0	0	1	4	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	2	12	57	71	71	0	0	...	4	...
Dera Ghází Khan	...	10	34	44	88	87	0	0	...	3	...
Muzaffargarh	...	9	22	68	99	99	0	0	...	3	...
TOTAL ...	...	756	2,340	6,025	9,121	9,124	0	0	15	732	1

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890-91—concluded.

30	31	32	33	34	35			36			37		
Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total Expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,338	0	0
...	...	9	15	281	5,920	8	0	2,246	8	0	1,529	8	0
1	...	10	6	157	5,059	0	0	1,584	0	0	1,171	9	0
...	...	...	14	173	3,322	8	0	1,511	7	9	1,861	0	9
3	2	4	52	451	9,174	0	0	4,046	4	0	5,026	3	0
...	...	3	16	153	2,796	0	0	1,183	13	0	843	1	10
3	3	22	20	410	8,670	8	0	3,127	12	0	3,298	4	6
...	...	...	28	54	518	8	0	252	12	0	669	12	0
...	1	5	14	219	3,583	0	0	1,191	8	0	1,716	8	0
1	5	40	9	738	14,317	0	0	4,485	0	0	5,709	1	2
1	2	32	6	717	11,404	8	0	3,705	0	0	3,756	6	7
2	2	13	7	458	8,443	0	0	2,421	3	0	4,016	10	6
...	...	5	9	391	10,136	0	0	3,216	0	0	3,492	15	5
2	7	19	19	306	5,622	8	0	2,110	8	0	2,661	9	5
...	...	6	3	75	2,731	0	0	877	12	0	694	15	9
...	2	1	5	85	1,022	0	0	464	10	0	473	14	2
2	1	20	36	624	10,408	0	0	3,887	14	0	4,845	12	10
22	4	12	6	526	13,781	0	0	4,667	0	0	5,442	5	4
2	4	10	4	331	6,984	8	0	2,279	6	7	2,903	14	10
1	1	27	2	296	9,325	0	0	2,700	8	0	3,120	5	9
...	...	6	1	112	3,445	8	0	959	0	0	1,464	4	5
...	...	32	6	160	5,016	8	0	1,533	12	0	2,700	8	7
1	...	3	4	269	2,659	0	0	800	0	0	1,225	8	9
1	3	8	3	137	4,893	8	0	1,507	8	0	2,003	10	3
1	5	28	18	209	5,814	8	0	1,953	4	0	2,634	14	9
...	...	2	3	24	1,084	8	0	306	12	0	709	6	0
1	2	5	2	244	5,648	8	0	2,420	4	0	3,051	6	6
...	...	1	4	12	445	8	0	142	8	0	163	0	0
...	...	15	1	51	2,606	0	0	708	0	0	749	3	5
2	21	11	7	51	2,615	8	0	874	9	9	1,112	1	8
...	...	5	12	58	3,406	0	0	944	8	0	2,049	11	4
...	12	7	1	20	2,163	0	0	588	4	0	689	0	0
46	77	361	333	7,792	1,73,016	8	0	58,697	4	1	94,124	10	6

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1890-91.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1890-91.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hisssar.	Hissar	II	16,854	19,473	17,170	33,111	* 3,532	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 12,000.
	Sirsa	II	16,415	13,159	21,469	25,363	9,265	
	Hánsi	II	15,190	18,782	11,723	16,124	14,381	
	Bhiwáni	II	35,487	38,308	43,999	48,015	34,292	
	Fatahabad ...	II	2,848	1,055	1,571	1,841	785	
	Ellenabad ...	II	2,311	1,534	659	2,193	...	
	Ránia	II	5,110	1,319	1,129	2,448	...	
	Rori	II	3,490	661	460	1,121	...	
Rohtak.	Rohtak	II	16,191	3,315	18,723	18,290	3,748	
	Jhajjar	II	11,881	6,206	10,772	10,457	6,521	
	Bahádurgarh ...	II	6,103	2,829	6,169	7,042	1,956	
	Gohána	II	7,690	3,449	8,497	11,164	782	
	Beri	II	9,825	5,724	7,776	8,467	5,033	
	Kharkhauda ...	II	3,579	467	2,794	2,586	675	
Gurgaon.	Rewári	II	27,934	12,099	53,844	52,653	13,290	
	Farukhnagar ...	II	5,881	826	5,416	6,078	164	
	Palwal	II	11,227	4,487	9,602	9,058	5,031	
	Firozpur	II	6,848	2,576	5,919	7,366	1,129	
	Sohna	II	5,990	939	4,428	4,871	496	
	Hodal	II	9,601	1,967	3,671	3,109	2,529	
Delhi.	Delhi	I	189,648	35,857	7,89,918	7,81,249	44,526	
	Sonepat	II	12,611	2,156	10,652	11,269	1,539	
	Ballabgarh ...	II	4,474	4,002	4,029	5,530	2,501	
	Farídabad ...	II	5,929	860	8,294	4,968	4,186	
Karnal.	Karnál	II	21,530	4,215	24,208	25,356	3,067	
	Pánipat	II	27,547	11,230	23,768	23,406	11,592	
	Kaithal	II	15,768	17,366	16,058	18,032	15,392	
Umballa.	Umballa	II	26,856	8,160	36,314	42,057	† 2,417	† Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 30,000.
	Rúpar	II	8,693	1,750	10,490	11,048	1,192	
	Sadhaura	II	10,445	3,357	5,795	8,379	773	
	Jagádhri	II	13,029	15,733	22,718	28,364	10,087	
	Shahabad ...	II	11,473	2,420	8,169	8,924	1,665	
	Búriya	II	6,809	2,150	4,285	5,228	1,207	
	Thánesar	II	6,111	356	5,952	6,078	230	
	Ládwa	II	4,011	9,830	4,563	7,417	6,976	
Simla.	Simla	I	13,034	10,900	3,35,447	2,80,393	‡ 65,954	‡ Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 41,600.
	Kasumpti ...	II	245	704	4,674	4,791	587	
Kangra.	Kángra	II	5,234	255	4,641	4,831	65	
	Núrpur	II	4,837	1,457	9,481	10,683	255	
	Dharmsála ...	I	2,778	964	7,443	8,405	2	

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1890-91—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1890-91.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II	21,099	7,224	47,434	48,100	* 6,558	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 2,000.
	Hariána	II	7,066	1,202	4,115	3,966	1,351	
	Urmar Tánda ...	II	11,632	2,645	8,306	8,515	2,436	
	Anandpur ...	II	5,100	761	2,723	2,774	710	
	Mukerián ...	II	3,977	1,200	3,770	3,367	1,603	
	Garhdiwála ...	II	4,045	1,057	2,096	2,305	848	
	Una	II	4,483	1,685	3,375	3,764	1,296	
	Dasúya	II	7,047	328	3,260	3,319	269	
	Miáni	II	6,649	630	2,292	2,166	756	
	Garhshankar ...	II	6,064	44	2,299	2,286	57	
Jullundur.	Jullundur	II	50,375	7,843	57,945	63,036	2,752	
	Aláwalpur ...	II	4,380	592	2,751	2,561	782	
	Nawashahr ...	II	5,601	1,342	4,690	4,337	1,695	
	Núrmahal ...	II	8,520	2,249	5,769	6,555	1,463	
	Nakodar	II	9,740	1,041	6,846	7,875	12	
	Kartárpur ...	II	10,441	1,478	7,084	8,320	242	
	Banga	II	5,010	2,093	5,542	7,189	446	
	Ráhon	II	10,667	604	12,172	12,389	387	
	Phillour	II	6,697	3,190	7,559	9,158	1,591	
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána	II	46,024	55,554	74,920	1,27,447	3,027	
	Jagraon	II	18,119	584	11,378	11,470	492	
	Raekot	II	9,381	623	5,249	5,082	790	
	Máchiwára ...	II	5,341	1,924	4,336	3,980	2,280	
	Khanna	II	3,977	1,671	4,880	4,929	1,622	
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore ...	II	25,337	3,084	36,539	37,158	2,465	
	Fázilka	II	7,563	15,465	11,885	12,891	14,459	
	Dharmkot ...	II	6,725	632	2,497	2,354	775	
	Zíra	II	4,356	2,603	3,203	3,589	2,217	
	Muktsar	II	5,271	3,487	3,831	3,490	3,828	
	Moga	II	6,569	186	1,048	1,234	...	
	Makhu	II	1,619	1,961	1,123	681	2,403	
	Mudki	II	3,538	514	671	1,185	...	
Mooltan.	Mooltan	I	64,265	2,825	1,28,724	1,27,763	3,786	
	Shujabad	II	6,329	1,229	8,881	9,890	220	
	Jalálpur	II	3,884	2,996	4,698	4,143	3,551	
	Kahror	II	5,498	773	3,733	4,204	302	
	Talamba	II	2,792	2,325	1,347	1,263	2,409	
	Dunyapur ...	II	2,101	1,461	1,117	924	1,654	
Jhang.	Jhang	II	23,290	247	38,922	37,302	† 1,867	† Exclusive of investments aggregating Rs. 1,500.
	Chiniot	II	13,476	4,051	11,089	12,395	2,745	
Montgomery.	Montgomery ...	II	5,159	1,195	6,872	7,894	173	
	Kamália	II	7,490	889	6,962	7,110	741	
	Pákpattan ...	II	6,522	1,434	6,907	7,407	934	

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1890-91—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1890-91.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lahore.	Lahore	I	159,597	66,692	3,90,072	3,97,201	59,563	
	Kasúr	II	20,290	10,057	40,468	37,609	12,916	
	Chunián	II	10,339	15,195	14,237	9,719	19,713	
	Sharakpur ...	II	4,924	1,518	4,437	4,467	1,488	
	Patti	II	7,495	2,227	4,359	4,225	2,361	
	Khem Karn ...	II	5,935	924	4,049	4,348	625	
	Khudián	II	2,921	830	1,636	1,112	1,354	
Amritsar.	Amritsar	I	135,401	22,428	3,51,762	3,54,673	* 19,517	* Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 32,500.
	Tarn Táran ...	II	3,900	780	5,795	6,146	429	
	Jandiála	II	7,732	2,596	6,307	6,605	2,298	
	Majítha	II	6,417	767	2,347	2,130	984	
	Vairowál	II	5,524	93	1,511	1,548	56	
Gurdaspur.	Dalhousie ...	I	807	3,669	16,283	17,341	2,611	
	Gurdáspur ...	II	5,189	2,732	20,529	20,658	2,603	
	Batála	II	27,223	10,075	29,114	29,061	10,128	
	Dínanagar ...	II	5,454	329	7,393	7,616	106	
	Kalanaur	II	5,286	442	3,857	4,049	250	
	Pathánkot ...	II	4,749	48	7,725	7,701	72	
	Sujánpur	II	5,796	774	4,970	4,850	894	
	Srígovindpur ...	II	4,359	2,212	5,206	6,043	1,375	
	Dera Nának ...	II	5,750	155	7,249	7,239	165	
Sialkot.	Siálkot	II	33,965	3,530	69,513	71,377	1,666	
	Jámke	II	4,629	1,040	4,279	4,211	1,108	
	Daska	II	3,070	682	3,636	3,719	599	
	Zafarwál	II	5,536	1,002	6,854	6,789	1,067	
	Kila Sobha Singh	II	4,520	735	3,874	3,559	1,050	
	Pasrúr	II	9,200	1,336	7,481	7,518	1,299	
	Nárowál	II	4,898	179	3,814	3,531	462	
Gujrat.	Gujrát	II	17,671	6,702	25,497	28,052	4,147	
	Jalálpur	II	11,065	262	7,533	7,409	386	
	Kunjáh	II	5,474	1,040	1,747	2,097	690	
	Dinga	II	5,424	3,187	3,051	3,003	3,235	
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála ...	II	25,892	21,709	50,166	57,790	14,085	
	Wazirabad ...	II	15,786	12,341	17,804	16,959	13,186	
	Rámnagar ...	II	6,592	944	5,856	5,401	1,399	
	Akálgarh ...	II	4,262	690	2,543	1,945	1,288	
	Eminabad ...	II	5,841	1,689	2,839	2,905	1,623	
	Kila Didár Singh	II	2,843	2,507	1,938	2,283	2,162	
Shahpur.	Shahpur	II	6,337	626	2,187	2,016	797	
	Miáni	II	7,149	2,704	6,162	7,790	1,076	
	Sáhiwál	II	9,210	1,723	6,797	7,113	1,407	
	Khusháb	II	9,832	5,045	6,442	9,574	1,913	
	Bhera	II	17,428	3,673	19,903	19,717	3,859	

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1890-91—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1890-91.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jhelum.	Jhelum	II	9,711	2,314	26,863	27,237	1,940	
	Pind Dádan Khan	II	15,055	11,511	23,045	21,919	12,637	
Rawalpindi.	Murree	I	1,457	5,434	21,303	18,239	8,498	
	Ráwalpindi ...	II	35,925	56,299	1,58,651	1,56,652	58,298	
	Attock	II	2,654	741	2,997	2,755	983	
	Hazro	II	7,580	4,773	11,901	13,697	2,977	
	Pindigheb ...	II	8,464	492	3,511	2,931	1,072	
Hazara.	Haripur	II	5,419	6,447	10,825	9,696	7,576	
	Abbott-abad ...	II	2,242	4,328	10,820	9,756	5,392	
	Baffa	II	7,437	1,245	3,593	3,365	1,473	
	Nawashahr ...	II	5,298	1,174	1,959	1,943	1,190	
Peshawar.	Peshâwar ...	II	63,079	38,533	2,26,577	2,39,329	25,781	
Kohat.	Kohát	II	14,347	8,519	21,617	20,957	9,179	
Bannu.	Edwardes-abad ...	II	6,095	8,149	99,803	1,04,800	3,152	
	Laki	II	4,488	605	3,840	4,009	436	
	Isa Khel	II	7,600	323	4,118	4,173	268	
	Kálabágh... ...	II	6,702	751	5,768	5,509	1,010	
D. I. Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	II	21,573	5,245	52,156	38,337	19,064	
	Kuláchi	II	9,447	1,362	5,741	5,681	1,422	
	Bhakkar	II	5,210	6,305	6,489	5,544	7,250	
	Leiah	II	7,437	2,999	7,756	6,361	4,394	
	Kahror	II	2,833	4,148	2,557	2,390	4,315	
D. G. Khan.	Dera Ghâzi Khan	II	23,899	22,749	2,21,390	2,19,233	24,906	
	Jámpur	II	5,815	361	7,272	7,321	312	
	Rájanpur	II	4,064	1,149	5,668	5,029	1,788	
	Mithankot ...	II	3,624	928	3,156	2,933	1,151	* Less by Rs. 1,961 than the closing balance for 1889-90. The difference represents the balance of the Pindi Bhattián Municipality, which was abolished from the 1st of April 1890.
	Dájal	II	6,085	3,952	6,255	5,874	4,333	
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II	3,058	2,539	5,880	5,828	2,591	
	Khángarh ...	II	3,505	2,739	5,519	4,713	3,545	
	Alipur	II	2,552	5,978	4,464	3,811	6,631	
	Khairpur	II	2,424	2,365	2,643	1,986	3,022	
	Grand Total ...	...	2,041,527	* 8,50,164	43,06,889	43,76,639	† 7,80,414	† Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 1,19,600.

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1890 and Rabi 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Cereals and Pulses.											Oil-seeds.				Fibres.		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Other cereals.	Gram.	Múng and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	10,744	33,494	6,176	135	2,731	384	9	12,624	61	290	66,648	...	137	463	123	18,175	152	...
	Unirrigated ...	2,915	54,307	99,778	12	184,081	440,838	2	173,311	25,660	129,067	1,109,971	...	4,985	15,826	...	984	580	...
	Total ...	13,659	87,801	105,954	147	186,812	441,222	11	185,935	25,721	129,357	1,176,619	...	5,122	16,289	123	19,159	732	...
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	2,485	35,593	19,510	65	745	295	5	9,574	64	572	68,908	...	103	726	20,301	13,645	501	...
	Unirrigated ...	30	18,674	6,858	115	212,172	153,744	51	131,429	44,893	68,084	636,050	...	2,630	1,838	9	17,959	1,742	...
	Total ...	2,515	54,267	26,368	180	212,917	154,039	56	141,003	44,957	68,656	704,958	...	2,733	2,564	20,310	31,604	2,243	...
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	1	28,870	56,871	67	1,979	1,103	10	18,082	140	2,806	109,929	...	325	1,946	1,041	14,471	450	123
	Unirrigated ...	761	59,096	71,411	912	87,763	154,288	291	164,143	45,953	161,610	746,228	...	4,697	9,017	35	46,905	1,742	5
	Total ...	762	87,966	128,282	979	89,742	155,391	301	182,225	46,093	164,416	856,157	...	5,022	10,963	1,076	61,376	2,192	128
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	7,488	49,830	12,922	3,754	1,166	156	144	5,972	33	668	82,133	...	...	615	24,636	6,152	615	...
	Unirrigated ...	203	97,438	31,880	2,313	62,527	35,850	158	76,194	8,520	34,407	349,490	...	...	3,077	1,219	9,421	815	...
	Total ...	7,691	147,268	44,802	6,067	63,693	36,006	302	82,166	8,553	35,075	431,623	...	...	3,692	25,855	15,573	1,430	...
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	14,574	80,674	6,040	2,443	637	162	374	6,294	55	2,398	113,651	8	112	1,467	12,255	16,914	235	109
	Unirrigated ...	33,439	59,201	9,922	13,475	141,958	42,590	1,296	145,693	15,137	10,148	472,859	87	5,217	7,473	1,835	13,732	524	944
	Total ...	48,013	139,875	15,962	15,918	142,595	42,752	1,670	151,987	15,192	12,546	586,510	95	5,329	8,940	14,090	30,646	759	1,053
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	6,612	13,078	1,133	3,393	764	...	66	2,970	417	220	28,653	122	45	2,101	7,277	1,334	37	...
	Unirrigated ...	67,960	244,561	22,713	101,089	125,528	3,720	24,740	174,301	34,210	36,092	834,914	4,664	2,148	33,474	12,006	40,743	1,775	56
	Total ...	74,572	257,639	23,846	104,482	126,292	3,720	24,806	177,271	34,627	36,312	863,567	4,786	2,193	35,575	19,283	42,077	1,812	56

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SIMLA ...	Irrigated ...	484	400	44	158	...	...	44	...	7	5	1,142	...	...	...	15	1	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	585	4,095	2,051	1,555	...	...	3,473	16	371	648	12,794	...	9	7	...	16	...	1
	Total ...	1,069	4,495	2,095	1,713	...	...	3,517	16	378	653	13,936	...	9	7	15	17	...	1
KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	77,963	49,906	6,027	8,133	24	...	893	493	2,442	1,972	147,853	11,534	246	588	2,087	1,305	137	27
	Unirrigated ...	45,189	144,530	53,614	126,977	207	...	32,840	19,759	21,490	25,478	470,084	276	9,209	3,629	3,126	10,035	2,166	261
	Total ...	123,152	194,436	59,641	135,110	231	...	33,733	20,252	23,932	27,450	617,937	11,810	9,455	4,217	5,213	11,340	2,303	288
HOSHIARPUR	Irrigated ...	12,346	8,667	1,025	9,779	246	8	93	908	151	360	33,583	323	35	535	7,985	1,793	23	15
	Unirrigated ...	24,520	305,483	33,297	140,435	58,385	5,365	12,160	109,952	18,553	58,959	767,109	3,157	5,755	13,435	21,691	25,399	4,551	99
	Total ...	36,866	314,150	34,322	150,214	58,631	5,373	12,253	110,860	18,704	59,319	800,692	3,480	5,790	13,970	29,676	27,192	4,574	114
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	1,298	125,355	10,994	65,194	8,649	32	316	6,896	463	1,572	220,769	277	270	2,270	32,771	24,068	458	62
	Unirrigated ...	3,063	159,418	8,228	14,620	81,978	542	2,146	75,697	16,372	61,480	423,544	239	2,396	1,539	2,345	3,450	3,278	21
	Total ...	4,361	284,773	19,222	79,814	90,627	574	2,462	82,593	16,835	63,052	644,313	516	2,666	3,809	35,116	27,518	3,736	83
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	50	88,771	7,552	44,904	6,291	153	170	16,707	2,355	1,168	168,121	37	373	6,146	9,083	10,658	618	137
	Unirrigated ...	3,371	150,071	27,507	13,946	116,267	5,033	1,046	142,109	43,061	56,633	559,044	484	588	13,239	3,138	2,585	2,612	45
	Total ...	3,421	238,842	35,059	58,850	122,558	5,186	1,216	158,816	45,416	57,801	727,165	521	961	19,385	12,221	13,243	3,230	182
FEROZEPORE	Irrigated ...	7,187	232,667	20,961	35,989	49,063	23,008	866	125,192	6,352	10,224	511,509	45	2,178	28,002	753	12,703	764	35
	Unirrigated ...	1,016	202,727	178,041	2,484	189,168	60,683	407	244,435	15,303	47,405	941,669	28	2,287	30,406	11	444	1,091	5
	Total ...	8,203	435,394	199,002	38,473	238,231	83,691	1,273	369,627	21,655	57,629	1,453,178	73	4,465	58,408	764	13,147	1,855	40
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	13,491	266,229	10,616	1,139	84,508	24,383	15,831	12,825	1,286	9,059	439,367	...	35,914	7,268	1,693	51,896	16	...
	Unirrigated ...	16	48,329	2,543	7	1,134	1,157	729	10,057	5,173	35,581	104,726	2	2,331	1,930	2	71	1	...
	Total ...	13,507	314,558	13,159	1,146	85,642	25,540	16,560	22,882	6,459	44,640	544,093	2	38,245	9,198	1,695	51,967	17	...
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	270	146,589	11,522	5,471	37,409	2,769	18,321	919	226	594	224,090	22	629	1,785	371	19,813	3	7
	Unirrigated ...	1,531	41,940	2,650	529	11,091	12,747	896	11,075	20,649	13,932	117,040	206	6,233	1,997	105	533	3	2
	Total ...	1,801	188,529	14,172	6,000	48,500	15,516	19,217	11,994	20,875	14,526	341,130	228	6,862	3,782	476	20,346	6	9
MONTGOMERY	Irrigated ...	10,012	163,465	13,282	7,312	43,432	1,345	17,479	14,151	1,058	3,712	275,248	13	14,091	704	119	30,667	160	19
	Unirrigated ...	644	57,468	4,489	309	6,984	1,375	1,187	19,622	6,954	17,293	116,325	12	11,483	209	3	844	5	...
	Total ...	10,656	220,933	17,771	7,621	50,416	2,720	18,666	33,773	8,012	21,005	391,573	25	25,574	913	122	31,511	165	19
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	37,966	339,580	28,011	44,563	1,844	455	1,611	26,149	1,393	3,846	485,418	...	1,411	14,338	3,006	45,884	687	...
	Unirrigated ...	571	93,458	24,211	1,798	34,320	2,363	1,045	117,522	8,020	17,570	300,878	...	7,444	43,370	56	10,248	794	...
	Total ...	38,537	433,038	52,222	46,361	36,164	2,818	2,656	143,671	9,413	21,416	786,296	...	8,855	57,708	3,062	56,132	1,481	...

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1890 and Rabi 1891—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Cereals and Pulses.											Oil-seeds.				Fibres.		
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Other Cereals.	Gram.	Múng and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	29,667	194,677	15,009	42,038	6,619	33	1,605	10,631	1,391	1,060	302,730	232	1,046	12,959	18,148	23,214	661	52
	Unirrigated ...	1,328	140,269	18,739	4,231	82,665	345	7,586	94,605	10,562	23,738	384,068	252	5,976	11,637	1,376	4,680	1,114	23
	Total ...	30,995	334,946	33,748	46,269	89,284	378	9,191	105,236	11,953	24,798	686,798	484	7,022	24,596	19,524	27,894	1,775	75
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	37,119	52,278	7,828	13,186	513	10	1,245	1,820	3,371	3,174	120,544	1,217	588	5,277	27,083	8,698	262	...
	Unirrigated ...	38,719	260,840	65,538	53,411	17,139	8,234	27,341	43,503	44,642	47,628	606,995	6,295	26,342	5,670	23,123	11,570	3,746	...
	Total ...	75,838	313,118	73,366	66,597	17,652	8,244	28,586	45,323	48,013	50,802	727,539	7,512	26,930	10,947	50,206	20,268	4,008	...
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	53,509	163,275	56,476	25,808	8,160	414	5,628	9,873	1,408	6,932	331,483	1,323	966	11,098	30,214	23,419	926	150
	Unirrigated ...	17,145	209,016	69,013	39,123	70,084	6,023	25,832	22,659	13,711	46,727	519,333	5,215	6,073	13,159	7,176	11,082	2,626	77
	Total ...	70,654	372,291	125,489	64,931	78,244	6,437	31,460	32,532	15,119	53,659	850,816	6,538	7,039	24,247	37,390	34,501	3,552	227
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	8,268	74,366	13,700	8,699	5,072	3,646	1,256	3,450	246	1,967	120,670	139	651	3,518	6,005	12,050	139	4
	Unirrigated ...	2,531	287,396	52,971	9,792	59,189	152,678	4,745	20,959	4,836	42,856	637,963	2,808	9,033	20,249	547	9,833	1,308	42
	Total ...	10,799	361,762	66,681	18,491	64,261	156,324	600	24,409	5,082	44,823	758,633	2,947	9,684	23,767	6,552	21,883	1,447	46
Gujranwala	Irrigated ...	22,132	191,517	49,593	18,264	12,597	2,212	4,249	11,082	1,402	3,013	316,061	116	804	13,141	17,632	25,255	882	81
	Unirrigated ...	1,971	59,103	28,372	2,175	56,021	8,080	3,577	42,438	20,620	47,417	269,774	816	8,193	6,600	177	6,415	439	31
	Total ...	24,103	250,620	77,965	20,439	68,618	10,292	7,826	53,520	22,022	50,430	585,835	932	8,997	19,741	17,809	31,670	1,321	112
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	970	124,603	8,911	3,182	23,096	13,642	7,145	11,035	166	1,450	194,200	18	949	2,549	1,167	36,324	8	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,224	126,102	8,883	2,462	15,228	84,388	519	7,991	1,686	7,235	255,718	330	3,968	24,520	21	3,941	34	8
	Total ...	2,194	250,705	17,794	5,644	38,324	98,030	7,664	19,026	1,852	8,685	449,918	348	4,917	27,069	1,188	40,265	42	8

Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	80	15,393	3,634	3,044	1,595	4,955	207	108	27	296	29,339	112	21	332	252	4,502	29	28
	Unirrigated ...	1,388	283,091	31,600	3,387	36,609	197,579	412	14,313	19,755	52,424	640,558	518	742	26,393	3	21,969	1,071	189
	Total ...	1,468	298,484	35,234	6,431	38,204	202,534	619	14,421	19,782	52,720	669,897	630	763	26,725	255	26,471	1,100	217
Rawalpindi	Irrigated ...	613	9,566	9,013	18,291	824	2,220	32	57	343	706	41,665	25	19	310	1,927	4,039	24	1
	Unirrigated ...	199	317,433	44,035	41,911	54,201	273,919	2,364	13,323	38,041	56,493	841,919	197	2,136	29,971	21	31,515	1,581	5
	Total ...	812	326,999	53,048	60,202	55,025	276,139	2,396	13,380	38,384	57,199	883,584	222	2,155	30,281	1,948	35,554	1,605	6
Hazara ...	Irrigated ...	11,981	10,542	5,331	15,131	551	143	78	6	932	1,191	45,886	1	47	1,018	895	1,940	10	1
	Unirrigated ...	...	92,825	55,996	171,409	2,563	16,824	6,417	302	11,437	25,996	383,829	...	604	23,721	...	9,985	110	6
	Total ...	11,981	103,367	61,327	186,540	3,114	16,967	6,495	308	12,369	27,187	429,715	1	651	24,739	895	11,925	120	7
Peshawar ...	Irrigated ...	12,777	105,935	71,444	96,640	10,403	41	63	28	1,857	6,825	306,013	10	1,609	18,087	9,131	32,653	99	...
	Unirrigated ...	2	222,483	216,660	12,511	46,824	4,360	1,556	3,300	3,544	18,575	529,815	39	6,402	32,472	...	3,601	...	...
	Total ...	12,779	328,418	288,104	109,151	57,227	4,401	1,619	3,328	5,401	25,400	835,828	49	8,011	50,559	9,131	36,254	99	...
Kohat ...	Irrigated ...	2,404	12,547	4,582	12,190	142	837	63	...	732	24	33,521	...	37	8	46	1,715	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	78,195	6,052	5,294	3,136	51,431	2,142	3,769	2,538	4,142	156,699	...	1,335	293	27	3,585	...	...
	Total ...	2,404	90,742	10,634	17,484	3,278	52,268	2,205	3,769	3,270	4,166	190,220	...	1,372	301	73	5,300	...	...
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	1,211	85,904	17,020	26,070	2,390	7,795	4	164	17	318	140,893	5	13	1,199	5,874	3,952	8	2
	Unirrigated ...	...	218,842	16,729	8	12,078	106,392	44	75,489	2,436	11,298	443,316	93	305	10,277	...	4,787	12	2,899
	Total ...	1,211	304,746	33,749	26,078	14,468	114,187	48	75,653	2,453	11,616	584,209	98	318	11,476	5,874	8,739	20	2,901
Dera Ismail Khan.	Irrigated ...	1,342	100,646	10,383	87	10,724	14,793	485	307	57	240	139,064	...	273	9,141	138	7,836	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	234,371	20,281	4	31,401	116,166	1,681	36,793	9,368	22,594	472,659	19	12,730	83,672	...	10,934	3	...
	Total ...	1,342	335,017	30,664	91	42,125	130,959	2,166	37,100	9,425	22,834	611,723	19	13,003	92,813	138	18,770	3	...
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Irrigated ...	29,734	96,834	2,828	24	50,658	13,630	2,054	4,139	135	4,647	204,683	...	878	3,411	30	36,426	4	...
	Unirrigated ...	17	80,416	2,522	...	95,450	22,294	1,143	7,115	4,984	21,811	235,752	...	527	40,108	...	3,087	...	...
	Total ...	29,751	177,250	5,350	24	146,108	35,924	3,197	11,254	5,119	26,458	440,435	...	1,405	43,519	30	39,513	4	...
Muzaffargarh.	Irrigated ...	26,667	177,747	9,802	11	19,674	14,817	2,051	3,989	288	20,853	275,899	1	1,157	5,823	3,625	34,955	4	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	57,528	4,516	...	1,070	1,584	1,480	6,182	1,717	25,330	99,407	6	1,597	6,077	...	166	3	...
	Total ...	26,667	235,275	14,318	11	20,744	16,401	3,531	10,171	2,005	46,183	375,306	7	2,754	11,900	3,625	35,121	7	...
Grand Total	Irrigated ...	441,445	3,078,998	498,240	515,164	392,506	133,441	82,397	316,445	28,875	92,162	5,579,673	15,580	64,927	156,825	245,683	526,457	7,912	853
	Unirrigated ...	250,338	4,408,766	1,221,110	766,294	1,897,221	1,970,592	169,306	2,008,056	520,196	1,228,651	14,440,530	25,743	153,375	515,275	78,052	320,519	33,726	4,719
	Total ...	691,783	7,487,764	1,719,350	1,281,458	2,289,727	2,104,033	251,703	2,324,501	549,071	1,320,813	20,020,203	41,323	218,302	672,100	323,735	846,976	41,638	5,572

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1890 and Rabi 1891—continued.

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					Miscellaneous Food Crops.				Miscellaneous Non-food Crops.						Total of all Crops.			
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Indigo.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Fruits.	Carrots and Turnips.	Vegetables.	Others.	Poppy.	Safflower.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Hissar ...	Irrigated ...	3,063	...	1,220	368	190	345	511	...	5	...	538	622	1,423	37,418	56,565	93,983	...
	Unirrigated ...	41	...	37	128	20	93	319	...	2	...	...	39	78,791	867,373	344,443	1,211,816	...
	Total ...	3,104	...	1,257	496	210	438	830	...	7	...	538	661	80,214	904,791	401,008	1,305,799	...
Rohtak ...	Irrigated ...	4,518	...	322	286	606	422	284	...	12	...	70	88	1,232	43,265	68,759	112,024	...
	Unirrigated ...	102	...	...	405	...	118	7	...	9	...	2	2	406	501,504	159,775	661,279	...
	Total ...	4,620	...	322	691	606	540	291	...	21	...	72	90	1,638	544,769	228,534	773,303	...
Gurgaon ...	Irrigated ...	2,029	...	1,275	...	3,242	787	639	...	36	...	389	1,305	653	22,948	115,692	138,640	...
	Unirrigated ...	55	...	201	...	23	1,741	291	...	84	...	21	89	1,524	504,785	307,873	812,658	...
	Total ...	2,084	...	1,476	...	3,265	2,528	930	...	120	...	410	1,394	2,177	527,733	423,565	951,298	...
Delhi ...	Irrigated ...	790	...	1,239	2,407	710	1,517	724	...	38	...	2,323	691	5,082	49,930	79,742	129,672	...
	Unirrigated ...	325	...	4	464	55	378	876	...	21	...	4	105	7,876	159,169	214,961	374,130	...
	Total ...	1,115	...	1,243	2,871	765	1,895	1,600	...	59	...	2,327	796	12,958	209,099	294,703	503,802	...
Karnal ...	Irrigated ...	1,953	...	1,687	25	1,104	584	682	22	56	4	834	420	10,322	51,804	110,640	162,444	...
	Unirrigated ...	215	...	2	87	42	75	548	...	85	4	11	15	8,581	287,381	224,955	512,336	...
	Total ...	2,168	...	1,689	112	1,146	659	1,230	22	141	8	845	435	18,903	339,185	335,595	674,780	...
Umballa ...	Irrigated ...	127	...	1,503	573	373	1,944	82	3,133	74	3	482	202	481	22,214	26,332	48,546	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,962	...	44	11,099	106	1,981	532	445	3,157	...	88	127	3,073	443,019	509,375	952,394	...
	Total ...	2,089	...	1,547	11,672	479	3,925	614	3,578	3,231	3	570	329	3,554	465,233	535,707	1,000,940	...

SIMLA ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	32	2	751	464	1,215	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	52	...	25	...	7	166	256	...	2	2	22	130	6,968	6,521	13,489	...
	Total ...	...	52	...	33	...	15	166	263	...	2	2	54	132	7,719	6,985	14,704	...
KANGRA ...	Irrigated ...	...	3,059	329	481	...	668	151	122	69	338	53	29	53	97,553	71,576	169,129	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	6,118	600	883	...	1,793	378	1,959	876	587	95	29	267	285,061	227,310	512,371	...
	Total ...	...	9,177	929	1,364	...	2,461	529	2,081	945	925	148	58	320	382,614	298,886	681,500	...
HOSHIARPUR	Irrigated ...	33	...	1,862	332	...	1,582	482	155	12	57	234	89	7,892	33,469	23,553	57,022	...
	Unirrigated ...	3,649	...	199	6,633	...	485	12,256	9	5,594	3	18	189	1,977	373,574	498,634	872,208	...
	Total ...	3,682	...	2,061	6,965	...	2,067	12,738	164	5,606	60	252	278	9,869	407,043	522,187	929,230	...
JULLUNDUR	Irrigated ...	341	...	2,964	888	574	2,670	5,711	275	15	2	3,306	276	50,142	139,397	208,712	348,109	...
	Unirrigated ...	528	...	3	135	8	98	2,697	...	65	...	106	4	6,320	191,174	255,602	446,776	...
	Total ...	869	...	2,967	1,023	582	2,768	8,408	275	80	2	3,412	280	56,462	330,571	464,314	794,885	...
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	589	...	1,674	300	2,236	1,209	1,443	34	1	...	406	123	10,196	76,988	136,396	213,384	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,356	...	...	176	7	324	2,326	...	4	...	2	1	5,165	248,331	342,765	591,096	...
	Total ...	1,945	...	1,674	476	2,243	1,533	3,769	34	5	...	408	124	15,361	325,319	479,161	804,480	...
FEROZEPORE	Irrigated ...	32	...	3,702	342	1,381	1,232	4,372	17	21	...	2,117	318	13,846	154,424	428,945	583,369	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	15	43	55	227	2,493	3	2	...	5	239	13,323	326,567	665,779	992,346	...
	Total ...	32	...	3,717	385	1,436	1,459	6,865	20	23	...	2,122	557	27,169	480,991	1,094,724	1,575,715	...
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	29,331	...	2,115	1,130	45,804	3,305	1	45	3	...	103	522	8,763	254,374	372,902	627,276	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	19	3	2,473	356	...	...	...	...	...	53	2,050	9,994	104,023	114,017	...
	Total ...	29,331	...	2,134	1,133	48,277	3,661	1	45	3	...	103	575	10,813	264,368	476,925	741,293	...
JHANG ...	Irrigated ...	3	...	1,811	163	28,046	431	4,685	2	6	...	6	47	10,636	76,843	215,713	292,556	...
	Unirrigated ...	4	...	3	1	1,148	271	929	...	...	...	1	112	236	55,908	72,916	128,824	...
	Total ...	7	...	1,814	164	29,194	702	5,614	2	6	...	7	159	10,872	132,751	288,629	421,380	...
MONTGOMERY	Irrigated ...	4	...	2,062	225	18,556	4,531	376	56	4	...	322	3,869	4,308	121,422	233,912	355,334	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	2	18	1,698	1,388	4	2	...	...	1	191	2,240	29,509	104,916	134,425	...
	Total ...	4	...	2,064	243	20,254	5,919	380	58	4	...	323	4,060	6,548	150,931	338,828	489,759	...
LAHORE ...	Irrigated ...	321	...	3,568	2,138	...	8,227	768	609	...	...	2,401	831	81,729	185,907	465,429	651,336	...
	Unirrigated ...	3	...	21	55	...	2,726	76	21	...	...	...	212	74,204	150,268	289,840	440,108	...
	Total ...	324	...	3,589	2,193	...	10,953	844	630	...	...	2,401	1,043	155,933	336,175	755,269	1,091,444	...

No. 41.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres for the year Kharif 1890 and Rabi 1891—concluded.

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					Miscellaneous Food Crops.				Miscellaneous Non-food Crops.						Total of all Crops.			
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Indigo.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Fruits.	Carrots and Turnips.	Vegetables.	Others.	Poppy.	Safflower.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these crops were grown.
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	2,020	1,965	377	2,682	7,530	198	...	...	1,346	44	63,806	141,563	297,447	439,010	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	5	43	15	54	2,307	3	...	...	1	6	23,671	161,947	273,284	435,231	...
	Total ...	...	...	2,025	2,008	392	2,736	9,837	201	...	...	1,347	50	87,477	303,510	570,731	874,241	...
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	4	...	1,326	1,321	...	2,851	1,642	83	19	253	578	666	19,079	99,814	91,677	191,491	...
	Unirrigated ...	6	...	179	1,859	...	532	8,041	9	303	130	25	328	66,215	349,680	411,688	761,368	...
	Total ...	10	...	1,505	3,180	...	3,383	9,683	92	322	383	603	994	85,294	449,494	503,365	952,859	...
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	3,722	1,088	2,229	3,166	3,575	208	41	156	1,176	233	48,317	166,789	296,701	463,490	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	609	1,225	184	855	3,456	55	12	2	82	129	17,757	227,057	362,040	589,097	...
	Total ...	...	...	4,331	2,313	2,413	4,021	7,031	263	53	158	1,258	362	66,074	393,846	658,741	1,052,587	...
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	115	...	426	489	5,830	536	139	125	42	...	373	71	6,834	51,033	107,123	158,156	...
	Unirrigated ...	15	...	46	341	1,110	191	51	15	718	...	5	102	10,158	290,016	404,519	694,535	...
	Total ...	130	...	472	830	6,940	727	190	140	760	...	378	173	16,992	341,049	511,642	852,691	...
Gujranwala	Irrigated ...	21	...	2,184	546	6,887	1,050	3,558	93	...	...	134	216	31,413	117,786	302,288	420,074	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	4	201	174	117	1,257	...	...	...	44	14	10,526	166,128	138,654	304,782	...
	Total ...	21	...	2,188	747	7,061	1,167	4,815	93	...	...	178	230	41,939	283,914	440,942	724,856	...
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	7	...	1,205	...	18,544	538	1,159	3,935	...	...	58	68	2,407	83,731	179,405	263,136	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	5	...	148	7	7,366	1	...	...	...	3	311	124,310	172,071	296,381	...
	Total ...	7	...	1,210	...	18,692	545	8,525	3,936	...	...	58	71	2,718	208,041	351,476	559,517	...

Jhelum ...	Irrigated ...	2	...	49	225	1,847	526	61	35	15	...	434	106	854	15,884	22,885	38,769	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	18	2	105	82	567	1	122	...	...	10	1,429	333,411	360,368	693,779	...
	Total ...	2	...	67	227	1,952	601	628	36	137	...	434	116	2,283	349,295	383,253	732,548	...
Rawalpindi	Irrigated ...	...	...	1,603	149	319	1,075	704	50	6	...	329	148	784	29,293	23,884	53,177	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	1	29	3	1,148	948	5	178	...	4	7	1,405	500,787	410,286	911,073	...
	Total ...	...	...	1,604	178	322	2,223	1,652	55	184	...	333	155	2,189	530,080	434,170	964,250	...
Hazara ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	29	12	37	136	480	57	...	609	81	...	3,131	33,637	20,733	54,370	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	5	13	458	259	1	...	...	2	...	287	244,082	175,198	419,280	...
	Total ...	...	...	29	17	50	594	739	58	...	609	83	...	3,418	277,719	195,931	473,650	...
Peshawar ...	Irrigated ...	1	...	467	1,431	110	1,802	501	65	...	...	889	161	8,257	170,037	211,249	381,286	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	2	2	6	489	...	...	...	...	17	4,824	101,393	476,276	577,669	...
	Total ...	1	...	467	1,433	112	1,808	990	65	...	...	889	178	13,081	271,430	687,525	958,955	...
Kohat ...	Irrigated ...	...	...	20	193	52	192	191	1	...	...	46	63	42	18,416	17,711	36,127	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,630	88,352	161,982	...
	Total ...	...	...	20	193	53	194	231	1	...	...	46	63	42	92,046	106,063	198,109	...
Bannu ...	Irrigated ...	18	...	187	217	313	560	458	5	...	95	69	7	7,793	48,044	113,624	161,668	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	104	77	6,863	...	...	...	...	133	283	143,290	325,859	469,149	...
	Total ...	18	...	187	217	417	637	7,321	5	...	95	69	140	8,076	191,334	439,483	630,817	...
Dera Ismail Khan.	Irrigated ...	11	...	242	390	10,548	456	1,940	16	1	...	54	56	188	35,491	134,863	170,354	...
	Unirrigated ...	17	...	...	2	5,379	9	10,167	...	10	...	...	233	775	186,637	409,972	596,609	...
	Total ...	28	...	242	392	15,927	465	12,107	16	11	...	54	289	963	222,128	544,835	766,963	...
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Irrigated ...	11,584	...	969	689	5,621	847	142	605	14	...	74	...	2,772	147,691	121,058	268,749	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	3	20	464	347	83	...	7	...	...	...	343	127,652	153,089	280,741	...
	Total ...	11,584	...	972	709	6,085	1,194	225	605	21	...	74	...	3,115	275,343	274,147	549,490	...
Muzaffargarh.	Irrigated ...	22,820	...	1,175	608	12,637	1,080	202	19	15	...	120	33	1,934	134,087	228,020	362,107	...
	Unirrigated ...	...	...	1	...	2,338	7	269	...	7	...	...	13	1,861	8,091	103,661	111,752	...
	Total ...	22,820	...	1,176	608	14,975	1,087	471	19	22	...	120	46	3,795	142,178	331,681	473,859	...
Grand Total	Irrigated ...	77,717	3,059	42,957	18,989	168,173	46,959	43,193	9,972	505	1,517	19,345	11,336	404,371	2,662,003	4,784,000	7,446,003	...
	Unirrigated ...	8,278	6,170	2,021	23,884	15,675	15,953	66,061	2,785	11,256	728	519	2,424	346,008	7,478,696	8,595,005	16,073,701	...
	Total ...	85,995	9,229	44,978	42,873	183,848	62,912	109,254	12,757	11,761	2,245	19,864	13,760	750,379	10,140,699	13,379,005	23,519,704	...

No. 42.—Statement showing Area irrigated during the year ending Rabi 1890.

District.	Total area of crops irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated by: Canals. Government.	Canals. Private.	Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Details. Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Hissar	1,435,235	91,887	2,510	110	2,860	...	97,367	30,999	26,846	2,118	37,404	
Rohtak	657,426	90,164	...	...	21,834	...	111,998	43,636	30,256	11,312	26,794	
Gurgaon	868,855	67,306	...	...	78,734	...	146,040	26,987	83,363	4,509	31,181	
Delhi	505,288	71,865	...	...	75,940	...	147,805	68,736	33,913	20,465	24,691	
Karnál	552,305	85,106	...	4,613	96,221	...	185,940	100,104	37,677	8,948	39,211	
Umballa	762,115	2,169	...	8,166	39,694	10,961	60,990	25,320	18,474	7,250	9,946	
Simla	12,488	...	...	...	...	1,065	1,065	294	687	33	51	
Kángra	531,381	...	161,490	...	17	...	161,507	47,812	93,271	3,242	17,182	
Hoshiárpur	813,628	...	16,665	52	41,679	8,342	66,738	21,983	24,094	7,745	12,916	
Jullundur	717,702	...	...	429	364,237	1,251	365,917	144,791	97,023	42,616	81,487	
Ludhiána	737,094	49,391	...	82	166,645	...	216,118	95,391	73,356	12,874	34,497	
Ferozepore	1,431,061	252,982	98,161	...	110,583	9,150	470,876	201,573	223,741	9,201	36,361	
Mooltan	699,961	428,480	48,417	...	120,387	...	597,284	236,583	154,774	45,953	159,974	
Jhang	387,828	...	...	...	272,003	3,217	275,220	137,536	75,957	33,751	27,976	
Montgomery	433,585	156,786	4,359	...	179,819	...	340,964	148,362	112,774	23,652	56,176	
Lahore	959,455	308,472	...	...	314,544	14,484	637,500	335,351	195,821	16,718	89,610	
Amritsar	814,852	189,351	...	1,160	289,206	2,176	481,893	228,089	120,367	33,849	99,588	
Gurdáspur	842,653	32,398	39,360	3,537	139,912	1,038	216,245	75,911	73,719	30,612	36,003	
Siálkot	890,253	...	8,363	...	504,471	28,491	541,325	214,243	192,003	39,777	95,302	
Gujrát	757,818	...	...	...	211,831	...	211,831	101,036	57,632	19,299	33,864	
Gujránwála	667,308	33,088	...	1,209	396,730	...	431,027	193,619	31,306	33,944	72,158	
Shahpur	474,134	40,847	24,589	...	171,159	...	236,595	118,293	62,821	20,643	34,838	
Jhelum	778,346	...	...	...	39,332	2,023	41,355	16,186	15,039	3,810	6,320	
Ráwalpindi	948,028	...	15,846	...	38,866	...	54,712	8,411	32,312	5,125	8,864	
Hazára	438,056	...	54,725	27	1,256	...	56,008	10,804	37,005	1,775	6,424	
Peshāwar	525,591	92,648	184,686	...	82,595	880	360,809	92,815	204,996	18,676	44,322	
Kohát	185,520	...	...	1,354	1,873	35,694	38,921	15,101	21,254	1,059	1,507	
Bannu	663,632	...	159,259	...	3,228	91	162,578	76,848	63,357	10,821	11,552	
Dera Ismail Khan	703,824	...	65,496	...	92,824	...	158,320	94,664	38,753	12,833	12,070	
Dera Ghâzi Khan	572,325	185,895	...	...	48,574	7,840	242,309	89,058	86,391	6,442	60,418	
Muzaffargarh	487,549	296,906	183	983	52,373	19,781	370,226	174,490	96,977	18,868	79,891	
Total ...	21,231,358	2,475,741	884,109	21,722	3,959,427	146,484	7,487,483	3,175,026	2,515,959	507,920	1,288,578	

No. 43.—Statement showing Agricultural Stock for the year ending Rabi 1890.

Serial No.	District.	Cows or bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
1	Hissar	451,689	82,610	6,230	13,217	211,074	33,830	7,684	84,264	11	
2	Rohtak	336,580	84,061	4,956	13,820	57,984	2,039	13,936	48,236	...	
3	Gurgaon	407,174	88,280	8,555	15,974	142,708	1,474	10,188	51,635	9	
4	Delhi	198,794	70,366	3,381	9,246	57,045	703	12,305	31,146	62	
5	Karnál	296,744	150,032	5,342	17,282	102,534	1,697	8,992	52,312	22	
6	Umballa	463,002	142,389	6,636	12,512	161,799	715	21,170	92,389	58	
7	Simla	13,971	1,103	20	105	5,066	...	...	2,798	...	
8	Kángra	521,896	109,359	3,701	532	590,470	66	82	103,053	31	
9	Hoshiárpur	444,707	142,041	7,579	8,444	181,561	1,567	12,703	97,544	103	
10	Jullundur	377,442	100,426	5,706	12,748	86,270	902	22,172	91,508	111	
11	Ludhiána	278,214	63,772	4,151	9,493	80,894	2,788	14,530	78,506	30	
12	Ferozepore	406,084	91,128	13,722	16,654	195,344	12,757	19,965	94,121	129	
13	Mooltan	308,330	36,598	8,605	27,698	459,564	18,295	136	71,762	102	
14	Jhang	216,871	44,300	2,641	7,367	442,001	9,057	93	45,119	124	
15	Montgomery	293,043	126,150	6,926	20,365	423,930	6,962	472	58,542	93	
16	Lahore	419,736	160,956	17,565	26,449	283,649	4,674	9,168	100,811	178	
17	Amritsar	343,067	175,374	13,995	22,237	99,679	1,071	6,300	82,186	111	
18	Gurdáspur	494,644	161,996	11,579	12,920	86,343	319	6,658	99,285	139	
19	Siálkot	384,531	227,504	10,315	13,422	109,748	557	2,307	129,346	103	
20	Gujrát	307,121	120,046	7,271	17,439	107,923	2,000	731	83,194	118	
21	Gujránwála	262,730	145,451	7,315	17,977	199,189	3,791	1,601	75,326	76	
22	Shahpur	301,619	67,052	6,747	19,160	323,730	16,560	1,153	56,344	168	
23	Jhelum	331,016	40,586	5,753	32,803	303,377	10,437	218	93,474	389	
24	Ráwalpindi	363,836	68,464	9,074	34,936	405,606	8,926	963	108,045	71	
25	Hazára	225,611	96,053	5,240	11,388	266,712	399	20	45,431	4	
26	Peshawar	273,845	42,418	6,183	18,611	143,687	2,420	523	62,948	126	
27	Kohát	80,555	5,704	666	10,506	98,912	2,523	21	20,825	7	
28	Bannu	217,521	11,441	3,433	29,978	135,375	8,242	12	40,902	157	
29	Dera Ismail Khan	204,104	25,635	5,464	12,668	368,502	15,207	66	53,748	156	
30	Dera Gházi Khan	171,138	23,923	9,701	12,902	176,311	14,493	114	59,240	272	
31	Muzaffargarh	253,680	59,325	8,390	13,982	244,193	6,503	109	56,757	277	
	Total	9,649,295	2,764,543	216,842	492,835	6,551,180	190,974	174,392	2,170,797	3,237	

No. 44.—Statement showing prevailing Rents for the year ending Rabi 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICT.	RENT COMMONLY PAID BY TENANTS HOLDING FROM YEAR TO YEAR WITHOUT LEASE OR RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.											
	For land irrigated by wells.		For land irrigated by canals.		For land irrigated from other sources than the foregoing.		For alluvial land advantaged by river floods.		For land dependent entirely on rain.			
									Best cultivation.		*Ordinary quality not manured.*	
	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.
	Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.	
Hissar	4-3-0 to 1-8-0	33⅓ to 25	3-0-0 to 2-9-0	33⅓	...	...	2-0-0 to 0-12-0	33⅓	1-9-0 to 1-2-0	33⅓ to 25	0-14-0 to 0-9-0	33⅓ to 25
Rohtak... ...	5-0-0 to 3-12-0	50 to 25	7-10-0 to 4-13-0	50 to 35	...	...	5-0-0	33	4-13-0 to 2-4-0	50 to 33	2-6-0 to 1-13-0	35 to 33
Gurgaon ...	9-0-0 to 4-8-0	33	5-0-0	33	...	...	8-0-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33	8-0-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	4-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 33
Delhi	9-9-0 to 6-0-0	50 to 25	9-8-0 to 5-0-0	50 to 25	...	...	5-12-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 33⅓	5-12-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 33⅓	3-0-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33⅓
Karnál ...	9-0-0 to 1-8-0	33⅓ to 25	6-8-0 to 1-0-0	33⅓ to 25	5-0-0 to 1-10-0	33⅓ to 25	4-8-0 to 1-8-0	33⅓	3-14-0 to 1-0-0	25	2-11-0 to 1-4-0	33⅓ to 25
Umballa ...	12-8-0 to 6-6-0	50 to 33	7-0-0	40 to 33	12-0-0 to 7-8-0	40	8-0-0 to 4-14-0	50 to 40	9-0-0 to 6-6-0	50 to 25	5-0-0 to 3-4-0	50 to 25

Simla	...	...	...	...	21-6-6 to 4-0-6	50	...	...	10-11-3 to 1-5-6	50	1-5-6 to 0-13-5	50
Kángra ...	...	50 to 33	...	50 to 33	...	...	...	50 to 40	...	50 to 33	...	50 to 33
Hoshiárpur ...	42-0-0 to 20-0-0	50	10-0-0	50	45-0-6 to 6-8-0	50	...	...	34-4-7 to 2-11-6	50 to 33⅓	21-3-0 to 1-5-2	50 to 33⅓
Jullundur ...	25-0-0 to 16-0-0	50	...	...	14-0-0 to 10-0-0	50	11-0-0 to 7-8-0	50	11-0-0 to 5-0-0	50	7-0-0 to 2-8-0	50
Ludhiána ...	19-13-0 to 5-0-0	50 to 33⅓	10-12-0 to 10-0-0	50	19-13-0 to 9-14-0	50 to 33⅓	19-0-0 to 2-8-0	50	14-13-0 to 4-4-0	50 to 33⅓	14-13-0 to 2-12-0	50 to 33⅓
Ferozepore ...	8-0-0 to 2-8-0	25 to 20	6-12-0 to 0-12-0	50 to 25	...	...	2-0-0	25	3-0-0 to 0-7-0	50 to 25	5-0-0 to 0-5-0	50 to 25
Mooltan ...	7-0-0 to 4-0-0	45 to 18	...	47 to 30	...	48 to 27	...	49 to 37	...	...	...	49 to 25
Jhang	...	50 to 34	...	50 to 34	...	50 to 34	...	50 to 34	...	50 to 34	...	50 to 34
Montgomery ...	3-0-0 to 1-0-0	40 to 14	2-8-0 to 2-0-0	40 to 25	...	40 to 25	3-0-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 25	40-0-0 to 1-4-0	33 to 25	1-0-0	33 to 16
Lahore ...	10-5-10 to 0-15-8	33 to 20	22-13-2 to 1-1-3	50 to 25	2-4-0 to 1-2-0	25 to 20	3-7-5 to 1-2-0	50 to 25	8-1-10 to 1-0-0	50 to 25	5-0-9 to 0-13-6	50 to 25
Amritsar ...	9-8-0 to 6-6-0	50 to 33	9-8-0 to 6-5-0	50 to 33	8-6-0 to 5-6-0	50 to 40	8-0-0 to 5-0-0	50	5-12-0 to 3-14-0	50	4-8-0 to 3-0-0	40
Gurdáspur ...	12-0-0 to 7-0-0	50	11-8-0 to 7-0-0	50	9-0-0 to 7-0-0	50	7-0-0 to 4-8-0	50	8-0-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 45	3-8-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 33
Siálkot ...	12-0-0 to 4-0-0	50 to 33⅓	7-2-0	50	12-0-0 to 3-10-8	50 to 33⅓	8-0-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 33⅓	8-0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 33⅓	8-0-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 33⅓
Gujrát	7-0-0 to 2-0-0	50	...	...	...	...	3-10-0 to 1-8-0	50 to 33	3-0-0 to 0-8-0	50 to 33	2-3-0 to 0-8-0	50 to 33
Gujránwála ...	4-0-0 to 1-12-0	50 to 25	...	40 to 25	2-8-0 to 1-8-0	40 to 25	1-10-0 to 1-8-0	40 to 25	2-4-0 to 1-8-0	40 to 25	1-8-0 to 1-0-0	25
Shahpur ...	0-12-0	50 to 33	...	50 to 33	...	50	0-7-0	50 to 33	0-6-0	50 to 33	...	50 to 25
Jhelum	8-0-0 to 2-3-9	50 to 40	2-8-9	50	12-0-0	50	3-14-0 to 1-14-3	50	3-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 33⅓	1-8-0 to 0-8-0	50 to 33⅓
Ráwalpindi ...	16-0-0 to 4-0-0	50	12-0-0 to 8-0-0	50	...	...	6-0-0	50 to 40	5-0-0 to 1-8-0	50	2-0-0 to 0-8-0	50 to 33
Hazára ...	12-0-0	50	40-0-0	50 to 33	14-12-0 to 14-0-0	50	...	...	8-0-0	50 to 40	2-0-0	33 to 20
Peshâwar ...	9-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 29	8-10-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	9-0-0	50 to 29	5-0-0 to 1-0-0	50 to 22	3-0-0 to 0-4-0	50 to 22	0-8-0 to 0-0-8	50 to 9
Kohát	16-0-0 to 1-6-0	66 to 25	...	...	20-0-0 to 0-1-6	50 to 33	...	...	8-10-0 to 0-5-0	33 to 20	0-12-9 to 0-2-6	25 to 14
Bannu ...	...	50	23-3-4	75 to 25	...	...	1-4-0	50 to 33	1-0-0 to 0-6-0	50	0-12-0 to 0-10-0	50 to 25
D. I. Khan ...	1-5-0 to 0-4-0	50 to 25	...	50	2-10-8 to 1-5-0	50 to 44	1-2-0 to 0-7-4	36 to 25	...	...	0-8-6 to 0-2-4	50 to 29
D. G. Khan ...	4-0-0 to 1-0-0	25 to 20	3-1-2	33⅓ to 16⅔	...	33⅓	3-0-0 to 2-14-5	33⅓	...	33⅓	1-9-7	33⅓ to 25
Muzaffargarh ...	2-8-0 to 1-5-10	28 to 25	3-4-0 to 2-1-0	28 to 25	1-9-6	35½ to 28	2-0-0 to 1-9-6	35½ to 33⅓	...	...	...	...

No. 45.—Statement showing Prices of Produce at the Head-

YEAR 1890-91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Cereals and Pulses.										
District.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Gram.	Moth.	Mung.	Másh.	Linseed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	4 0 0	2 5 8	1 10 8	2 5 8	2 5 8	2 3 7	1 9 7	2 3 6	3 1 4	4 0 0	6 10 8
Rohtak	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 13 1	2 1 8	2 1 8	2 5 8	1 13 1	2 3 7	2 15 5	3 7 8	5 11 5
Gurgaon	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 9 7	2 3 7	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 11 10	2 3 7	3 1 3	4 0 0	6 10 8
Delhi	3 10 2	2 8 0	1 13 1	3 5 4	2 10 8	2 10 8	2 0 0	2 10 8	3 5 4	3 10 2	4 7 1
Karnál	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 11 10	2 3 7	2 3 7	2 3 7	1 11 10	2 10 8	3 5 4	3 13 0	5 11 6
Umballa...	4 7 1	2 3 7	1 10 8	2 0 0	2 8 0	...	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 1 3	3 10 2	3 10 2
Simla	5 11 5	3 1 3	2 5 8	3 1 3	3 10 2	5 11 5	2 13 9	4 0 0	4 6 8	5 11 5	8 0 0
Kángra	3 5 4	2 5 8	1 9 7	2 5 8	3 5 4	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 1 3	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 2
Hoshiárpur	4 7 1	2 3 7	1 11 10	2 0 0	3 5 4	2 8 0	1 11 10	2 10 8	3 0 3	3 10 2	3 12 11
Jullundur	5 0 0	2 3 7	1 11 10	1 13 1	2 1 8	2 10 8	1 13 1	2 8 0	3 1 3	3 10 3	4 7 0
Ludhiána	3 5 4	2 3 7	1 8 7	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 3	1 10 8	2 13 9	3 1 3	3 10 2	4 7 1
Ferozepore	4 7 1	2 5 8	1 7 8	2 8 0	2 10 8	2 10 8	1 8 7	2 10 9	3 5 2	4 0 0	5 0 0
Mooltan...	3 5 4	2 13 9	1 14 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 3 7	2 3 7	2 13 9	3 5 4	3 5 4	4 0 0
Jhang	4 7 1	2 8 0	1 9 7	4 0 0	3 5 4	2 10 8	1 14 6	3 1 3	3 5 4	3 5 4	6 10 8
Montgomery	4 7 1	2 10 8	1 13 1	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 3 7	1 11 10	2 8 0	3 10 9	4 0 0	6 11 0
Lahore	4 7 1	2 8 0	1 9 7	3 5 4	2 10 8	2 10 8	1 11 10	3 1 3	3 6 6	3 13 1	5 0 0
Amritsar...	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 9 7	2 8 0	2 13 9	2 10 8	1 11 10	2 12 1	3 1 3	3 6 1	4 0 0
Gurdáspur	3 5 4	2 3 7	1 6 10	2 10 8	2 13 9	2 10 8	1 14 6	2 13 9	3 5 4	3 12 11	4 0 0
Siálkot	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 7	2 3 7	2 8 0	2 3 7	1 10 8	2 8 0	3 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0
Gujrát	3 10 2	2 3 7	1 6 7	2 8 0	2 8 0	8 0	1 13 1	2 8 0	3 3 6	3 13 0	3 10 2
Gujránwála	5 0 0	2 5 8	1 7 8	2 13 9	3 5 4	3 5 4	1 10 8	2 13 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Shahpur	4 7 1	2 1 8	1 8 7	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 8	1 11 10	2 11 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
Jhelum	3 10 2	2 5 8	1 10 8	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 8	2 13 9	3 11 2	3 11 2
Ráwalpindi	4 7 1	2 10 8	1 8 7	2 5 8	1 13 1	2 3 7	1 14 6	2 3 7	3 3 2	3 13 0	3 13 0
Hazára	4 0 0	2 13 9	1 14 6	2 0 0	...	2 12 0	2 13 9	2 8 0	4 3 4	4 7 1	5 0 0
Peshávar	4 7 1	2 5 8	1 3 5	1 10 8	1 13 1	2 5 8	2 5 8	2 8 0	3 10 2	4 10 2	4 8 [illegible]
Kohát	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 7	1 13 1	1 9 7	2 0 0	2 5 8	1 11 9	1 13 6	5 0 0	5 10 [illegible]
Bannu	4 0 0	1 13 1	1 2 10	1 8 7	1 6 10	1 14 6	1 8 7	2 10 8	4 9 1	4 14 10	4 9 [illegible]
Dera Ismail Khan	5 0 0	2 5 8	1 7 8	...	1 9 7	1 13 1	1 13 1	2 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
Dera Gházi Khan	5 0 0	2 10 8	2 0 0	...	1 9 7	2 0 0	2 3 7	3 5 11	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
Muzaffargarh	3 5 4	2 10 8	1 13 1	...	3 1 3	2 8 0	2 3 7	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 1 0
General Average	4 2 9	2 7 1	1 10 4	2 6 9	2 8 2	2 9 7	1 14 7	2 10 9	3 6 0	4 0 1	4 14 [illegible]

QUARTERS OF EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE
PER MAUND OF 80 lbs.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rape.	Til.	Cotton (uncleaned.)	Gur.	Tobacco leaf.	Salt.	Ghi.	Firewood.	Plough bullock, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron.	REMARKS.
Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 7 6	5 0 0	5 11 5	4 7 1	5 0 0	3 10 2	25 10 8	0 5 4	25 0 0	2 6 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	Didwána Salt.
5 0 0	5 11 5	4 7 1	4 0 0	8 0 0	3 10 2	27 13 2	0 5 4	42 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	8 0 0	Sambar Salt.
4 7 1	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 3 4	3 1 3	3 10 2	26 10 8	0 4 11	48 5 0	5 0 0	0 1 3	6 10 8	Ditto.
5 0 0	5 8 0	5 11 5	5 11 5	16 0 0	3 10 2	32 0 0	0 7 1	52 0 0	1 12 0	0 2 0	4 8 0	Ditto.
4 3 4	4 7 1	5 0 0	4 7 1	10 0 0	3 12 11	29 1 4	0 5 4	45 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 3	7 0 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 3 2	5 0 0	4 13 0	5 0 0	3 2 2	29 1 5	0 4 7	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	6 2 0	Lahori Salt.
5 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	4 11 4	35 8 11	0 9 10	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 9 4	5 0 0	Ditto.
5 0 0	5 11 5	5 0 0	6 2 6	6 10 8	3 12 11	29 0 6	0 5 4	15 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 6	6 10 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 11 6	5 11 5	5 11 5	4 0 0	3 0 9	27 13 3	0 5 10	30 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
5 11 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	3 3 2	32 0 0	0 8 0	28 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	5 12 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	4 11 3	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 0 0	3 3 2	32 0 0	0 5 10	55 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 8 3	5 0 0	4 11 4	5 0 0	3 1 3	30 7 9	0 6 1	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	6 10 8	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 5 4	3 1 3	27 13 3	0 6 5	32 8 0	3 0 0	0 1 9	6 0 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 0 0	4 11 4	5 5 4	4 0 0	3 5 4	26 10 4	0 2 8	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
5 0 0	3 10 9	4 7 1	5 2 7	5 13 6	3 5 4	26 11 0	0 3 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 8	6 10 8	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 2 2	4 7 1	6 6 5	5 0 0	3 5 4	31 3 11	0 7 6	50 0 0	8 12 0	0 3 2	6 2 8	Ditto.
3 10 2	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 3	30 7 7	0 7 1	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6	4 9 2	Ditto.
4 7 1	4 7 1	5 0 0	4 7 1	5 0 0	3 1 3	29 1 5	0 5 4	37 8 0	4 8 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	Ditto.
3 10 2	4 7 1	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 14 7	29 1 6	0 5 4	50 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0	Ditto.
3 10 6	5 12 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 13 9	25 11 0	0 4 7	48 0 0	2 4 0	0 2 0	6 4 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	4 8 0	4 11 4	5 2 7	5 0 0	3 1 3	27 8 0	0 7 6	50 0 0	3 8 0	0 3 0	5 4 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 1	5 5 4	5 0 0	3 1 3	26 11 0	0 3 2	43 5 0	2 2 8	0 2 0	6 0 0	Ditto,
3 11 2	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 5 4	2 13 9	26 10 8	0 6 5	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	Ditto.
3 10 2	4 7 10	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 15 5	26 10 8	0 7 1	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	6 5 4	Ditto.
3 12 0	6 10 8	...	8 6 9	14 2 8	3 10 2	25 9 6	0 7 1	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 0	7 8 0	Ditto.
3 10 2	4 10 2	5 0 0	7 7 1	10 10 8	1 0 0	27 13 2	0 6 5	27 8 0	3 8 0	0 2 8	6 0 0	Black Salt.
4 0 0	5 5 4	3 3 2	6 6 5	8 0 0	0 10 8	26 10 8	0 8 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 6	8 0 0	Ditto.
2 7 5	4 14 9	4 0 0	4 14 9	4 9 2	1 0 0	29 4 6	0 7 1	35 0 0	4 5 4	...	6 0 0	Ditto.
3 5 0	4 4 0	...	5 9 10	10 0 0	1 0 0	30 8 0	0 6 10	36 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	6 4 0	Ditto.
4 0 0	5 5 4	4 0 0	6 1 6	8 0 0	2 0 0	29 1 5	0 6 5	50 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 9	6 6 6	Ditto.
4 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	7 0 0	3 5 4	28 8 0	0 5 10	40 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 6	6 8 0	Lahori Salt.
4 1 11	5 2 6	4 12 3	5 6 11	6 12 0	2 15 6	28 10 10	0 6 0	35 12 11	3 7 0	0 2 5	6 4 3	

No. 46.—STATEMENT OF LABOUR IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Division.	District.	Description.	Wages per diem. Skilled.			Wages per diem. Unskilled.			Carts per day per bullock.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi.	Hissar	Highest	0	7	0	0	2	9	0	7	0	0	7	0	3	2	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	4	6	0	2	0	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	*1	14	0	...	...	...	* Last year the rate was given for 12 hours all round, whereas the present rate is for 6 hours only.
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	...	...	...	
	Gurgaon	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	1	9	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	14	0	0	6	0	
	Delhi	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	6	0	
	Karnál	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	†7	8	0	0	6	6	† The high rate shown this year is due to the work having been commenced of Delhi and Kálka Railway and that of Sirsa Canal.
		Lowest	0	5	4	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	6	0	†5	0	0	0	5	6	
	Umballa	Highest	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	‡2	0	0	‡ The last year's rate was for men working on boat. The present rate is the correct one.
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	
	Simla	Highest	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average	Highest	0	7	2	0	3	8	0	8	2	0	7	3	3	12	0	0	13	8	
		Lowest	0	5	4	0	2	5	0	7	0	0	5	2	2	10	6	0	10	5	
Jullundur.	Kángra	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	§6	14	0	...	...	...	§ The rate given for previous year was wrong.
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	6	8	0	3	9	0	7	0	0	6	6	4	6	0	3	8	0	
		Lowest	0	4	3	0	2	3	0	6	0	0	4	8	3	3	8	1	4	0	
	Jullundur	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	0	12	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
	Ludhiána	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	14	0	
	Ferozepore...	Highest	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	‖4	0	0	‖ The difference in this and the previous year is due to the number of men employed on each boat.
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	
	Average	Highest	0	8	6	0	3	9	0	9	0	0	7	1	4	5	0	2	5	0	
		Lowest	0	6	1	0	2	9	0	8	0	0	5	2	3	6	4	0	14	8	
[illegible]	Mooltan	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	¶5	0	0	6	0	0	¶ The present low rate is due to the termination of the work of construction of Sidhnai Canal, &c.
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	3	12	0	2	0	0	
	Jhang	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	11	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	0	12	0	
	Montgomery	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	3	14	0	1	8	0	

La[ore]	Lahore	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
	Amritsar	Highest	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gurdáspur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	7	0	0	4	3	2	8	0	**...	...	...
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	0	3	9	...	...	...	**...	...	...
	Average	Highest	0	9	4	0	4	6	0	9	4	0	6	10	3	12	0	2	6	5
		Lowest	0	6	6	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	5	8	3	9	6	1	4	0
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	...	...	...
	Gujrát	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	6	0
	Gujránwála	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	4	0	2	12	0	0	6	0
	Shahpur	Highest	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	1	4	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Ráwalpindi	Highest	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	7	0	4	6	0	2	4	0
	Average	Highest	0	9	10	0	3	2	0	9	4	0	8	0	3	13	8	1	10	0
		Lowest	0	6	6	0	2	7	0	7	10	0	6	2	3	4	5	1	0	0
Peshawar.	Hazára	Highest	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Pesháwar	Highest	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
		Lowest	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
	Kohát	Highest	0	13	3	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	6	4	0	47	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	18	0	0
	Average	Highest	1	1	9	0	6	4	0	10	8	0	8	8	5	0	0	18	10	8
		Lowest	0	9	4	0	4	4	0	7	8	0	6	8	3	2	0	7	0	0
Derajat.	Bannu	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghâzi Khan	Highest	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
	Muzaffargarh	Highest	0	10	0	0	6	6	...	...	...	0	4	0	1	14	0	1	12	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	5	0	...	...	...	0	3	6	1	4	0	1	8	0
	Average	Highest	0	12	3	0	4	11	0	12	0	0	7	6	3	10	6	2	3	0
		Lowest	0	7	0	0	3	3	0	10	0	0	6	6	3	0	0	1	10	8
	Grand Average	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	3	0	9	5	0	7	6	3	15	7	3	13	0
		Lowest	0	6	9	0	2	7	0	7	10	0	5	9	3	3	2	1	13	7

** No fixed rate for boats : hence not given.

No. 47.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the year 1890-91.

1	2		3		4	
Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.
Sewestán	206,907	7,04,048	130,021	7,22,342	336,928	14,26,390
Tirah	99,661	92,055	81,800	1,09,831	181,461	2,01,886
Kabul	Logs No. 1,370 199,076	20,73,790	176,834	45,98,704	Logs No. 1,370 375,910	66,72,494
Bajaur	Logs No. 6,803 82,552	9,34,159	95,474	9,34,735	Logs No. 6,803 178,026	18,68,894
Kashmir	Logs No. 5,702 978,089	55,99,542	473,068	56,61,734	Logs No. 5,702 1,451,157	1,12,61,276
Ladakh	7,743	3,41,908	5,820	2,85,211	13,563	6,27,119
Chinese Tibet	4,684	1,19,890	601	20,217	5,285	1,40,107
Total ...	Logs No. 13,875 1,578,712	98,65,392	963,618	1,23,32,774	Logs No. 13,875 2,542,330	2,21,98,166

No. 48.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department during the year 1890-91.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
Military Works	...	...	2,56,324	1,27,837	3,84,161	68,588
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	2,17,252	1,13,880	3,31,132	61,520
Communications	...	...	93,226	16,369	1,09,595	20,361
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	3,10,478	1,30,249	4,40,727	81,881
Total Imperial ...	...	...	5,66,802	2,58,086	8,24,888	1,50,469
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	10,26,183	2,81,979	13,08,162	2,66,123
Communications	...	...	3,19,815	10,33,767	13,53,582	2,75,363
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	89,681	52,837	1,42,518	28,993
Total Provincial ...	...	...	14,35,679	13,68,583	28,04,262	5,70,479
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	75,223	1,00,669	1,75,892	20,458
Communications	...	...	1,66,510	5,21,385	6,87,895	80,010
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	80,847	50,127	1,30,974	15,234
Total Incorporated Local ...	...	...	3,22,580	6,72,181	9,94,761	1,15,702
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	42,060	34,539	76,599	3,222
Communications	...	...	1,734	12,637	14,371	604
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	8,06,824	2,67,589	10,74,413	45,192
Total Excluded Local ...	...	...	8,50,618	3,14,765	11,65,383	49,018
Total Local ...	...	...	11,73,198	9,86,946	21,60,144	1,64,720
STATE RAILWAYS.						
40—Subsidized Railways.						
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway.	...	...	1,06,902	...	1,06,902	...
41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.						
Bhatinda-Baháwalpur Railway Survey.	...	...	— 960	...	— 960	— 960
48—State Railways not charged against Revenue						
Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway	...	...	3,616	...	3,616	...

No. 49.—Statement showing the Progress made in the Construction of Railways in the Punjab and the state of their Working from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891 (including the whole of the North-Western Railway System; figures for the portion in the Punjab cannot be separately stated).

Names of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage.	Passengers carried during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers and other coaching receipts.	Receipts from miscellaneous, including steam boat.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profit.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement to 31st March 1891.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
North-Western Railway System...															* 39,70,97,253
Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway ...	...	2,395	42,223	118,840	315,113	9,306,477	9,782,653	91,58,002	1,82,63,856	2,74,21,858	1,75,49,903	98,71,955			56,16,953
Jummoo-Kashmir Railway, Kashmir Section.													1,012	12,152	13,00,927
Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway ...	...	108	1,889	3,212	12,641	550,709	568,451	2,56,632	4,39,223	6,95,855	3,82,720	3,13,135			65,36,876
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway ...	162	162	The railway was not opened until shortly before the close of the year.												

* Includes the capital expenditure of the British section of the Jummoo-Kashmir Railway.

Note.—(a). The Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway and the Kashmir section of the Jummoo-Kashmir Railway are leased by the North-Western Railway; the revenue transactions are included in the one account.
(b). The Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway line is worked by the North-Western Railway at 55 per cent. on gross receipts, and the revenue transactions are excluded from those of the North-Western Railway and are shown separately as above.
(c). The number of employés does not include labourers and cannot be separately determined for each line.

No. 50.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1890-91.

	Famine Relief and Insurance—35 Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	*Irrigation—42, Major Works, Working Expenses.*			*Irrigation—43, Minor Works and Navigation.*			*Expenditure not charged to Revenue—49, Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works.*			*Total.*		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swat River Canal	28,381	10,222	43,873	54,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,603	43,873	82,476
Western Jumna Canal	...	70,197	2,49,631	3,19,828	...	...	...	54,484	...	54,484	1,24,681	2,49,631	3,74,312
Sirsa Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,70,939	...	3,70,939	3,70,939	...	3,70,939
Bári Doáb Canal	...	18,604	2,37,302	2,55,906	...	...	...	17,732	...	17,732	36,336	2,37,302	2,73,638
Sirhind Canal...	...	60,357	2,64,623	3,24,980	...	...	...	—1,07,474	...	—1,07,474	—47,117	2,64,623	2,17,506
Chenab Canal...	...	947	61,672	62,619	—3,026	...	—3,026	14,24,844	...	14,24,844	14,22,765	61,672	14,84,437
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	...	297	30,706	31,003	—2,345	...	—2,345	17,151	...	17,151	15,103	30,706	45,809
Sidhnai Canal	...	8,674	31,569	40,243	...	...	...	87,979	...	87,979	96,653	31,569	1,28,222
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	15,150	56,158	71,308	...	...	...	15,150	56,158	71,308
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	...	...	...	...	14,309	10,966	25,275	...	...	...	14,309	10,966	25,275
Indus Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	26,894	1,73,078	1,99,972	...	...	...	26,894	1,73,078	1,79,972
Shahpur Canals	...	...	...	...	8,138	13,289	21,427	...	...	...	8,138	13,289	21,427
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	15,202	15,202	...	...	...	...	15,202	15,202
Ditto Embankment	...	...	...	...	16,856	921	17,777	...	...	...	16,856	921	17,777
Establishment	6,520	...	...	9,33,848	...	...	2,77,802	...	...	2,56,880	...	...	14,75,050
Tools and Plant	—49	...	...	19,630	...	...	5,320	...	...	6,184	...	...	31,085
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	6,348	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	6,474
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	101
Suspense Balances	—3,899	...	...	...	...	...	—802	...	...	1,60,355	...	...	1,55,654
PROVINCIAL.													
Jhang District Canal...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	24
Survey of Canal from Kabul River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandi Kui Canal	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	19
Barkat Ali Canal	...	...	...	...	111	...	111	...	...	...	111	...	111
Hajiwah Canal	...	...	...	...	...	7,964	7,964	...	...	...	...	7,964	7,964
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	1,984
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	127
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30,953	1,69,298	9,19,376	20,48,501	76,130	2,77,578	6,38,365	18,65,655	...	22,89,074	21,39,464	11,96,954	50,06,893
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1,486	...	...	—1,486
Remainder	30,953	1,69,298	9,19,376	20,48,501	76,130	2,77,578	6,38,365	18,65,655	...	22,90,560	21,39,464	11,96,954	50,08,379
Deduct Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,585	...	...	34,585
Deduct Loss by Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net outlay	30,953	1,69,298	9,19,376	20,48,501	76,130	2,77,578	6,38,365	18,65,655	...	22,55,975	21,39,464	11,96,954	49,73,794

No. 51.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Revenue and Receipts.	1889-90. Imperial.	1889-90. Provincial.	1889-90. Local.	1889-90. Total.	1890-91. Imperial.	1890-91. Provincial.	1890-91. Local.	1890-91. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,31,43,661	95,20,912	30,320	2,26,94,893	1,30,87,253	95,96,959	31,244	2,27,15,456	+ 20,563
II.—Opium ...	37,320	...	...	37,320	28,722	...	...	28,722	— 8,598
IV.—Stamps ...	19,48,311	19,48,311	...	38,96,622	19,43,475	19,43,475	...	38,86,950	— 9,672
V.—Excise ...	7,95,398	7,95,399	...	15,90,797	8,85,041	8,85,040	...	17,70,081	+ 1,79,284
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	6,32 960	33,63,374	39,96,334	...	5,61,494	34,18,970	39,80,464	— 15,870
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	5,60,075	5 60 074	...	11,20,149	5,93,898	5 93 899	...	11,87,797	+ 67,648
IX.—Forest ...	4,60,856	4,60 857	...	9,21,713	4,17,185	4,17,185	...	8,34,370	— 87,343
X.—Registration ...	1,11,737	1,11,737	...	2,23,474	1,16,353	1,16,353	...	2,32,706	+ 9,232
XI.—Tributes ...	2,73,708	...	...	2,73,708	2,75,712	...	...	2,75,712	+ 2,004
XII.—Interest ...	90	2,00,762	1,100	2,01,952	152	2,25,504	1,124	2,26,780	+ 24,828
XIII.—Post Office ...	...	7	38,363	38,370	...	1,194	37,843	39,037	+ 667
XVIA.—Law and Justice—(Courts of Law)	...	4,88 502	10,127	4,98,629	...	4,64,463	10,788	4,75,251	— 23,378
XVIB.— Ditto— (Jails) ...	...	1 95 438	...	1,95,438	...	2,05 077	...	2,05,077	+ 9,639
XVII.—Police ...	...	6,42 409	47,758	6,90,167	...	6,47,426	52,072	6 99,498	+ 9,331
XIX.—Education ...	...	15,756	47,664	63,420	...	14,963	52,071	67,034	+ 3,614
XX.—Medical ...	...	23,622	11,055	34,677	...	24,139	14,580	38,719	+ 4,042
XXI.—Scientific, &c ...	...	38,850	92,267	1,31,117	...	39,246	66,424	1,05 670	— 25,447
XXII.—Receipts, &c, ...	71,820	63,004	...	1,34,824	67,693	79,151	...	1,46,844	+ 12,020
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	8,711	49,001	...	57,712	27,112	92,005	...	1,19,117	+ 61,405
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	10,183	1,61,928	39,204	2,11,315	8,983	1,51 592	43,150	2,03,725	— 7,590
XXVI.—State Railways...	...	1,01,545	...	1,01,545	...	1,12,252	...	1,12,252	+ 10,707
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works	2,29,223	...	...	2,29,223	4,15,599	...	...	4,15,599	+ 1,86,376
XXX.— Ditto— Minor Works	...	47,926	9,275	57,201	...	56,295	12,730	69,025	+ 11,824
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	...	4,14,061	1,96,905	6,10,966	...	3,80,176	2,61,848	6,42,024	+ 31,058
Total ...	1,76,51,093	1,64,73,061	38,87,412	3,80,11,565	1,78,67,178	1,66,07,888	40,02,844	3,84,77,910	+ 4,66,344
Contributions ...	...	3,85,952	16,055	4,02,007	...	4,37,967	15,368	4,53,335	+ 51,328
Debt and Remittances ...	13,47,22,227	...	...	13,47,22,227	13,81,85,232	...	...	13,81,85,232	+ 34,63,005
Total ...	15,23,73,320	1,68,59,013	39,03,467	17,31,35,800	15,60,52,410	1,70,45,855	40,18,212	17,71,16,477	+ 39,80,677
Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	98,75,997	...	...	...	83,19,947	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	18,30,11,797	...	...	...	18,54,36,424	...
Provincial and Local Deficit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 51.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1889-90 and 1890-91—concluded.

Expenditure.	1889-90. Imperial.	1889-90. Provincial.	1889-90. Local.	1889-90. Total.	1890-91. Imperial.	1890-91. Provincial.	1890-91. Local.	1890-91. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	85,776	67,755	1,967	1,55,498	57,637	51,038	221	1,08,896	+ 46,602
2—Assignments and Compensation	1,61,987	...	...	1,61,987	1,55,727	...	...	1,55,727	+ 6,260
3—Land Revenue	3,47,364	21,53,276	12,11,973	37,12,613	3,54,109	22,48,156	12,01,693	38,03,958	— 91,345
6—Stamps	85,929	85,929	...	1,71,858	83,182	83,183	...	1,66,365	+ 5,493
7—Excise	25,271	25,271	...	50,542	27,346	27,347	...	54,693	— 4,151
8—Provincial Rates	...	98,902	...	98,902	...	8,948	...	8,948	+ 89,954
10—Assessed Taxes	10,291	561	...	10,852	10,651	561	...	11,212	— 360
11—Forest	3,22,661	3,22,661	...	6,45,322	3,30,225	3,30,224	...	6,60,449	— 15,127
12—Registration	35,565	35,566	...	71,131	35,536	35,536	...	71,072	+ 59
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,016	1,68,831	...	1,69,847	100	1,74,814	...	1,74,914	— 5,067
14—Interest on other obligations	54,987	...	...	54,987	61,610	...	...	61,610	— 6,623
15—Post Office	...	92,802	48,914	1,41,716	...	95,392	46,601	1,42,993	— 1,277
18—General Administration	1,59,494	9,14,478	1,18,654	11,92,626	1,64,777	9,68,397	1,24,171	12,57,345	— 64,719
19A—Law and Justice—(Courts of Law)	...	28,46,812	9,606	28,56,418	...	28,90,348	10,488	29,00,836	— 44,418
19B— Ditto— (Jails)	...	8,43,864	...	8,43,864	...	8,83,169	...	8,83,169	— 39,305
20—Police	2,15,079	31,38,707	17,923	33,71,709	2,22,762	31,54,501	18,765	33,96,028	— 24,319
22—Education	...	7,52,259	5,08,342	12,60,601	...	7,60,638	5,41,155	13,01,793	— 41,192
23—Ecclesiastical	2,53,267	...	...	2,53,267	2,47,199	...	...	2,47,199	+ 6,068
24—Medical	...	5,32,775	2,91,394	8,24,169	...	5,28,798	2,97,049	8,25,847	— 1,678
25—Political	11,77,662	...	...	11,77,662	12,11,768	...	...	12,11,768	— 34,106
26—Scientific, &c.	11,681	94,878	1,24,575	2,31,134	76,210	79,945	1,20,437	2,76,592	— 45,458
27—Territorial and Political Pensions	3,97,512	...	...	3,97,512	3,80,192	...	...	3,80,192	+ 17,320
28—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance	2,892	...	...	2,892	...	...	...	...	+ 2,892
29—Superannuation, &c.	360	7,52,356	10,081	7,62,797	...	8,00,576	2,479	8,03,055	— 40,258
30—Stationery and Printing	...	4,35,457	9,589	4,45,046	...	4,89,292	17,691	5,06,983	— 61,937
32—Miscellaneous	23,642	48,224	51,579	1,23,445	21,861	45,798	45,846	1,13,505	+ 9,940
38—State Railways—									
Interest on Debt	...	1,98,319	...	1,98,319	...	1,98,615	...	1,98,615	— 296
Working expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	16,657	...	16,657	...	— 950	...	— 960	+ 17,617
42—Irrigation—Major Works	373	...	...	373	4,042	...	...	4,042	— 3,659
43— Ditto— Minor Works	...	28,903	1,012	29,915	...	39,847	11,088	50,935	— 21,020
45—Civil Works	...	28,95,079	9,80,793	38,75,872	...	28,56,745	11,12,973	39,69,718	— 93,846
Total	33,72,809	1,65,50,322	33,86,402	2,33,09,533	34,44,934	1,67,51,908	35,50,657	2,37,47,499	— 4,37,965
Contributions	...	16,055	3,85,952	4,02,007	...	15,368	4,37,967	4,53,335	— 51,328
Debt and Remittances	15,09,80,310	...	...	15,09,80,310	15,04,17,599	...	...	15,04,17,599	+ 5,62,711
Total	15,43,53,119	1,65,66,377	37,72,354	17,46,91,850	15,38,62,533	1,67,67,276	39,88,624	17,46,18,433	+ 73,417
Closing Balance	...	...	...	83,19,947	...	...	...	1,08,17,991	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	18,30,11,797	...	...	...	18,54,36,424	...
Provincial and Local Surplus	...	2,92,636	1,31,114	...	...	2,78,579	29,583	...	...

No. 52.—GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS SHOWING THE WORKS, THE CAPITAL OUTLAY THEREON, THE REVENUE INTEREST ON THE DEBT INCURRED

Irrigation and

Works.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay					
				During 1890-91.			To end of 1890-91.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CANALS IN OPERATION.									
PROTECTIVE WORKS.									
Swat River Canal	35,45,810	1,79,468	37,25,278	30,953	963	31,916	34,75,884	1,27,611	36,03,495
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.									
Western Jumna Canal...	1,08,86,828	5,60,420	1,14,47,248	58,438	13,526	71,964	1,06,24,564	5,68,264	1,11,92,828
Bári Doáb Canal	1,58,15,470	...	1,58,15,470	28,207	— 1,125	27,082	1,58,03,927	6,29,631	1,64,33,558
Sirhind Canal	2,31,22,400	12,92,200	2,44,14,600	— 2,63,975	— 11,911	— 2,75,886	2,21,34,419	11,52,973	2,32,87,392
Chenab Canal	99,85,000	3,89,591	1,03,74,591	18,87,814	31,501	19,19,315	55,48,155	1,54,998	57,03,153
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal ...	7,28,104	36,896	7,65,000	18,564	2,580	21,144	6,65,222	26,335	6,91,557
Sidhnai Canal	9,62,383	37,092	9,99,475	91,501	3,175	94,676	9,05,599	30,156	9,35,755
Total Productive Works—Imperial	6,15,00,185	23,16,199	6,38,16,384	18,20,549	37,746	18,58,295	5,56,81,886	25,62,357	5,82,44,243
CONTRIBUTION.									
Sirhind Canal	1,42,39,700	...	1,42,39,700	5,10,366	...	5,10,366	1,38,01,934	...	1,38,01,934
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.									
IMPERIAL.									
Sirsa Branch	28,92,687	1,89,857	30,82,544	4,64,411	18,761	4,83,172	5,99,155	24,968	6,24,123
Jhelum Canal	1,20,24,068	5,02,608	1,25,26,676	228	32	260	8,679	963	9,642
Total ...	1,49,16,755	6,92,465	1,56,09,220	4,64,639	18,793	4,83,432	6,07,834	25,931	6,33,765
CONTRIBUTION.									
Sirsa Branch	10,84,302	25,715	11,10,017	1,64,635	...	1,64,635	2,22,569	...	2,22,569
Total — Imperial ...	7,99,62,750	31,88,132	8,31,50,882	23,16,141	57,502	23,73,643	5,97,65,604	27,15,899	6,24,81,503
Total — Contribution ...	1,53,24,002	25,715	1,53,49,717	6,75,001	...	6,75,001	1,40,24,503	...	1,40,24,503
CANALS IN OPERATION.									
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.									
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,98,408	9,504	6,07,912	15,469	960	16,429	5,36,943	57,118	5,94,061
Lower Sutlej Ditto ...	1,09,555	...	1,09,555	...	...	...	1,07,561	2,541	1,10,102
Indus Ditto ...	6,92,236	...	6,92,235	— 1,156	...	— 1,156	6,87,906	19,729	7,07,635
Shahpur Ditto ...	38,868	...	38,868	...	...	...	38,868	1,871	40,739
Mádhopur Workshops	5,32,843	...	5,32,843	...	...	...	4,24,148	...	4,24,148
Total ...	19,71,910	9,504	19,81,414	14,313	960	15,273	17,95,426	81,259	18,76,685
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.									
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION
DERIVED THEREFROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE
IN RESPECT OF THOSE WORKS FOR 1890-91.

Navigation Works.

Receipts during 1890-91.			Working Expenses during 1890-91.			Net Results, excluding Interest, difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.				Simple interest during 1890-91.	Net Results, including Interest.			
								Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
Water rate.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,50,483	...	2,50,483	1,02,471	6,622	1,09,093	1,49,390	...	3·92	...	1,38,416	2,974	...	0·08	...
16,03,211	23,680	16,26,891	5,60,502	32,731	5,93,233	10,33,659	...	9·23	...	4,23,814	6,09,844	...	5·45	...
14,95,586	4,40,458	19,36,044	5,65,931	42,338	6,08,269	13,27,775	...	8·08	...	6,31,593	6,96,182	...	4·23	...
16,85,229	...	16,85,229	5,85,997	16,159	6,02,156	10,83,073	...	4·65	...	8,90,656	1,92,417	...	0·83	...
97,931	...	97,931	89,512	3,594	93,106	4,825	...	0·08	...	1,84,170	...	1,79,345	...	3·14
63,886	84	63,970	74,157	6,028	80,185	...	16,215	...	2·34	26,238	...	42,453	...	6·14
1,80,281	...	1,80,281	73,973	4,494	78,467	1,01,814	...	10·88	...	34,394	67,420	...	7·20	...
51,26,124	4,64,222	55,90,346	19,50,072	1,05,344	20,55,416	35,51,145	16,215	6·07	...	21,90,865	15,65,863	2,21,798	2·31	...
						35,34,930					13,44,065			
36,819	...	36,819	1,86,512	...	1,86,512	...	1,49,693	...	1·08	...	...	1,49,693	...	1·08
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,678	...	14,678	...	2·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	...	343	...	3·56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,021	...	15,021	...	2·37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53,76,607	4,64,222	58,40,829	20,52,543	1,11,966	21,64,509	36,92,535	16,215	5·88	...	23,44,302	15,68,837	2,36,819	2·13	...
						36,76,320					13,32,018			
36,819	...	36,819	1,86,512	...	1,86,512	...	1,49,693	...	1·06	...	...	1,49,693	...	1·06
25,569	1,22,307	1,47,876	1,10,326	7,164	1,17,490	30,386	...	5·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,74,093	3,24,646	5,98,739	3,91,010	10,859	4,01,869	1,96,870	...	178·80	...	...	...	...	...	...
72,418	1,55,043	2,27,461	2,87,462	15,866	3,03,328	...	75,867	...	10·72	...	...	...	...	...
49,637	...	49,637	36,634	2,031	38,665	10,972	...	26·93	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,21,717	6,01,996	10,23,713	8,25,432	35,920	8,61,352	2,38,228	75,867	8·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
						1,62,361								
1,37,945	2,57,658	3,95,603	1,95,642	5,941	2,01,583	1,94,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths Registered

No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.			Number of Births registered.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	Hissar	7,827	6,340	14,167	235	224	459
2		Hánsi	6,588	6,068	12,656	319	268	587
3		Bhiwáni	17,631	16,131	33,762	668	556	1,224
4		Sirsa	6,711	5,581	12,292	284	240	524
5	Rohtak	Rohtak...	8,155	7,544	15,699	275	275	550
6		Jhajjar	5,693	5,957	11,650	282	222	504
7	Gurgaon	Rewári	12,163	12,282	24,445	506	418	924
8		Palwal	5,312	5,323	10,635	257	267	524
9	Delhi...	Delhi	61,792	55,571	117,363	2,656	2,551	5,207
10		Do. Suburbs... ...	28,956	23,926	52,882	832	713	1,545
11		Sonepat	6,449	6,628	13,077	278	279	557
12	Karnál	Karnál	12,626	10,507	23,133	440	379	819
13		Kaithal...	7,302	7,452	14,754	279	224	503
14		Pánipat...	13,272	13,300	26,572	480	410	890
15	Umballa	Umballa	14,446	12,331	26,777	523	452	975
16		Jagádhri	6,511	5,789	12,300	205	186	391
17		Shahabad	5,091	5,127	10,218	115	106	221
18		Sádhaura	5,532	5,262	10,794	169	161	330
19		Rúpar	6,171	4,155	10,326	199	169	368
20	Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	7,070	6,193	13,263	251	282	533
21		Tánda and Urmar ...	5,394	4,901	10,295	249	237	486
22	Jullundur	Jullundur	16,828	14,349	31,177	898	882	1,780
23		Do. Suburbs ...	5,996	5,478	11,474	383	332	715
24		Ráhon	6,132	5,604	11,736	218	198	416
25	Ludhiána	Ludhiána	24,685	19,478	44,163	1,017	912	1,929
26		Jagraon	8,816	8,057	16,873	427	370	797
27	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	12,043	8,827	20,870	413	364	777
28	Mooltan	Mooltan	16,698	15,180	31,878	783	741	1,524
29		Do. Suburbs ...	14,390	11,203	25,593	561	539	1,100
30	Jhang	Maghiána	6,569	6,005	12,574	357	262	619
31		Chiniot...	5,563	5,628	11,191	304	298	602
32	Lahore	Lahore	53,135	44,073	97,208	2,039	1,844	3,883
33		Do. Suburbs ...	26,466	15,204	41,670	366	309	675
34		Kasúr	8,870	8,466	17,336	363	300	663
35	Amritsar	Amritsar	81,652	62,564	144,216	2,849	2,742	5,591
36	Gurdáspur	Batála	12,248	12,033	24,281	611	559	1,170
37	Siálkot	Siálkot	17,753	16,097	33,850	802	642	1,444
38	Gujrát	Gujrát	9,577	9,166	18,743	331	273	604
39		Jalálpur	6,665	6,174	12,839	259	255	514
40	Gujránwála	Gujránwála	12,345	10,539	22,884	545	492	1,037
41		Wazirabad	8,795	7,667	16,462	348	307	655
42	Shahpur	Bhera	7,625	7,540	15,165	392	351	743
43	Jhelum	Jhelum	11,370	5,264	16,634	174	150	324
44		Pind Dádan Khan ...	8,995	7,729	16,724	231	204	435
45	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	17,959	9,773	27,732	464	472	936
46	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	33,089	26,203	59,292	1,146	957	2,103
47	Kohát	Kohát	7,975	5,515	13,490	249	212	461
48	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	10,283	8,705	18,988	298	240	538
49	Dera Ghází Khan ...	Dera Ghází Khan ...	11,015	8,672	19,687	331	306	637

AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
17	16	32	231	239	470	30	38	33	...	1
25	21	46	360	320	680	55	53	54	...	8
20	16	36	937	895	1,832	53	55	54	...	18
23	20	43	259	227	486	39	41	40	3	...
18	18	35	291	260	551	36	34	35	...	...
24	19	43	170	158	328	30	27	28	15	...
21	17	38	376	356	732	31	29	30	8	...
24	25	49	247	238	485	46	45	46	3	...
23	22	44	3,088	2,971	6,059	50	53	52	...	8
16	13	29	736	625	1,361	25	26	26	3	...
21	21	43	426	420	846	66	63	65	...	22
19	16	35	683	599	1,282	54	57	55	...	20
19	15	34	305	289	594	42	39	40	...	6
18	15	33	666	767	1,433	50	58	54	...	21
20	17	36	943	983	1,926	65	80	72	...	36
17	15	32	247	239	486	38	41	40	...	8
11	10	22	303	266	569	60	52	56	...	34
16	15	31	286	295	581	52	56	54	...	23
19	16	36	188	163	351	30	39	34	2	...
19	21	40	304	302	606	43	49	46	...	6
24	23	47	239	231	470	44	47	46	1	...
29	28	57	731	663	1,394	43	46	45	12	...
33	29	62	252	244	496	42	45	43	19	...
19	17	35	233	230	463	38	41	39	...	4
23	21	44	907	819	1,726	37	42	39	5	...
25	22	47	408	392	800	46	49	47	...	...
20	17	37	523	418	941	43	47	45	...	8
25	23	48	561	512	1,073	34	34	34	14	...
22	21	43	541	466	1,007	38	42	39	4	...
28	21	49	249	235	484	38	39	38	11	...
27	27	54	196	241	437	35	43	39	15	...
21	19	40	2,535	2,345	4,880	48	53	50	...	10
9	7	16	972	496	1,468	37	33	35	...	19
21	17	38	445	411	856	50	49	49	...	11
20	19	39	4,446	4,278	8,724	54	68	60	...	21
25	23	48	586	571	1,157	48	47	48	...	...
24	19	43	966	924	1,890	54	57	56	...	13
18	15	32	1,218	1,202	2,420	127	131	129	...	97
20	20	40	461	503	964	69	81	75	...	35
24	21	45	714	666	1,380	58	63	60	...	15
21	19	40	698	689	1,387	79	90	84	...	44
26	23	49	312	289	601	41	38	40	9	...
10	9	19	272	227	499	24	43	30	...	11
14	12	26	322	263	585	36	34	35	...	9
17	17	34	766	547	1,313	43	56	47	...	13
19	16	35	1,057	930	1,987	32	35	34	1	...
18	16	34	231	217	448	29	39	33	1	...
16	13	28	303	276	579	29	32	30	...	2
17	16	32	271	246	517	25	28	26	6	...

No. 54.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	3			4		
		Population according to Census of 1881.			Cholera.		
No.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	364,147	308,422	672,569	34	20	54
2	Rohtak	296,224	257,385	553,609	18	15	33
3	Gurgaon	338,917	302,931	641,848	214	117	331
4	Delhi	344,016	299,499	643,515	471	360	831
5	Karnál	348,787	296,511	645,298	118	106	224
6	Umballa	569,227	463,438	1,032,665	649	512	1,161
7	Simla	27,593	15,352	42,945	1	...	1
8	Kángra	380,867	349,978	730,845	196	134	330
9	Hoshiárpur	481,526	419,855	901,381	19	8	27
10	Jullundur	431,435	358,120	789,555	3	1	4
11	Ludhiána	339,598	279,237	618,835	...	2	2
12	Ferozepore	410,559	336,770	747,329	...	...	...
13	Mooltan	304,517	247,447	551,964	8	3	11
14	Jhang	214,382	180,914	395,296	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	232,947	193,582	426,529	8	10	18
16	Lahore	510,353	413,753	924,106	78	61	139
17	Amritsar	490,694	402,572	893,266	68	42	110
18	Gurdáspur	445,798	377,897	823,695	57	47	104
19	Siálkot	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	...	1	1
20	Gujrát	362,162	326,953	689,115	...	...	...
21	Gujránwála	333,605	283,287	616,892	12	5	17
22	Shahpur	221,676	199,832	421,508	...	...	...
23	Jhelum	313,448	275,925	589,373	1	...	1
24	Ráwalpindi	449,287	371,225	820,512	2	...	2
25	Hazára	218,616	188,459	407,075	...	...	...
26	Pesháwar	329,524	263,150	592,674	...	...	...
27	Kohát	101,369	80,171	181,540	...	...	...
28	Bannu	177,503	155,074	332,577	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan	238,468	203,181	441,649	...	...	...
30	Dera Gházi Khan	200,667	162,679	363,346	...	...	...
31	Muzaffargarh	184,510	154,095	338,605	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,202,083	8,640,181	18,842,264	1,957	1,444	3,401

EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

5			6			7		
Small-pox.			Fevers.			Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
167	143	310	10,284	8,638	18,922	298	236	534
59	48	107	8,718	7,267	15,985	177	124	301
528	396	924	10,446	9,220	19,666	661	551	1,212
52	51	103	10,375	9,799	20,174	522	397	919
727	554	1,281	11,814	10,422	22,236	424	316	740
584	463	1,047	17,460	15,034	32,494	902	615	1,517
46	16	62	335	195	530	51	30	81
12	2	14	10,397	9,951	20,348	731	662	1,393
66	65	131	15,537	14,828	30,365	419	342	761
41	30	71	11,493	11,219	22,712	361	285	646
211	160	371	10,163	9,332	19,495	188	132	320
284	210	494	12,809	11,154	23,963	298	201	499
5	7	12	7,558	6,615	14,173	264	194	458
5	1	6	4,616	4,464	9,080	159	103	262
141	127	268	4,712	4,211	8,923	94	74	168
160	124	284	18,346	16,447	34,793	414	218	632
149	114	263	17,496	16,223	33,719	662	389	1,051
248	233	481	21,111	20,451	41,562	637	526	1,163
752	740	1,492	43,085	41,878	84,963	1,205	946	2,151
225	217	442	24,614	23,187	47,801	242	172	414
56	66	122	24,338	22,831	47,169	337	207	544
21	25	46	5,273	4,878	10,151	121	110	231
31	35	66	10,822	10,524	21,346	184	157	341
33	26	59	15,274	13,656	28,930	135	85	220
6	17	23	5,116	4,934	10,050	38	45	83
165	161	326	5,977	4,968	10,945	57	35	92
3	2	5	2,634	2,390	5,024	26	17	43
28	19	47	5,162	4,202	9,364	85	57	142
1	5	6	6,222	5,053	11,275	83	71	154
18	13	31	3,471	2,671	6,142	37	22	59
17	11	28	5,525	4,686	10,211	17	15	32
4,841	4,081	8,922	361,183	331,328	692,511	9,829	7,334	17,163

No. 54.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	8											
		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accidents.*			*Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.*		
No.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	7	10	17	2	1	3	65	40	105	27	10	37
2	Rohtak	3	10	13	11	2	13	53	52	105	15	13	28
3	Gurgaon	15	54	69	3	1	4	48	82	130	14	22	36
4	Delhi	9	11	20	15	6	21	95	100	195	20	15	35
5	Karnál	6	7	13	2	1	3	54	54	108	19	21	40
6	Umballa	8	5	13	5	1	6	129	72	201	20	14	34
7	Simla	3	1	4	3	...	3	6	3	9	1	...	1
8	Kángra	11	12	23	1	2	3	151	82	233	27	16	43
9	Hoshiárpur	13	28	41	9	3	12	111	63	174	31	19	50
10	Jullundur	9	8	17	2	2	4	74	57	131	14	5	19
11	Ludhiána	3	7	10	3	3	6	62	41	103	5	5	10
12	Ferozepore	4	7	11	19	3	22	53	29	82	12	6	18
13	Mooltan	3	...	3	5	4	9	100	68	168	59	23	82
14	Jhang	1	...	1	4	2	6	65	45	110	47	16	63
15	Montgomery	3	2	5	7	3	10	52	30	82	36	10	46
16	Lahore	13	7	20	14	5	19	147	80	227	63	14	77
17	Amritsar	14	8	22	11	5	16	174	77	251	10	7	17
18	Gurdáspur	7	5	12	2	1	3	88	64	152	21	9	30
19	Siálkot	4	7	11	5	2	7	113	64	177	37	2	39
20	Gujrát	2	1	3	6	2	8	80	60	140	15	6	21
21	Gujránwála	5	8	13	5	4	9	106	57	163	64	5	69
22	Shahpur	2	...	2	11	2	13	51	28	79	41	12	53
23	Jhelum	2	1	3	15	10	25	75	56	131	30	13	43
24	Ráwalpindi	3	1	4	33	14	47	158	90	248	25	12	37
25	Hazára	1	...	1	7	3	10	50	31	81	1	3	4
26	Pesháwar	...	...	...	28	5	33	49	26	75	10	2	12
27	Kohát	...	1	1	47	5	52	10	9	19	4	1	5
28	Bannu	1	3	4	17	4	21	19	10	29	5	3	8
29	Dera Ismail Khan	2	1	3	8	2	10	40	16	56	15	6	21
30	Dera Gházi Khan	4	5	9	4	2	6	27	9	36	16	7	23
31	Muzaffargarh	...	2	2	...	1	1	41	34	75	29	9	38
	Total ...	158	212	370	304	101	405	2,346	1,529	3,875	733	306	1,039

N EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890—concluded.

9			10			11							
All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2,092	1,604	3,696	12,976	10,702	23,678	0·08	0·46	28·13	0·79	0·24	35·63	34·70	35·21
1,781	1,415	3,196	10,835	8,946	19,781	0·06	0·19	28·87	0·54	0·29	36·58	34·76	35·73
2,581	2,016	4,597	14,510	12,459	26,969	0·52	1·44	30·64	1·89	0·37	42·81	41·13	42·02
4,362	3,541	7,903	15,921	14,280	30,201	1·29	0·16	31·35	1·43	0·42	46·28	47·68	46·93
3,764	3,235	6,999	16,928	14,716	31,644	0·35	1·99	34·46	1·15	0·25	48·53	49·63	49·04
3,175	2,793	5,968	22,932	19,509	42,441	1·12	1·01	31·47	1·47	0·25	40·29	42·10	41·10
233	144	377	679	389	1,068	0·02	1·44	12·34	1·89	0·40	24·61	25·34	24·87
3,435	3,027	6,462	14,961	13,888	28,849	0·45	0·02	27·84	1·91	0·41	39·28	39·68	39·47
3,941	3,263	7,204	20,146	18,619	38,765	0·03	0·15	33·69	0·84	0·31	41·84	44·35	43·01
3,805	3,793	7,598	15,802	15,400	31,202	0·01	0·09	28·77	0·82	0·22	36·63	43·00	39·52
2,702	2,420	5,122	13,337	12,102	25,439	0·003	0·60	31·50	0·52	0·21	39·27	43·34	41·11
3,507	3,240	6,747	16,986	14,850	31,836	...	0·66	32·06	0·67	0·18	41·37	44·10	42·60
2,369	2,156	4,525	10,371	9,070	19,441	0·02	0·02	25·68	0·83	0·47	34·06	36·65	35·22
2,359	2,057	4,416	7,256	6,688	13,944	...	0·02	22·97	0·66	0·46	33·85	36·97	35·27
2,836	2,498	5,334	7,889	6,965	14,854	0·04	0·63	20·92	0·39	0·34	33·87	35·98	34·83
5,180	4,375	9,555	24,415	21,331	45,746	0·15	0·31	37·65	0·68	0·37	47·84	51·55	49·50
6,271	6,066	12,337	24,855	22,931	47,786	0·12	0·29	37·75	1·18	0·34	50·65	56·96	53·50
5,673	4,913	10,586	27,844	26,249	54,093	0·13	0·58	50·46	1·41	0·24	62·46	69·46	65·67
7,760	6,706	14,466	52,961	50,346	103,307	0·001	1·47	83·94	2·13	0·23	98·14	106·56	102·07
3,412	2,521	5,933	28,596	26,166	54,762	...	0·64	69·37	0·60	0·25	78·96	80·03	79·47
2,768	2,157	4,925	27,691	25,340	53,031	0·03	0·20	76·46	0·88	0·41	83·01	89·45	85·96
1,843	1,287	3,130	7,363	6,342	13,705	...	0·11	24·08	0·55	0·35	33·22	31·74	32·51
2,049	1,849	3,898	13,209	12,645	25,854	0·002	0·11	36·22	0·58	0·34	42·14	45·83	43·87
2,704	2,227	4,931	18,367	16,111	34,478	0·002	0·07	35·26	0·27	0·41	40·88	43·40	42·02
706	543	1,249	5,925	5,576	11,501	...	0·06	24·69	0·20	0·24	27·10	29·59	28·25
797	513	1,310	7,083	5,710	12,793	...	0·55	18·47	0·16	0·20	21·49	21·70	21·59
242	187	429	2,966	2,612	5,578	...	0·03	27·67	0·24	0·42	29·26	32·58	30·73
357	237	594	5,674	4,535	10,209	...	0·14	28·16	0·43	0·19	31·97	29·24	30·70
763	556	1,319	7,134	5,710	12,844	...	0·01	25·53	0·35	0·20	29·92	28·10	29·08
202	178	380	3,779	2,907	6,686	...	0·09	16·90	0·16	0·20	18·83	17·87	18·40
135	142	277	5,764	4,900	10,664	...	0·08	30·16	0·09	0·34	31·24	31·80	31·49
83,804	71,659	155,463	465,155	417,994	883,149	0·18	0·47	36·75	0·91	0·30	45·59	48·38	46·87

No. 55.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1890.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income. In hand on 1st January 1890. Rs.	A.	P.	Received during the year: From Government. Rs.	A.	P.	From Local Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	From private subscription and interest on money deposited. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,729	9	7	868	15	3	14,598	8	10
Rohtak	5	...	...	...	28	14	0	8,519	4	2	264	0	0	8,812	2	2
Gurgaon	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,094	1	4	105	7	0	11,199	8	4
Delhi	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,923	10	1	1,022	15	0	26,946	9	1
Karnál	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,062	1	11	316	12	8	8,378	14	7
Umballa	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,931	0	0	1,026	12	0	15,957	12	0
Simla	4	3,312	12	11	1,329	2	0	9,980	8	0	16,221	2	2	30,843	9	1
Kángra	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,468	8	3	598	3	0	10,066	11	3
Hoshiárpur ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,818	2	10	477	5	10	17,295	8	8
Jullundur ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,500	9	5	529	12	0	21,030	5	5
Ludhiána ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,195	9	3	760	2	0	12,955	11	3
Ferozepore ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,109	5	2	557	2	0	11,666	7	2
Mooltan	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,506	10	5	273	12	0	15,780	6	5
Jhang	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,366	1	3	371	5	3	9,737	6	6
Montgomery ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,510	5	11	1,060	6	1	9,570	12	0
Lahore	8	3,982	3	9	21,957	1	10	19,662	8	5	3,857	4	7	49,459	2	7
Amritsar... ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,682	0	4	417	14	0	20,099	14	4
Gurdáspur ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,095	5	1	792	13	9	24,888	2	10
Siálkot	8	...	...	...	518	5	3	14,716	6	6	418	5	0	15,653	0	9
Gujrát	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,955	2	6	200	15	6	13,156	2	0
Gujránwála ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,601	8	0	484	11	9	12,086	3	9
Shahpur	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,504	14	3	303	2	0	12,808	0	3
Jhelum	4	...	...	...	792	0	0	9,935	0	0	491	1	2	10,219	15	6
Ráwalpindi ...	9	...	...	...	1,933	0	0	28,179	11	3	928	1	6	31,040	12	9
Hazára	3	...	...	...	165	0	0	6,356	5	1	507	0	0	7,028	0	1
Pesháwar ...	8	...	...	...	1,160	2	2	15,456	13	10	400	7	3	17,017	7	3
Kohát	3	...	...	...	2,335	15	10	2,016	6	0	...	...	...	4,352	5	10
Bannu	6	...	...	...	1,406	4	8	6,418	4	7	7	6	0	7,831	15	3
Dera Ismail Khan	5	...	...	...	1,024	1	6	9,668	0	9	34	14	0	10,727	0	3
Dera Gházi Khan	5	...	...	...	70	0	0	9,294	5	1	95	0	0	9,459	5	1
Muzaffargarh ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,282	0	2	90	6	0	8,372	6	2
Total ...	216	7,295	0	8	32,719	15	3	4,06,542	1	9	33,483	6	9	4,80,040	8	5

No. 55.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1890—continued.

Districts.	Number of Patients treated during the year.			Sexes of the in and out door Patients treated during the year.			
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hissar	1,822	60,048	61,870	36,376	10,366	15,128	61,870
Rohtak	910	41,308	42,218	23,926	9,325	8,967	42,218
Gurgaon	1,284	53,147	54,431	31,147	9,915	13,369	54,431
Delhi	1,832	110,302	112,134	71,416	20,397	20,321	112,134
Karnál	1,254	34,381	35,635	22,864	6,413	6,358	35,635
Umballa	1,975	87,954	89,929	61,225	15,645	13,059	89,929
Simla	1,434	30,025	31,459	23,665	4,287	3,507	31,459
Kángra	655	80,786	81,441	56,590	15,376	9,475	81,441
Hoshiárpur ...	1,091	132,228	133,319	83,579	27,559	22,181	133,319
Jullundur ...	2,119	120,577	122,696	70,770	25,507	26,419	122,696
Ludhiána ...	1,256	95,750	97,006	53,743	22,554	20,709	97,006
Ferozepore ...	1,379	55,355	56,734	37,285	9,952	9,497	56,734
Mooltan	1,915	62,783	64,698	40,875	10,997	12,826	64,698
Jhang	2,158	77,816	79,974	45,021	14,760	20,193	79,974
Montgomery ...	1,045	46,110	47,155	26,224	8,568	12,363	47,155
Lahore	4,563	109,062	113,625	59,854	25,866	27,905	113,625
Amritsar	2,386	111,850	114,236	62,036	25,040	27,160	114,236
Gurdáspur ...	1,808	182,711	184,519	109,924	35,051	39,544	184,519
Siálkot	1,545	139,463	141,008	74,253	27,559	39,196	141,008
Gujrát	896	117,839	118,735	63,168	25,393	30,174	118,735
Gujránwála ...	1,060	82,051	83,111	38,350	20,285	24,476	83,111
Shahpur	1,197	77,917	79,114	42,905	14,971	21,238	79,114
Jhelum	1,169	68,898	70,067	37,154	12,334	20,579	70,067
Ráwalpindi ...	2,742	113,960	116,702	67,818	19,971	28,913	116,702
Abbott-abad ...	520	42,281	42,801	25,094	5,038	12,669	42,801
Peshāwar ...	2,011	112,879	114,890	77,502	15,249	22,139	114,890
Kohát	1,421	24,070	25,284	16,188	3,455	5,641	25,284
Bannu	2,137	78,059	80,196	45,333	14,542	20,321	80,196
Dera Ismail Khan	890	59,558	60,448	30,743	11,149	18,556	60,448
Dera Gházi Khan	1,259	74,862	76,121	39,292	15,335	21,494	76,121
Muzaffargarh ...	621	48,319	48,940	27,525	8,538	12,877	48,940
Total ...	48,147	2,532,349	2,580,496	1,501,845	491,397	587,254	2,580,496

No. 55.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1890—concluded.

Districts.	Expenditure. Expended during the year. On establishment.			On medicines, diet and contingencies.			On buildings.			Invested from surplus income.			Total.			Remaining on hand on 31st December 1890.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	10,127	3	3	3,327	0	7	1,144	5	0	...	...	...	14,598	8	10	...	...	...
Rohtak	4,936	5	3	3,530	2	11	345	10	0	...	...	...	8,812	2	2	...	...	...
Gurgaon	7,534	10	1	3,166	14	3	498	0	0	...	...	...	11,199	8	4	...	...	...
Delhi	11,396	15	5	13,926	1	8	1,623	8	0	...	...	...	26,946	9	1	...	...	...
Karnál	4,772	0	7	2,943	14	0	663	0	0	...	...	...	8,378	14	7	...	...	...
Umballa	9,631	3	3	4,188	7	0	2,138	1	9	...	...	...	15,957	12	0	...	...	...
Simla	11,757	11	10	11,272	2	3	550	1	3	...	...	...	23,579	15	4	7,263	9	9
Kángra	5,992	1	7	3,578	14	11	495	10	9	...	...	...	10,066	11	3	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	9,102	4	8	3,596	13	11	4,596	6	1	...	...	...	17,295	8	8	...	...	...
Jullundur	10,057	7	0	8,317	0	5	2,655	14	0	...	...	...	21,030	5	5	...	...	...
Ludhiána	6,147	0	0	5,580	1	3	1,228	10	0	...	...	...	12,955	11	3	...	...	...
Ferozepore... ...	7,917	2	10	3,278	1	4	471	3	0	...	...	...	11,666	7	2	...	...	...
Mooltan	8,929	5	10	5,411	6	7	1,439	10	0	...	...	...	15,780	6	5	...	...	...
Jhang	6,616	12	2	2,780	0	10	340	9	6	...	...	...	9,737	6	6	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	4,956	15	5	3,398	11	6	1,215	1	1	...	...	...	9,570	12	0	...	...	...
Lahore	15,746	15	7	22,002	5	6	4,501	6	0	...	...	...	42,250	11	1	7,208	7	6
Amritsar	12,369	15	0	6,156	15	10	1,572	15	6	...	...	...	20,099	14	4	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	12,110	5	0	6,598	13	10	6,179	0	0	...	...	...	24,888	2	10	...	...	...
Siálkot	7,528	12	5	6,450	4	10	1,673	15	6	...	...	...	15,653	0	9	...	...	...
Gujrát	9,315	1	1	3,496	2	5	344	14	6	...	...	...	13,156	2	0	...	...	...
Gujránwála... ...	6,571	2	10	4,653	9	8	861	7	3	...	...	...	12,086	3	9	...	...	...
Shahpur	7,101	10	9	2,610	3	9	3,096	1	9	...	...	...	12,808	0	3	...	...	...
Jhelum	7,701	9	4	3,183	2	8	335	3	6	...	...	...	11,219	15	6	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	12,559	12	0	7,161	1	4	11,319	15	5	...	...	...	31,040	12	9	...	...	...
Abbott-abad ...	4,546	10	2	1,845	9	11	636	1	0	...	...	...	7,028	5	1	...	...	...
Peshâwar	9,749	12	3	5,950	13	0	1,316	14	0	...	...	...	17,017	7	3	...	...	...
Kohát	2,712	1	9	1,454	1	1	186	3	0	...	...	...	4,352	5	10	...	...	...
Bannu	5,123	7	2	2,708	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,831	15	3	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan...	7,360	13	10	2,345	5	2	1,020	13	3	...	...	...	10,727	0	3	...	...	...
Dera Ghâzi Khan...	5,647	8	0	3,353	9	1	458	4	0	...	...	...	9,459	5	1	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	4,412	5	11	2,943	8	3	1,016	8	0	...	...	...	8,372	6	2	...	...	...
Total ...	2,50,433	2	3	1,61,209	15	10	53,925	5	1	...	...	...	4,65,568	7	2	14,472	1	3

No. 56.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1890-91.

	Population and Area of the Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator, including Native Superintendents.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.		Rs. A. P.	
District Establishment	18,842,264	106,632	307	538,150	229,617	97·98	66·00	2,501	0 1 5	7,096
Dispensary Establishment			...	2,604	606	98·93	25·27	...	...	
Cantonment Establishment			5	4,114	1,933	95·54	88·46	* 1,008	0 2 2	
Special Staff of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab			23	50,266	22,852	98·60	64·84	3,179	0 3 8	
			335	595,134	255,008	98·02	65·99	2,528	0 1 7	

* The average number of persons vaccinated by Cantonment Establishment is calculated on the work done by six Vaccinators, as the work in the Cantonment of Pesháwar was performed by a District Vaccinator who is allowed Rs. 5 per mensem

No. 57.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab at the end of the official year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public Institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
101,620			Institutions, For Males	7	1	257	1,726	5	7	2,003	794	5,520	8,317	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	24·23
	Towns 238	Males 10,210,053	Institutions, For Females	...	...	25	299	...	...	325	...	998	1,323		3·85
	Villages 34,086	Females 8,640,384	Total	7	1	283	2,025	5	7	2,328	794	6,518	9,640		28·08
	Total 34,324	Total ... 18,850,437	Scholars, Males	468	124	44,778	83,249	342	782	129,743	9,408	83,905	223,056	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	14·56
			Scholars, Females	...	...	1,646	9,012	...	...	10,658	...	11,999	22,657	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	1·75
			Total	468	124	46,424	92,261	342	782	140,401	9,408	95,904	245,713		8·69

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, is entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

No. 58.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*																
English	1	113	113	102	1	21	21	19	3	194	189	161	1	61	60	51
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	77	62	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Medicine	1	124	130	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	237	243	215	1	21	21	19	4	273	266	223	1	61	60	51
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*																
For Boys — High Schools...	4	974	1,010	844	17	5,630	5,899	4,926	22	6,011	6,176	4,965	4	1,226	1,259	1,035
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	52	9,821	10,014	8,052	21	2,848	2,791	2,309	12	1,094	1,119	82
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	125	17,174	17,148	14,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools...	2	294	285	263	...	...	...	...	4	214	203	180	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	745	657	547	1	19	16	14
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	2	95	89	80	2	242	266	174	1	37	35	24
Total ...	6	1,268	1,295	1,107	196	32,720	33,149	27,071	63	10,060	10,095	8,175	18	2,376	2,439	1,99
Primary Schools.																
For Boys...	4	376	377	319	1,642	78,242	75,062	59,883	70	4,051	4,052	3,633	10	580	574	452
For Girls...	...	...	...	...	180	5,469	5,240	3,910	116	3,432	3,339	2,545	3	111	112	7
Total ...	4	376	377	319	1,822	83,711	80,302	63,793	186	7,483	7,391	6,178	13	691	68	53
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*																
Training Schools for Masters.	5	342	317	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	117	109	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	49	37	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	1	173	181	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	1	193	188	133	2	151	150	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	1	83	95	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	908	889	780	2	151	150	101	1	65	49	37	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	21	2,789	2,804	2,427	2,021	116,603	113,621	90,984	254	17,881	17,801	14,613	32	3,125	3,185	2,47

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. Advanced Teaching—
   (a). Arabic or Persian ... ... —
   (b). Sanskrit ... ... —
2. Elementary Teaching—a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... For Boys ... — / For Girls ... —
3. Do. do. the Qurán* ... ... For Boys ... — / For Girls ... —
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard ... ... For Boys ... — / For Girls ... —

Total ... —

GRAND TOTAL ... —

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1890-91.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							
Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
6	389	389	324	...	1	5	307	74	2	...	...	
1	79	50	79	26	...	...	30	49	...	...	...	
1	124	124	...	...	4	9	87	24	...	4	...	
8	593	563	403	26	5	14	424	147	2	4	...	
47	13,841	10,320	12,046	13,129	539	278	8,248	4,754	22	5	...	
85	13,763	7,312	7,150	13,597	257	192	8,930	4,347	37	32	...	
125	17,174	...	7,084	17,174	...	5	11,178	5,985	6	...	...	
6	508	508	114	194	371	130	...	...	7	...	2	
15	764	660	99	171	599	153	...	2	10	...	75	
5	374	13	62	374	...	5	273	96	...	...	...	
283	46,424	18,813	26,555	44,639	1,766	763	28,629	15,184	82	37	77	
1,726	83,249	1,408	12,309	83,147	107	95	48,435	34,450	162	33	...	
299	9,012	98	463	8,923	92	75	5,021	3,820	4	...	32	
2,025	92,261	1,506	12,774	92,070	199	170	53,456	38,270	166	33	32	
5	342	44	250	341	...	...	214	128	...	...	...	(a) Fifteen learning engineering, drawing, estimating and surveying; 54 architectural and constructive drawing with carpentry and wood-working; 41 decorative design, lithography, pen-drawing, advanced light and shade and elements of colours, &c.; 7 modelling in clay and moulding; 102 perspective and practical geometry, which, with free-hand drawing and instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, are obligatory subjects for all students.
1	(a) 117	...	...	117	...	1	58	58	...	...	...	(b) One hundred and twenty learning wood-work and drawing; 134 wood-work; 56 drawing; 29 goldsmith's work; and 8 moulding.
1	65	56	...	9	...	...	52	13	...	...	...	(c) All learning Veterinary Surgery and Medicine; Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology; and Materia Medica.
1	173	...	...	173	...	6	99	68	...	9	...	
3	(b) 344	34	7	344	...	2	159	183	...	...	...	
1	(c) 83	...	...	83	...	...	20	63	...	...	...	
12	1,124	134	257	1,067	...	9	602	513	...	9	...	
2,328	140,401	21,016	39,987	137,802	1,970	956	83,111	54,114	250	83	109	
665	7,520	...	7,144	359	...	...	315	7,202	3	...	...	
129	1,888	...	1,748	127	...	...	1,885	3	...	...	...	
1,425	30,701	37	1,240	29,881	...	383	22,535	7,663	120	15	...	
51	737	...	87	704	...	...	612	125	...	...	...	
3,884	47,078	...	44,583	897	...	...	958	46,058	62	639	...	* The Qurán, Shástras or other religious books by rote.
918	10,319	...	10,023	6	...	...	27	10,292	...	...	537	
211	6,126	90	574	5,845	62	611	1,783	3,124	546	15	...	
29	943	47	9	897	41	33	497	298	74	...	12	
7,312	105,312	174	65,408	38,711	103	1,027	28,612	74,765	805	674	549	
9,640	245,713	21,190	105,395	176,513	2,073	1,983	111,723	128,879	1,055	75	658	

No. 59.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Public						
	Under Public						
	Managed by Government.						
Objects of Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.							
Arts Colleges.							
English	39,412	...	...	9,397	...	...	48,809
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Medicine	55,848	1,917	1,704	1,901	...	...	61,370
Total ...	95,260	1,917	1,704	11,298	...	...	1,10,179
School Education, General.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys — High Schools	9,903	...	1,200	5,555	120	*21,281	38,059
For Boys — Middle Schools — English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	4,925	...	...	692	...	†7,012	12,629
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,828	...	1,200	6,247	120	28,293	50,688
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	4,499	...	...	1,233	...	...	5,732
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,499	...	...	1,233	...	...	5,732
School Education, Special.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for Masters	55,346	36	330	...	...	...	55,712
Schools of Art	11,847	8	24	95	36	309	12,319
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	11,577	6	22	...	35	300	11,940
Industrial Schools	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
Other Schools	12,739	...	...	...	...	†15,485	28,224
Total ...	95,109	50	376	95	71	16,094	1,11,795
Buildings	60,120	...	...	...	35,050	...	95,170
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	10,943	2	3	...	5	‡6,013	16,966
Total ...	71,063	·2	3	...	35,055	6,013	1,12,136
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	2,80,759	1,969	3,283	18,873	35,246	50,400	3,90,530

* Includes Rs. 16,037 from
† From Imperial
‡ Includes Rs. 1,149 from

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1890-91.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
INSTITUTIONS.													
MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	3,999	973	...	...	4,972	9,000	225	1,400	9,530	12,334	13,555	46,044
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,029	204	642	432	951	8,283	20,541
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,999	973	...	...	4,972	19,029	429	2,042	9,962	13,285	21,838	66,585
840	3,656	1,00,098	63,495	1,102	345	1,69,536	61,461	400	8,513	1,03,339	3,026	46,575	2,23,314
1,920	23,040	59,227	59,754	1,244	910	1,46,095	14,014	537	2,088	18,156	10,981	7,399	53,175
...	66,272	17,317	29,376	388	159	1,13,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,998	...	...	10,314	30	11,028	28,370
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,331	...	...	13,398	2,706	7,887	41,322
103	253	6,834	...	...	...	7,190	9,484	...	475	85	...	1,058	11,102
2,863	93,221	1,83,476	1,52,625	2,734	1,414	4,36,333	1,09,288	937	11,076	1,45,292	16,743	73,947	3,57,283
...	2,70,896	35,004	38,040	805	1,149	3,45,894	6,659	143	1,085	7,007	2,276	11,982	29,152
2,369	12,964	18,728	...	...	67	34,128	9,211	752	1,695	3,299	5,538	15,425	35,920
2,369	2,83,860	53,732	38,040	805	1,216	3,80,022	15,870	895	2,780	10,306	7,814	27,407	65,072
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402	56	183	2,919	271	2,350	7,181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,516	...	...	...	3,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,516	...	...	...	3,516	1,402	56	183	2,919	271	2,350	7,181
1,811	70,902	27,029	...	1,543	40	1,01,325	17,556	...	191	...	36,672	12,928	67,347
...	14,254	5,973	...	1,753	...	21,980	279	3	226	...	2,956	2,056	5,520
1,811	85,156	33,002	...	3,296	40	1,23,305	17,835	3	417	...	39,628	14,984	72,867
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,043	4,62,237	2,77,725	1,91,638	6,835	2,670	9,48,148	1,63,424	2,320	16,498	1,68,479	77,741	1,40,526	5,68,988

Imperial Revenues.

No. 59.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

1	23	24	25	26
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—CONCLUDED.			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*				
English	1,487	1,204	345	3,036
Oriental	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.				
Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,487	1,204	345	3,036
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*				
For Boys: High Schools	9,283	10,862	2,809	22,954
For Boys: Middle Schools, English...	2,706	1,185	10,867	14,758
For Boys: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...
For Girls: High Schools	...	...	...	...
For Girls: Middle Schools, English...	2,015	...	300	2,315
For Girls: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	323	240	563
Total ...	14,004	12,370	14,216	40,590
Primary Schools.				
For Boys	1,592	697	705	2,994
For Girls	...	...	1,226	1,226
Total ...	1,592	697	1,931	4,220
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*				
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
BUILDINGS...	...	...	...	...
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	...	...	187	187
Total ...	...	...	187	187
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SECONDARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PRIMARY SCHOOLS... ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	17,083	14,271	16,679	48,033

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1890-91—concluded.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sourses.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
48,412	225	5,399	21,387	27,438	1,02,861	
10,029	204	642	432	9,234	20,541	
55,848	1,917	1,704	1,901	...	61,370	
1,14,289	2,346	7,745	23,720	36,672	1,84,772	
72,204	4,056	1,09,811	1,81,672	* 86,120	4,53,863	* Includes Rs. 16,037 from Imperial Revenues.
15,934	23,577	61,315	80,616	32,586	2,14,028	
...	66,272	17,317	29,376	547	1,13,512	
11,923	...	...	11,006	18,070	40,999	
17,331	...	...	15,413	10,893	43,637	
9,587	253	7,309	85	1,621	18,855	
1,26,979	94,158	1,95,752	3,18,168	1,49,837	8,84,894	
11,158	2,71,039	36,089	47,872	17,614	3,83,772	
11,580	13,716	20,423	3,299	22,256	71,274	
22,738	2,84,755	56,512	51,171	39,870	4,55,046	
55,346	36	330	...	...	55,712	
11,847	8	24	95	345	12,319	
1,402	56	183	2,919	2,621	7,181	
11,577	6	22	...	335	11,940	
3,600	...	3,516	...	...	7,116	
12,739	...	...	...	† 15,485	28,224	† From Imperial Revenues.
96,511	106	4,075	3,014	18,786	1,22,492	
79,487	70,902	27,220	...	86,233	2,63,842	
11,222	14,259	6,202	...	12,970	44,653	
90,709	85,161	33,422	...	99,203	3,08,495	
14,915	2,568	...	36,087	18,521	‡ 72,091	‡ Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Law School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and Scholarships held in the Arts Colleges.
44,436	...	...	...	...	44,436	
1,45,575	15,937	1,636	...	52	1,63,200	
12,531	418	1,895	...	5,880	20,724	
7,747	1,100	1,490	...	1,736	12,073	
8,899	40,960	10,239	...	4,009	64,107	
9,525	312	221	...	...	10,058	
12,273	4,547	937	...	§ 3,555	21,312	§ Includes Rs. 168 from Imperial Revenues.
30,369	33,445	13,226	...	‖ 92,869	1,69,909	‖ Includes Rs. 92,018 from Imperial Revenues.
2,86,270	99,287	29,644	36,087	1,26,622	5,77,910	
7,37,496	5,65,813	3,27,150	4,32,160	4,70,990	25,33,609	

No. 60.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Punjab during the official year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
Nature of Examination.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	26	20	...	12	58	19	13	...	5	37	...	1	25	11	...
3. First Arts	2	4	1	7	27	77	25	24	153	15	48	13	11	87	...	1	70	16	...
Oriental Colleges.																			
1. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	5	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	3	1	...
2. Honours in Sanskrit...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	4	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
Do. Persian	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	8	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	4	...
3. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	2	1	3	...	6	1	2	9	...	3	1	1	5	...	...	5	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	5	...	3	...	2	5	...	...	1	4	...
4. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	4	3	7	...	13	6	...	19	...	7	4	...	11	...	...	11	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	6	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...

Colleges for Professional Training.																			
Medicine.																			
1. M. B.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...
2. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
3. First M. B.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
3. Do. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	25*	...	...	...	25*	16	...	...	...	16	...	1	12	3	...
Schools for General Education.																			
Matriculation ... ... Boys	20	23	7	50	382	414	121	139	1,056	170	152	40	35	397	25	8	274	89	1
Matriculation Girls	1	6	...	7	2	8	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ... Boys	192	40	19	251	2,396	839	186	622	4,043	1,714	550	123	223	2,610	31	24	1,867	687	1
Middle School Examination Girls	4	15	2	21	19	52	7	...	78	10	26	4	...	40	30	1	5	4	...
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	1,308	62	12	1,382	8,858	1,197	168	58	10,281	6,547	924	100	42	7,613	58	29	4,916	2,595	15
Upper Primary Examination Girls	99	47	3	149	179	127	11	1	318	137	79	9	1	226	78	14	81	52	1
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys	1,511	81	10	1,602	13,764	1,302	136	6	15,208	10,600	928	81	3	11,612	64	17	7,203	4,303	25
Lower Primary Examination Girls	138	78	1	217	546	307	3	1	857	337	194	1	1	533	81	30	240	181	1
Schools for Special Instruction.																			
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	1	...	...	1	52	...	...	39	91	39	...	...	8	47	...	...	35	12	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	5	...	...	5	260	...	...	83	343	171	...	...	38	209	...	...	138	71	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
3. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	49†	...	...	...	49†	29†	...	...	...	29†	...	...	16	13	...
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying ...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Industrial School Examination	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	6	3	...
6. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	44	37	...	...	...	37	...	...	10	27	...

* Includes one girl.

† Includes two girls.

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1890-91.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Delhi ...	Akmal-ul-Matába	Hakím Abdul Majíd Khán ...	1	...
	Nasrat-ul-Matába	Maulvi Nasrat Ali	1	...
	Chashma-i-Faiz	Máhan Naráin	2	...
	Muir Press	Buláki Dás	2	...
	Qudsi Press	Abdul Qudus	1	...
	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Mirza Khán	1	...
	Rishak Káshi	Seth Mohan Lál	3	1
	Shaukat-ul-Islám	Muhammad Amánat Khán ...	1	...
	Huseni	Nisár Ali	1	...
	Khádim-ul-Islám	Ahmad Mirza	...	...
	Tarukhi Press...	Muazzam Beg	...	...
	Hindu Press	Jai Naráin	...	...
	Delhi Press	Piári Lál	...	...
	Jam-i-Jahán...	Abdul Rahím	...	...
	Yusafi Press	Ali Kásim	...	...
	Ahmadi Press	Syad Ahmad	...	...
	Matba-i-Ahbab	Irfán-ul-Haq	...	...
	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib	Mír Mazhar Ali	...	...
	Chashma-i-Faiz (No. 2) ...	Zaka-ulla Khán	...	...
	Muhib-i-Hind	Charanji Lál	...	...
	Ansari	Maulvi Abdul Majíd	...	...
	Huseni (No. 2)	Ghulám Hasan	...	...
	Mujtabai	Abdulla	...	...
	Zeb Káshi	Shádi Lál	...	...
	Faiz-i-'Am	Muhammad Umar	...	...
	Imperial Medical Press ...	Dr. Hem Chandar Sen	...	...
	Jiwan Parkásh	Bhawáni Parkásh	...	...
Karnal	Kaisar-ul-Akhbár Press ...	Pandit Kánshi Rám	1	...
Umballa	Mayo Press	Husen Bakhsh	...	...
	Royal Medical Hall Press ...	Bábu Ráj Kishan	...	...
	Albion Press	Jagan Náth	...	...
	Northbrook Press	Kishan Lál	...	...
	Niáz Press	Sheikh Niáz Ahmad and Sons, Merchants.	...	...
	Mulki Press	Muhammad Khán	...	...
Simla	Station Press	Mr. Thorpe	1	...
	Simla Courier Press	Mr. Townley	1	...
	Simla Guardian Press ...	Mr. Goodall...	1	...
	Himalaya Press	Abdul Azíz	...	...

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1890-91—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Simla—concluded.	Army Temperance Association Press.	Revd. Mr. Bateson	...	1
	Rosarium Press	Ghulám Kádir	...	...
	Rahmán Press	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Simla News Press	Mr. W. H. Guest	1	...
Kangra	Kángra Press	Maulvi Mulla Dád	...	...
Hoshiarpur ...	Jaláli Press	Sheikh Jalál-ud-dín	1	...
Jullundur ...	Aftáb-i-Hind	Barkat Ali	1	...
	Safir-i-Hind	Sultán Ali	1	...
	Kaisar-i-Hind	Sheikh Ahmad Bakhsh	1	...
	Sat Dharm Parchárak ...	Munshi Rám, Pleader	1	...
Ludhiana ...	American Mission Press ...	M. Wylie	1	1
	Dabdaba-i-Ikbál Rabbi ...	Muhammad Jáfir	...	...
	Naringkári Press	Pandit Rikhi Rám	...	...
	Haqqáni Press	Maulvi Núr Muhammad	...	...
Ferozepore ...	Gouldsbury Press	Lahori Mal and Bishan Saháí ...	1	...
	Saddiqi Press...	Maulvi Wali-ulla	1	...
	Azízi Press	Karm Iláhi	1	...
Mooltan... ...	Narsingh Press	Jamna Dás	...	...
	Victoria Press	Ghanshám Dás and Diwán Chand	...	...
	Victoria Branch	Sohnu Mal	...	...
	Blooming Press	Chandar Bhán and Vásu Rám ...	...	...
	Roman Catholic Press ...	Father Philips	...	...
Lahore	Punjab Government Press ...	Government	2	...
	Central Jail Press	Ditto	...	...
	North-Western Railway Press	Ditto	...	...
	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, James Walker, D. P. Masson and G. W. Allen.	1	1
	W. Ball and Co.'s Press ...	Messrs. Davies and Jennings ...	...	1
	Caxton Printing Press ...	Chirágh Dín	...	...
	Anglo-Sanskrit Press ...	Rám Chand and Sain Dás ...	...	2
	Tribune Press...	Sardár Dyál Singh, Majíthia ...	3	...
	Empress Press	Rája Rám	...	...
	New Imperial Press	Syad Rajab Ali Shah	1	...
	Deo Bidhán Press	Pandit Satia Nand...	1	...
	New Lyall Press	Háji Iláhi Bakhsh and Maula Bakhsh.	...	1
	Khádim-ul-Tálím Press ...	Mahbúb Alam	1	1
	Mufid-i-Am Press	Munshi Guláb Singh	...	...

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1890-91—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.
Lahore—concluded.	Gulshan-i-Hind Press ...	Imám Dín...	1	...
	Vairáj Nand Press	Durga Parshád	...	1
	Siri Wah Guru Press ...	Ganda Singh	...	...
	The New Press	Mancharji Manakji	...	...
	Albert Press	Pohlo Mal	1	...
	Presidency Press	Basheshar Náth	...	...
	Kayasth Conference Gazette	Lakhshmi Naráin, Barrister-at-Law.	1	...
	Ganesh Parkásh	Lachmi Sahái	...	...
	Albion Press	Lál Dín	...	...
	Koh-i-Núr	Jagat Naráin	1	1
	Aftáb Punjab Press	Diwán Búta Singh...	2	1
	Mitra Vilás Press	Pandit Mokand Rám	3	...
	Vidia Parkásh...	Híra Nand	...	...
	Fazl Iláhi Press	Fazl Dín	...	1
	Islámia Press	Maulvi Karm Bakhsh	...	1
	Newal Kishor Press	Munshi Newal Kishor	...	...
	Victoria Press...	Shah Dín and Muhammad Khán...	...	...
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press...	Gulzár Bakhsh	1	...
	Muhammadi Press	Ditto	...	...
	Delhi Punch	Maulvi Fazl Dín	1	1
	Sadiqi Press	Mohi-ud-dín	...	...
	Jáfri Press	Jawád Ali Shah	1	...
	Saifi Press	Nádir Ali Shah	1	1
	Sahafi Press	Fazl Dín	...	...
	Fakír-ud-dín Press	Fakír-ud-dín	...	...
	Qiblat-ul-Matábeh	Maulvi Fíroz Dín...	2	...
	Ghamkhwár-i-Hind Press ...	Pandit Maháráj Kishan	1	...
	Mujtabai Press	Malik Híra	...	...
	Mustafai Press	Muhammad Dín	...	...
	Public Advocate	Hukam Chand, Pleader	1	...
	Virjanand Press	Durga Pershád	...	...
	Durbín Press	Kále Khán	1	...
	Qánúni-i-Hind Press... ...	Budha Mal	...	1
	Shahháb-i-Sakab Press ...	Shaháb-ud-dín	...	...
Amritsar ...	Zara Press	Sheikh Ghulám Ahmad	...	1
	Riáz-i-Hind Press	Núr Ahmad...	1	1
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press	Maulvi Ghulám Muhammad ...	1	1
	Chirágh-i-Hind	Chirágh Dín	...	...
	Rahbar-i-Hind	Sheikh Karím Bakhsh	...	...

No. 61.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1890-91—concluded.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Amritsar—concluded.	National Press	Harji Mal	...	...
	Amar Press	Bhái Natha Singh	...	...
	Municipal Press	Municipal Committee	...	...
	Chashma-i-Núr	Narsingh Dás	...	...
	Anand Parkásh	Rám Náth	...	...
	Qanúni-i-Hind Press... ...	Daulat Rám	2	1
Gurdaspur ...	Shams-ul-Hind	Shams-ud-dín	1	...
Sialkot... ...	Zafar-ul-Matába	Mirza Ghulám Ahmad	1	...
	Punjab Press	Ghulám Kádir	1	...
	Mirza Press	Mirza Mawáhid	1	...
	Victoria Press...	Diwán Chand and Gián Chand ...	3	...
	Khálsa Press	Arjandar Singh	1	...
	Samdi Press	Ghulám Muhammad	...	...
	Mashír-i-Hind...	Jáme Shah	...	...
	Imperial Press	Budhe Shah	...	...
	Dennis Press	Hákim Ali	...	...
	Mitchell Press	Maitáb Ali	...	...
	Queen's Bays Press	2nd Dragoon Guards	...	...
Gujranwala ...	McKee Press	Ladha Singh, Shankar Dás and Husen Shah.	...	...
Gujrat	Azíz Alam	Mufti Mírán Bakhsh	...	...
Shahpur	Wilson Press	Bakhshi Rám, Labáya	1	...
Jhelum	Saráj-ul-Akhbár Press ...	Fakír Muhammad	1	...
Rawalpindi ...	Egerton Press...	Jiwa Rám, Thapar	2	...
	Stewart Press...	Mr. J. A. C. Morel...	...	...
	Frontier Exchange Press ...	Mamúji Hakimji	...	...
	Victor Press	Rádha Kishan and Murli Manohar, Bankers.	...	...
Peshawar ...	Frontier Press...	Mehndi Shah	...	...
	Job Printing Press	Rustamji	...	...
	Sharífi Press	Muhammad Sharíf	...	...
Kohat	Alexandra Press	Rám Chand...	...	...
	Frontier Press	Kanhya Singh	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	Jail Press	Government	...	...

No. 62.—Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of the Punjab for the year 1890-91.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons (according to the Census of 1891).		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.*	Total annual income from Government.†	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	4,822	23,093	27	33	7,080†	
Church of Scotland	3,449	2,773	11	...	120‡	
Roman Catholic	1,112	6,021	18	...	...	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	14	...	...	...	
Other Christians	10,367	2,255	...	...	...	
Jew	...	33	...	...	...	
Parsi	412	...	...	...	...	
Hindu	10,237,700	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadan	12,915,642	1	...	...	...	
Buddhist	6,236	...	...	...	...	
Jain	45,683	...	...	...	...	
Sikh	1,870,481	...	...	...	...	
Other religions	8	22	...	...	...	

N.B.—This statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

* Only Government buildings are shown.

† A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs. 800 or Rs. 500 according as he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain.
Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of soldiers they minister to.
Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 per mensem.

‡ Represents total cost of establishment sanctioned by Government for Churches and Chapels.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1890-91.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Punjab Masonic Institution.	For educating and supporting children of indigent and deceased Freemasons.	...	74,800	14,833	89,633	366	3	...	369	Registered.	27th January 1872.
Roberts Institute ...	It has been converted into the Roberts Volunteer Club.	...	...	1,238	1,238	44	1	...	45	Ditto	1868
Board of Management of the Lahore High School.	To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of European youths.	3,438	940	4,680	9,058	22	1	65	88	Ditto	1862
Anjuman Mufid-i-Am, Kasúr.	For the revival and improvement of Oriental literature, and the introduction amongst the people of the Punjab of Western knowledge, science, arts and ethics.	...	...	316	316	120	50	115	285	Ditto	1874
Additional Clergy Society.	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	...	747	6,800	7,547	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1880
Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore.	To provide for Prayer Meetings and religious studies.	...	...	320	320	15	20	8	43	Ditto	1876
Guru Singh Sabha of Lahore.	The representation of the Sikh community and Sikh interests. The Society endeavours to interpret more truly the teachings of the Adi Granth and other sacred books, and to demolish false doctrines and improper customs.	...	...	240	240	150	...	...	150	Not registered.	1879
Anjuman Islamia, Lahore.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests. The Society also aims to popularize Government measures affecting Muhammadans. It looks after the principal mosques at Lahore.	...	1,880	350	2,230	175	...	...	175	Registered.	1869
Sat Sabha, Lahore ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjabi and the reformation of the moral and social condition of the Hindús.	17	...	196	213	65	...	...	65	Not registered.	1866
Sanskrit Pracharni Sabha, Lahore.	Amalgamated with the Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Lahore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.	To teach science by means of Sanskrit and to impart high education in English and Sanskrit.	...	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	150	...	...	150	Registered.	1886
Kayastha Sabha, Lahore.	The encouragement of Kayastha interests and discussion of social literary interests and removal of bad customs.	...	...	144	144	69	...	...	69	Not registered	1884
Punjab Brahmo Samaj, Lahore.	To promote education, diffuse Theism, effect moral and social reforms, and to maintain an Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	...	750	750	63	2	...	65	Ditto	1862
Banga Sahita Sabha or Bengali Social Reading Club, Lahore.	Maintenance of a library and reading room.	...	...	285	285	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1881
*Indian Association, Lahore.	For political advancement and social reform.	...	...	480	480	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1883
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Lahore.	To teach Sanskrit and other prescribed subjects up to the Middle Standard, and to support the principles of Sanátan Dharm (the ancient religion of the Hindús).	...	...	2,400	2,400	400	...	...	400	Registered in 1890.	1888
Central National Muhammadan Association, Punjab.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests.	...	...	200	200	300	...	...	300	Not registered.	December 1887.
Committee of Education of Hindu Girls.	To impart useful education to Hindu girls.	...	...	360	360	198	...	...	198	Ditto	1887
Anjuman Islámia Niamánia, Lahore.	To publish Muhammadan religious books.	...	...	624	624	318	...	...	318	Ditto	March 1888.

* Is a branch of the Society at Calcutta.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1890-91—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Anjuman Himáyat Islámia.	To publish and discuss principles of Islám. To teach Muhammadan religion to boys and girls in order to save them from the influence of other religions. To support poor and orphan children.	...	...	4,434	4,434	1,478	...	...	1,478	Not registered.	1885
Anjuman Islahi Zamíndárán (Reforming Society of Agriculturists), Bághbánpura.	To remove bad customs amongst agriculturists and defects in agricultural system. To represent to, and bring to notice of, Government difficulties of agriculturists.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1886
Arya School, Bághbánpura, Lahore District.	To teach Anglo-Hindi ...	9	...	276	285	7	...	...	7	Ditto	1887
The Punjab Text-Book Committee.	1. Preparation and revision of Text-Books for Punjab schools. 2. Development and encouragement of the Vernacular literature of the Province.	5,000	...	...	5,000	28	...	...	28	Registered.	1877
The Punjab Association.	1. To promote female education and social reform. 2. To create social intercourse between Europeans and Natives.	12,000	1,200	2,094	15,294	133	18	...	151	Ditto	1886
The Aitchison College, Lahore.	For education of the sons of Chiefs and Native gentlemen of good families.	9,000	9,207	30,000	48,207	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1886
The Punjab Public Library.	(a). To provide a Public Library for the use of all classes of the community, which shall contain official publications as well as general literature both Oriental and of other kinds. (b). To provide a reading room which shall be open to the public free of charge.	2,400	...	2,170	4,570	...	...	...	32,328	Ditto	1884
Punjab Science Institute.	The diffusion of scientific knowledge and the encouragement of technical education amongst the people of the Punjab.	...	...	222	222	37	...	...	37	Ditto	May 1886
The Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women.	To treat in and out patients medically and to train nurses and midwives.	1,200	759	400	2,359	...	7,644	4,001	11,645	Ditto	1885
The Anjuman Ahsan-ul-Ikhláq, Lahore.	To create union among and ameliorate the conditions of and afford help to Press Compositors who are members of the Association.	...	...	655	655	47	...	...	47	Ditto	1888
The Punjab Branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India.	The supply of female medical aid to the women of India.	...	3,126	5,697	8,823	64	23	...	87	Ditto	1885
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Amritsar.	The encouragement of English and religious education among the Muhammadan community, and to discuss social, political and religious matters affecting Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	Not registered.	1874
Hindu Sabha, Amritsar	The diffusion of the Sanskrit language and the social reformation of the Hindús.	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	Registered.	1882
Arya Samáj, Amritsar	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1882
Singh Sabha, Amritsar	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Anjuman Himáyat Islám.	The protection of orphan children.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300	Ditto	...
Arya Samáj, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	120	120	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1886
Bhirátri Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Educational, social and general advancement.	...	...	146	146	49	...	...	49	Ditto	1882

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1890-91—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Anjuman Islámia, Dera Ismail Khan.	The propagation of the Muhammadan religion, the teaching of its tenets to children in order to counteract the influence of other creeds, the maintenance and education of orphans, and the general promotion of Muhammadan interests.	...	...	420	420	60	...	...	60	...	1889
Caine's Temperance Club, Dera Ismail Khan.	The inculcation of the principles of temperance amongst the people with a view to minimizing the consumption of strong liquors and intoxicating drugs by the Natives.	...	...	7	7	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1890
Singh Sabha, Rúpar ...	Diffusion of Sikh religion. ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1887
Anjuman Islámia, Umballa City.	To promote the welfare of the Muhammadan community in concert with the rules and regulations of the British Government, and to discuss social, political and religious matters so far as the rules and regulations of Government permit.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1st August 1886.
Kaisth Sabha, Umballa City.	To promote the welfare of the Kaisth community and encourage education	...	...	48	48	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1888
Singh Sabha, Chamkaur.	Diffusion of Sikh religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1889
Karnál Institute ...	To provide a library and English and Vernacular newspapers; also a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	180	72	252	300	...	150	450	Not registered.	1882
The District Association for extending medical relief to women at Karnál.	Female medical education ...	...	55	35	90	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1888
Muhammadan Association (Anjuman Islámia), Hissar.	To develop secular and religious education among Muhammadans.	...	...	180	180	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1st July 1885.
Kaisth Dharm Sabha, Hissar.	The encouragement of Kaisth interests and social reforms.	...	...	60	60	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1890
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Hissar.	Protection of infirm and unserviceable kine and oxen.	...	...	488-13-3	488-13-3	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1st July 1886.
Jain Sabha, Hissar ...	To impart English, Sanskrit and religious education to Jain children.	...	...	294	294	35	...	...	35	Ditto	June 1890.
Arya Samáj, Hissar ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reforms.	...	...	466-8	466-8	58	...	...	58	Ditto	February 1889.
Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Hissar.	Development of Sanskrit education and protection of ancient Hindu religion.	...	...	240	240	20	...	...	20	Ditto	September 1890.
S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Hissar.	Native female education ...	...	...	396	396	...	...	...	...	Ditto	12th August 1889.
Kannia Patsála (Hindu Girls' School), Hissar.	Native female education ...	...	...	240	240	20	...	...	20	Ditto	13th April 1891.
Reading Club, Hissar	To provide a reading room and library for the public.	...	...	60	60	10	...	...	10	Ditto	15th September 1891.
Arya Samáj, Hánsi ...	Diffusion of Vedic religion and social reforms.	...	...	48	48	25	...	...	25	Ditto	26th February 1889.
Arya Samáj, Bhiwáni	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	328-8	328-8	33	...	...	33	Ditto	26th April 1890.
Kaisth Sabha, Bhiwáni	Promotion of Kaisth interests and reform of customs.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	Ditto	11th November 1874.
Sanatan Dharam Bardhini Sabha, Bhiwáni.	Protection of ancient Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	Ditto	November 1890.
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Bhiwáni.	Protection of infirm and decrepit kine and oxen.	...	...	5,000	5,000	70	...	...	70	Ditto	March 1885.

No. 63.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1890-91—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Baptist Zanána Girls' School, Bhiwáni.	Native female education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not known.	June 1890.
Lending Library, Bhiwáni.	The dissemination of Vernacular and English literature.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	Not registered.	July 1891
Anjuman Islám, Sirsa	Development of religious education and protection of widows, orphans and religious endowments.	...	...	963	963	60	...	...	60	Ditto	September 1888.
Gohána Society, Rohtak	To effect moral and social reforms among Natives.	...	...	189	189	83	...	...	83	Ditto	24th May 1885.
Arya Samáj, Rohtak ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	Ditto	22nd January 1883.
Arya Samáj, Jhajjar ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	Ditto	1891
Arya Samáj, Ludhiána	Reformation of the Vedic religion and objectionable social customs.	...	...	23	23	50	...	...	50	Ditto	29th October 1882.
Majlas-i-Islámia Ludhiána.	The instruction of Muhammadans in Arabic.	...	...	360	360	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1888
Singh Sabha, Ferozepore City.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	100	100	16	...	4	20	Ditto	1884
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore Cantonment.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	10	10	36	...	...	36	Ditto	1878
Ditto ditto ...	Maintenance of orphanage ...	20	199-12	38-3-6	257-15-6	22	...	...	22	Registered.	1879
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore City.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	19-7-0	19-7-0	50	...	...	50	Not registered.	1885
Dharm Sabha, Ferozepore.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reformation of Hindús.	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1886
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Educational and industrial improvement.	...	200	175	375	75	...	...	75	Ditto	February 1887.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore City.	Educational and industrial improvements, and maintenance of widows and orphanage.	...	49	...	49	45	...	...	45	Ditto	1889
Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Batála.	Prevention of cruelty to animals	...	...	102	102	1,007	1	...	1,008	Ditto	1882
Branch of the National Association (Gurdáspur).	For supplying female medical aid to the women of India.	...	...	2,389	2,389	39	...	...	39	Ditto	28th January 1886.
Reading Club, Batála (Gurdáspur).	Religious ...	...	...	426	426	7	...	...	7	Ditto	1880
Reading Club, Gurdáspur.	To provide a reading room and library for the public.	...	...	220	220	25	...	...	25	Ditto	April 188[illegible]
Arya Samáj, Gurdáspur	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	75	75	12	...	...	12	Ditto	February 1878.
Ditto, Kalanaur	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	1-6-0	1-6-0	5	...	...	5	Ditto	1890
Arya Samáj, Batála (Gurdáspur).	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	160	160	15	...	...	15	Ditto	October 1882.
Arya Samáj, Kádián ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	19	19	13	...	...	13	Ditto	1887
Ditto, Dinanagar	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	344	344	33	...	...	33	Ditto	1887
*Anjuman-i-Islámia, Batála.	Religious ...	...	...	577 600	577 600	60 50	...	...	60 50	Ditto	1887 1888
Young Men's Christian Association, Batála.	Ditto ...	...	...	150	150	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1878
Singh Sabha, Srigovindpur.	Ditto ...	...	...	4-14-0	4-14-0	12	...	9	21	Ditto	1888
Bishnoi Sabha, Srigovindpur.	To teach temperance and Theism.	...	...	0-10-6	0-10-6	90	...	62	152	...	1889
Arya Samáj, Maghiána	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	60	60	10	...	...	10	Not registered.	31st December 1883.
Ditto, Jhang ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	30	30	20	...	...	20	Ditto	26th February 1887.
Ditto, Chiniot ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	60	60	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1890

* *Note.*—The Anjuman Society consists of two branches, one presided over by Zahúr-ul-Husain and the other presided over by Maulvi Qudrat-ulla.

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1890-91—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islámia, Jhang.	Same as of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islámia, Lahore.	...	...	175	175	160	...	...	160	Not registered.	1889
Arorbans Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Removal of bad tribal customs	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1884
Arya Samáj, Ráwalpindi.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social advancement.	...	...	240	240	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1877
Guru Singh Sikh Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Social reform and diffusion of Sikh religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1883
Braham Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	National advancement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1884
Sukhdaik Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Discussion of social and religious questions, encouragement of education, removal of bad customs, and national advancement.	...	...	70	70	22	...	...	22	Ditto	16th September 1883.
Waichar Sabha, Ahlúwálián, Ráwalpindi.	Removal of bad tribal customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1882
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Siálkot.	The diffusion of the doctrines of the Sikh faith and the encouragement of education.	...	...	110	110	102	...	...	102	Ditto	1884
Arya Samáj, Siálkot ...	Religious and social ...	...	...	192	192	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Siálkot.	Diffusion of a better knowledge of Shástras and a return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	9	9	90	...	...	90	Ditto	1889
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Siálkot.	To promote high English education among Muhammadans and to provide scholarships for poor Muhammadan students.	...	43	127	170	86	...	...	86	Ditto	16th March 1890.
Jain Sabha ...	Social, moral and religious improvement.	...	...	300	300	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1885
Station Reading Club, Muzaffargarh.	For scientific and literary purposes.	...	...	480	480	80	6	...	85	Ditto	February 1885.
Arya Samáj, Muzaffargarh.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	96	15	...	...	15	Ditto	July 1885
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Montgomery.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion...	...	...	60	60	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1891
Sat Sang, Montgomery	For social and moral advancement.	...	...	96	96	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Montgomery.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	76	76	11	...	...	11	Ditto	1888
Station Library, Montgomery.	To provide a reading room ...	...	...	336	336	19	...	...	19	Ditto	1884
Anjuman-i-Peshávar, Peshávar.	Established in connection with the Church Mission High School for the promotion of all branches of knowledge and to discuss social, political and religious matters.	100	400	...	500	...	...	...	300	Ditto	1860
Arya Samáj, Peshávar	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	17th April 1881.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Peshávar.	For encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community.	...	...	1,205	1,205	...	...	...	120	Ditto	1883
Arya Samáj, Dera Ghází Khan.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	150	150	73	...	...	73	Ditto	1886
Dharm Rakhkhak Samáj, Peshávar.	Religious ...	...	...	40	40	121	...	...	121	Ditto	23rd June 1887.
Arya Samáj, Hazára ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	40	Ditto	21st February 1886.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Hazára.	For discussions relating to the welfare of the Muhammadan community.	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	96	Ditto	1881
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Kohát.	Religious ...	...	...	25	25	4	...	...	4	Ditto	1890

No. 63.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1890-91—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Arya Samáj, Kohát ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion, the reformation of social customs, and the stimulation of morality.	...	...	150	150	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	October 1884.
Arya Samáj, Bhera, Shahpur.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	135	135	29	...	...	29	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Shahpur...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	72	72	15	...	...	15	Ditto	October 1886.
Ditto, Jhelum ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	240	240	30	...	...	30	Ditto	December 1878.
Gujránwála Library ...	The maintenance of a free public library and museum.	...	...	(a) 750	750	60	...	5	65	Ditto	1881
Arya Samáj, Gujránwála.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	220	220	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1877
Singh Sabha, Gujránwála.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1885
Sanátan Dharm, Gujránwála.	The diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástrás and return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	40	...	20	60	Ditto	1888
Arya Samáj, Wazirabad	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	1,000	1,000	212	8	30	250	Ditto	1885
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Gujránwála.	Encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community, to support poor and orphan children, to popularize Government measures affecting Muhammadans, and to develop feelings of loyalty.	...	...	50	50	112	...	20	132	Ditto	1891
Delhi Literary Society	Advancement of learning and science and social improvement.	...	...	27	27	37	...	...	37	Ditto	July 1865
Kaisth Self-Improvement Society, Delhi.	Social reform and self-improvement.	...	...	33	33	120	...	...	120	Ditto	January 1884.
Star of Delhi Club (St. Stephen's Mission School and College), Delhi.	Social intercourse; physical robustness; mental and moral improvement.	...	...	16	16	87	...	80	167	Ditto	December 1880.
The Delhi Institute, Library and Reading Room.	To provide a library, &c. ...	...	...	4,080	4,080	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1861
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Delhi.	Advancement and well-being of the Mussalmáns, social intercourse, &c., &c.	...	...	22	22	150	...	...	150	Ditto	April 1875
Arya Samáj, Delhi ...	Reformation of social and religious matters.	...	...	25	25	75	...	...	75	Ditto	July 1883
Vishnu Dharm Sabha, Delhi.	Dissemination of the Dharm Shástrás, and self-improvement by means of lectures and discussions on literary subjects.	...	...	3	3	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1st April 1884.
Anjuman Atfál Kaith, Delhi.	Improvement of Kaith lads ...	...	...	1	1	29	...	59	88	Ditto	1888
Mayo Industrial School Society.	To afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupations.	1,800	...	6,000	7,800	...	...	...	...	Registered.	1870
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military Arts, Science and Literature.	3,000	...	3,300	6,300	600	...	...	600	Ditto	1870
St. Joseph's Catholic Library.	Religious and literary ...	...	...	15	15	15	...	...	15	Not registered.	1881
Christ Church Library, Simla.	Literary ...	...	...	900	900	60	5	...	65	Ditto	1876
Arya Samáj, Simla ...	Diffusion of the Vedic doctrines, including religious, moral and social improvements.	...	...	300	300	50	...	10	60	Ditto	1882

(a). Rupees 200 from District Funds and Rs. 550 from Municipal Funds.

No. 63.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1890-91—concluded.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Simla Work Society, Simla.	Providing clothes for different charitable institutions.	...	100	125	225	...	...	...	143	Not registered.	1887
Young Men's Christian Association, Simla.	Religious ...	...	...	300	300	42	...	...	42	Ditto	1877
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Simla.	Ditto ...	...	...	1,725	1,725	200	...	...	200	Ditto	1889
Kaistha Sabha, Simla	Social reform amongst Kaistha community.	...	...	120	120	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1885
Singh Sabha, Simla ...	Religious, and maintenance of a rest-house.	...	...	108	108	33	...	...	33	Ditto	1885
Simla Fine Arts Society.	Promotion of art ...	...	...	1,779	1,779	...	...	...	650	Ditto	1868
Simla Station Library	Literary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	Ditto	Not known.
Simla Horticultural Society.	Improvement of horticulture ...	100	...	1,200	1,300	39	1	...	40	Ditto	1889
Brahmo Samáj, Simla	Religious ...	...	635	15	650	6	...	...	6	Ditto	1885
Jain Sabha, Simla ...	Ditto ...	...	...	80	80	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1883
Anjuman Nusrat-ul-Islám, Simla.	Ditto and charitable ...	...	...	400	400	160	...	...	160	Ditto	1886
Anjuman Islámia, Gujrát.	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	225	...	225	46	...	...	46	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Gujrát ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	14-2-0	14-2-0	43	...	...	43	Ditto	1883
Dharm Sabha, Gujrát	For opening a Sanskrit School	...	...	1,127-2	1,127-2	69	...	...	69	Ditto	4th March 1890.
Arya Samáj, Jalálpur...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	11-5-0	11-5-0	61	...	...	61	Ditto	1838
Dharm Sabha, Jalálpur.	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástrás.	...	200	...	200	50	...	10	60	Ditto	March 1839.
Anjuman Islámia, Jalálpur.	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	216	...	80	296	60	...	...	60	Ditto	26th May 1889.
Singh Sabha, Hoshiárpur.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion and interpretation of the true teaching of the Adi-Granth.	...	...	50	50	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Hoshiárpur.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	331	331	62	...	...	62	Ditto	1836
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Hoshiárpur.	Religious, social and moral reformation of Hindús.	...	...	200	200	37	...	...	37	Ditto	1889
Arya Samáj, Mooltan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	270	270	101	...	...	101	Ditto	1878
Anjuman Islámia, Mooltan.	Education of orphans ...	...	...	494	494	140	...	...	140	Ditto	1888
Shubh Sabha Utradha, Mooltan.	Social and moral reform of Hindús of the district, especially Arora Utradhi.	...	...	200	200	41	...	...	41	Ditto	16th June 1889.
Propkarni Sabha, Mooltan.	Social reformation ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1888
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Mooltan.	Diffusion of a knowledge of the Sanskrit language.	...	...	180	180	75	...	...	75	Ditto	1890
Students' Club, Mooltan.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	30	30	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1889
Arya Samáj, Jullundur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	350	350	204	...	...	204	Ditto	1885
Dharm Sabha, Jullundur.	Progress of Sanskrit language, &c.	...	...	450	450	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1885
Arya Samáj, Dharmsála	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	25	25	67	...	3	70	Ditto	1889
Bharghan Sabha, Rewári, Gurgaon District.	To provide means for the education of the Bhargan community and to adopt measures to improve the status of that community.	...	442	403	845	103	...	...	103	Ditto	1888
Arya Samáj, Palwal, Gurgaon District.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	31-8-0	31-8-0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1887
Arya Samáj, Bannu ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	10	10	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1886

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FOR

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